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## EDITORIAL NOTICE

With this month the first volume of *Social Science Abstracts* is completed. The first issue was published in February, 1929. The June issue, like the present, was a double number. The full set of twelve numbers runs to 1573 pages and contains 11,093 abstracts grouped as follows: Human Geography 453, Cultural Anthropology 399, History 2962, Economics 3609, Political Science 1862, Sociology 1608, Statistics 200.

There has been a steady growth in the work. Over 1,400 scholars are collaborating as abstractors and we have listed over 5,000 periodicals and serials in the fields of the seven social sciences included within the scope of this journal.

Our organization now provides for the systematic examination of all issues of the periodicals and serials printed as an appendix to this issue. The list embraces 3000 titles. The editors recognize that there are gaps, and hence they do not yet claim completeness. Attention is therefore directed to the blank form provided on page 1573 for readers to use who will be kind enough to suggest additions.

The Annual Index (No. 13), covering Vol. I, is still to be published. It is hoped to print this in February or March, 1930. It will contain some 45,000 entries of authors and subjects.

When our subscribers receive this issue, the January, 1930, number of Vol. II will be in the press. In view of the rapidly accumulating volume of materials the editors are under constant pressure to devise ways and means to increase the number of abstracts published.

A large subscription list is practically the only source of increase in our resources. As the number of subscribers increases, we will have available the funds required to enlarge each issue. Hence our subscribers are urged to renew promptly and to get new subscribers.



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## DIVISION I. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

### HISTORICAL METHOD

#### HISTORICAL METHOD IN HISTORY

(See also Entry 9650)

9518. MITCHELL, C. AINSWORTH. Estimating the age of writing. *Discovery*. 10(112) Apr. 1929: 117-119.—The approximate age of writing in a document may be determined on the basis of differences in the physical condition of the original pigments, or on that of chemical change in pigments. In the ab-

sence of either of these no opinion can be formed. Ordinary writing ink, being subject to these changes, is capable of investigation. The soluble dye particles become enveloped by the resins of the iron tannate and are permanent in from 2 to 3 years. Color changes are rapid, but cease after a few days. Blue-black ink writing, if old, will resist the test with a 2% solution of HCl. Colorimetric tests for the detection of fraud are made with the tintometer and Osborn's comparison microscope.—*J. F. L. Raschen*.

### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

#### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN ECONOMICS

(See Entries 6761, 10126, 10129, 10468)

#### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 11024, 11025)

9519. GEDDES, P. The interpretation of current events. A sociological approach to the general election. *Sociol. Rev.* 21(2) Apr. 1929: 89-124.—The social physician, like the medical practitioner, must come to see that treatment without careful diagnosis is quackery. The historical survey is especially valuable in social diagnosis, because it reconstructs the environment of causal factors as a mere cross-section analysis could not do. Just as we divide the history of culture into paleolithic and neolithic, we may divide the technology of social adaptation (not merely industrial) into paleotechnic and neotechnic. For the most part our governmental organizations (particularly the War Office and Foreign Relations divisions) are in the paleotechnic stage of development. The same is true of our systems of moral control, property institutions, etc. Sociological science comes in to offer a means of revision of the old technology, and already we see that something has been accomplished, especially in the field of physical technology. Even the army is sometimes employed temporarily in rehabilitation of the war zones it has destroyed, in tree planting, and in sanitary reconstruction, instead of in further destruction. There is now an effort on the part of some men who have caught a vision of the new technology to prevent the next war, which may destroy civilization, and build a physical era of peace instead. Less progress has been made in the direction of achieving a new social technology, but there are signs that the message of Comte's law of three stages is being perceived and extensions of its prospectus are being constructed. Social science, based upon surveys evolving from Domesday book, through Le Play and Booth's survey of London, is indicating the scope and application of the new social technology. (Numerous charts illustrating extensions of Comte's law.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

9520. LASSWELL, HAROLD D. The problem of adequate personality records: a proposal. *Amer. Jour. Psychiat.* 8(6) May 1929: 1057-1066.—There is need to study the relative value of personal documents. It is proposed to study a selected group of individuals by several methods for comparative purposes. An autobiography will be obtained and compared with the results of psychoanalytic interviews. In the psychoanalysis, a verbatim record will be kept. At present there are few complete records and there is a tendency to regard as abnormal all unusual traits. A master inventory will assist in covering all points during the interviews. The psychoanalyst will keep notes on his observations, with interpretations. The subject will also keep daily notes. A record of the subject's movements during the interview will be made, preferably by a mechanical recording device. The signature of the subject will be taken at each interview in order to study changes in handwriting. A biography of the subject will be made, according to a schedule. Physical and psychometric examination records and the interpretation of the analyst will be kept. A consultation record will be used; consultants should be critical and independent in their thinking. Records of experiments tried with the subject, and subsequent history of the subject complete the list. Normal people should be studied; at present there is too much inclination to study only the abnormal.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

9521. ODUM, HOWARD W. The "Scientific Human" in social research. *Soc. Forces*. 7(3) Mar. 1929: 350-362.—The progress of social research depends upon the solution of two major problems: (1) that of synthesis, unity, and interrelation among the various approaches and methods, and (2) that of inaugurating and establishing upon a firm basis the scientific method in research into human affairs. At present there is lack of agreement and even antagonism of a thoroughly unscientific sort among the social disciplines. The recognition and appraisal of the essentially telic nature of social science is of fundamental importance in the development of scientific method. The essential relations and differences between the physical and the social sciences must be clearly understood; the basic data of the physical sciences must be mastered, but false analogies and similarities avoided. Because



we have not been able to cope with the complexity of human phenomena through the usual methods it does not follow that there can be no science of human relations. This is the problem of the century and the first step toward its solution is the recognition of the distinctive character of human phenomena. The new methodology must comprehend a technique which will overcome the limitations of the human factor in social research, particularly the prejudices of the investigator.

Inventiveness and initiative must be allowed free play at the same time that methodology is developed, in order that it may not become narrow and static. The trend in scientific-human research is away from the philosophical and the metaphysical and toward a newer type of theory, based upon actual measurement and workable. The immediate test of social science will be found in its choice of concrete problems.—*H. M. Bartlett.*

## STATISTICAL METHOD

### STATISTICAL METHOD IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

9522. TSCHÉPOURKOVSKY, E. Geographical and biometrical methods in the anthropological study of eastern Asia. *Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress. Tokyo.* Oct. 30–Nov. 11, 1926. 2 1928: 2365–2372.—Racial types cannot be determined by anthropometric observations treated statistically unless geo-

graphical distribution is also considered. The study of collected data show that a given trait, such as cephalic index or eye color, has definite geographical distributions, and these should be used when studying populations. The geographic method can be applied to the study of all physical traits.—*W. D. Wallis.*

### STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See Entries 7939, 8846)

## STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

### GENERAL

9523. SEUTEMANN, KARL. Das Ganze der Statistik und die beherrschende Idee. [The whole of statistics and the ruling concept.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön. und Stat.* 130(4) Apr. 1929: 519–540.—Statistics is one of the methods of arriving at unified composite pictures. It is impossible to state the boundaries of statistics. The whole of statistics (*das Ganze der Statistik*) is devoid of a theory, for it is not animated by a unitary purpose. If a goal is to be attributed it can only be this: statistics contributes to the formation of cognitive perceptions of collective experience. The concept of Graunt of a strict numeric relation between complexes of causes and effects (the law of large numbers), although it does not cover the whole field of statistics, is the one concept which governs statistical work in the large, and which gives statistics its peculiar stamp.—*A. F. Burns.*

correlation of the sub-tests, (2) decreases with the increase of the number of sub-tests, and (3) decreases with the increase of the average reliability coefficient of the subtests.—*Harold A. Edgerton.*

### COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entry 10919)

9526. DAVIS, WILLIAM H., et al. Registration affairs. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 19(4) Apr. 1929: 387–388.—A committee report presented to the Vital Statistics Section of the American Public Health Association at the Fifty-seventh Annual Meeting at Chicago, October 17, 1928, in which registration matters needing special consideration are stressed.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9527. GUCKUCK, WILHELM. Zur Statistik des Auftragsbestandes. [On statistics showing the status of orders.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentralblatt.* 21(3–4) Mar.–Apr. 1929: 43–50.—A unified system for the collection of such statistics may be made on the basis of delivery from factory or warehouse, delivery only from the factory, or delivery only from the warehouse. The collection may thus be made from receipts of commissions, the status determined by the total to date; from production returns, total commissions for production; from returns of orders currently received for material on hand. Status of orders is the best measure of activity in an industry because the production may be for the warehouse, or the sales maybe filled from the warehouse when the factory is at a standstill. When such is the case the time element destroys the full significance of the sale. Further, delivery from the warehouse is more an indication of the condition of trade than of industrial activity. Simple posting of totals is impossible in practice, because of price changes, cancellation of orders, changes in source of delivery, or residual factors, as abnormal or subnormal deliveries and deliveries on approval. The greatest problem however, is to get the status of the various elements of an order simultaneously.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

9528. UNSIGNED. Sulle ritardate dichiarazioni di nascite. [Delayed birth registration in Italy.] *Economia* 6(12) Dec. 1928: 549–551.—Attention has been drawn to the fact that in some parts of Italy, particularly in the Southern regions, the number of registered births regularly increases in January and decreases in December. After an inquiry into the matter, it has been found that the parents, with the desire

### WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entry 10919)

9524. BERLINER, CORA. Die Reform der deutschen Aussenhandelsstatistik. [The reform of German foreign trade statistics.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 29(2) Apr. 1929: 320\*–333\*.—The law of March 27, 1928 is the third German statute regulating foreign trade statistics. Its importance lies in the fact that it effects an improvement in the reporting of values.—*A. F. Burns.*

### UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 10328, 10515)

9525. DOUGLASS, HARL R. and COZENS, FREDERICK W. On formula for estimating the reliability of test batteries. *Jour. Educ. Psychol.* 20(5) May, 1929: 369–377.—A formula for measuring the reliability of test batteries is given. This formula gives a more accurate estimate of such reliabilities than does the Spearman-Brown prophecy formula, and is much less cumbersome than the ordinary formulas for the correlation of sums or averages. The difference between estimates of  $r$  yielded by the Spearman-Brown prophecy formula and the formula presented in the article, (1) increases with the difference between the average reliability coefficient and the average inter-



to postpone the military service of their boys by one year and to "make" the girls 1 year younger, postpone the registration to the following month. In order to stop these abuses the Central Office of Statistics suggested introducing into the Penal Code adequate provisions punishing false registration statements.—*O. Eisenberg.*

## CORRELATION

9529. DUNLAP, WALTER H., STRACHAN, ROBERT C., MOYER, S. L. and HATCH, THEODORE. The graphical solution of a correlation table. *Proc. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin.* 55(5) May 1929: 1293-1302.—This is a discussion of a paper by W. S. Evans, which appeared in the *Proc. Amer. Soc. Civil Engineers*, Jan. 1929. Evans aimed in his article "to provide a short method for obtaining means, standard deviations, and possibly correlation coefficients for those to whom computing machines are not available, but who are experienced draftsmen." Dunlap believes that Evans has "overestimated the time required for the arithmetical method," and raises the problem of curved regression lines, for which Evans did not provide in his graphical method. Strachan discusses the interpretation of correlation tables. Moyer raises a rather fundamental point in correlation theory, to which he had already called attention in a previous article (*Proc. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin.*, Aug. 1918, 1845-1855). His argument is as follows: The establishment of regression lines rests on the least squares method, which is based on the Gaussian Law of Error, which in turn "rests on the premise that the haphazard values of the elemental causes unite by addition to produce the scatter effect." But the elemental causes may be united by multiplication, and the method of combination of causes, in either case, may be of the "common probability" rather than "haphazard probability" kind. Hence, in all such cases, the Pearsonian method of correlation has a distinct limitation. Hatch closes the discussion with an elementary survey of correlation technique, with the aim "to suggest to engineers the possible advantages of applying this method to the analysis of their problems."—*A. F. Burns.*

## PROBABILITY

(See also Entry 9525)

9530. BALLORE, R. de MONTESSUS de. Quelques points obscurs du calcul des probabilités. *Rev. Générale des Sci.* 40(7) Apr. 15, 1929: 199-202.—The classical formula for the probable error of the point binomial  $p.e. = 0.477\sqrt{2mpq}$ , ( $p+q=1$ ),  $m$  the number of cases, is in error. This formula comes from the introduction of the function  $\Theta(t) = 2/\sqrt{\pi} \int_0^t e^{-u^2} du$  into probability theory as an approximation to the point binomial "integral." The approximation is poor for  $m$  small. The trouble appears to come from incorrect choice of abscissa intervals in writing  $2y_x = \Theta(xh) - \Theta[(x-1)h]$  where  $y$  is the ordinate of the point binomial and  $h = \sqrt{2/m}$ . If we write  $2y_x = \Theta(h+h/2) - \Theta(hx-h/2)$  we obtain the formula  $p.e. = 0.477h^{-1} - 0.5$  which gives a much closer agreement.—*V. von Szelski.*

9531. LEHMANN, HERBERT. Statistik in der Fertigung. Die Häufigkeitsgesetze und ihre Wirkung im Betriebe. [Frequency laws and their operation in industry.] *Indus. Psychotechnik.* 6(4) Apr. 1929: 122-129.—The Gaussian curve of error is described; ideal and empirical frequency curves are distinguished; and measures of dispersion and of probable error are discussed. After stressing the occurrence of asymmetry and multimodality in the frequency series of industrial statistics, the utilization of the several described devices in problems of industrial psychology is illustrated.—*A. F. Burns.*

## FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entries 10253, 10469)

9532. BURGESS, ERNEST W. Is prediction feasible in social work? An inquiry based upon a sociological study of parole records. *Soc. Forces.* 7(4) Jun. 1929: 533-545.—In connection with a recent study of "The Workings of the Indeterminate Sentence Law and the Parole System in Illinois" it was possible to examine 3,000 cases from the three state institutions (Pontiac, Joliet and Menard) to find out what factors were correlated with success or failure upon parole. The observation or violation of parole was compared with the following twenty-one points as entered in the materials in the records: (1) nature of offense; (2) number of associates in committing offense for which convicted; (3) nationality of the inmate's father; (4) parental status, including broken homes; (5) marital status of the inmate; (6) type of criminal, as first offender, occasional offender, habitual offender, professional criminal; (7) social types, as ne'er-do-well, gangster, hobo; (8) county from which committed; (9) size of community; (10) type of neighborhood; (11) resident or transient in community when arrested; (12) statement of trial judge and prosecuting attorney with reference to recommendation for or against leniency; (13) nature and length of sentence imposed; (14) months of sentence actually served before parole; (15) previous criminal record of prisoner; (16) his previous work record; (17) his punishment record in the institution; (18) his age at time of parole; (19) his mental age according to psychiatric examination; (20) his personality type according to psychiatric examination; and (21) psychiatric prognosis. To cite a concrete example the violation rate was found to be much lower for the first and occasional offender than for the habitual and professional criminal. After this comparison it was possible to determine on how many of the twenty-one points any man was more likely to violate parole than the average for the 1000 cases from his institution. This was the basis upon which all the cases were grouped into nine classes with the expectancy rate for parole violation varying from 1.5% in Class A to 76% in Class I. Nineteen statistical tables are included in the article. This method of prediction can be applied to any field of social work or human behavior where relatively accurate and full records are kept.—*Norman S. Hayner.*

9533. GJERMOE, EILEF. Bidrag til konjunkturstatistikens metodik. [A contribution to methods of business cycle statistics.] *Statsøkonomisk Tidsskr.* (1) 1929: 12-19.—Formulas are presented for the calculation of seasonal fluctuations on the basis of rectilinear and logarithmic trends. Results obtained by means of these formulas do not show any striking difference from those obtained by the use of Persons' method.—*Inst. Econ. and Hist., Copenhagen.*

9534. LORENZ, PAUL. Mathematik und Konjunkturforschung. [Mathematics and business forecasting.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 22(4) Apr. 1929: 94-98.—The article briefly outlines two applications of mathematics in economics: the mathematical theory of Cournot and his followers, and the mathematical methods used in the analysis of statistical time series.—*G. Bielchowsky.*

9535. RICE, STUART A. Some inherent difficulties in the method of prediction by classification. *Soc. Forces.* 7(4) Jun. 1929: 554-558.—Burgess' paper on prediction of parole violation is discussed with respect to its general methodology. Essentially, the method consists, first, of classifying behavior which is actually variable into simple alternatives (e.g. parole observance or violation); second, of employing the percentage of individuals in a general group (e.g., all paroled men)



who comply with one of the alternatives as a normal expectancy or probability ratio by which to compare the corresponding behavior of sub-groups, as expressed by similar percentages within the latter. In Burgess' study, the general group has been reclassified into sub-groups 21 times in accordance with 21 sets of criteria. This method has been used before, but Burgess arrived at it independently and has given it development in a promising direction when he grades individuals according to their position in each of the 21 sets of sub-groups, and derives a new expectancy table in accordance with this new classification. The method, however, involves inherent difficulties. First, it assumes stability in the total situation, i.e., in the definitions of the various factors and events upon which the successive sub-groups are based. This is precarious, for while the formal definition of a predictive factor, or a parole violation, may remain constant, its meaning (its implicit definition) may change. Second, the reasons for selecting the predictive factors are in part availability and in part an hypothesis concerning relationship between the factor and success of parole. Hence, the factors are themselves tentative and require continual testing. Third, the criteria of classification into sub-groups is based upon the theory of the manifold, but the latter cannot be carried out logically; moreover, the criteria are objective at one extreme and subjective at the other. The sociological utility of the method is to be gauged primarily by the stability of the determining factors.—*Stuart A. Rice.*

## INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 10203, 10269, 10466)

9536. HILL, BANCROFT. The relative importance of weights in street railway track construction indexes. *Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ.* 5(2) May 1929: 176-180.—With the changed character of street railway track construction, should different weights be used in compiling track construction cost indexes? Taking costs of unimproved track on a 1913 base and according to weight for different items of expenditure in 1913, an index of the cost of this type of construction was compiled for the years 1913 to 1927. A similar computation was made for improved track, using weights appropriate in 1927 and reaching backward to 1913. When plotted, the two indexes are very close. Whether the weighting made any difference was tested by using 1913 weights for unimproved track and 1927 weights for improved track and constructing indexes for each type of track on both years as bases. These tests showed that "although it is better to use an index based on the weights of the approximate period to which it is to be applied, the error resulting from the use of the index based on the weights of some other period, for a structure which is similar, would seem to be negligible; and even where the weights of one period are used for another period, which in point of cost variation is distant, the trends are very similar."—*E. W. Morehouse.*

9537. MAXWELL, FLOYD W. The revised index of the volume of manufacture. *Rev. Econ. Stat. (Harvard)* 11(2) May 1929: 68-109.—This is a detailed description of the series used in the revised monthly index of manufactures, January 1919 to date. Revisions consist chiefly in refinement of method rather than in changes among items included. Resulting differences between the unrevised and revised composites are minor, with a tendency in the latter toward smoothing out irregularities. For each series, the underlying

data have been first expressed on a daily average basis. Then there have been eliminated the secular and seasonal changes, for each series of which are full statistical accounts and graphic presentations. The unrevised combined index was a weighted average of relatives with weights, based indirectly on "value added by manufacturer" in 1919. The revised combined index is a weighted arithmetic average of nine adjusted industrial groups, with weights for each group based strictly on their respective average "value added by manufacture" for the years 1921, 1923 and 1925.—*Lucile Bagwell.*

9538. RAUH, HANS. Der Wohlstandsindex im Sachverständigenrat. [The Dawes index of prosperity of 1924.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 130(5) May 1929: 700-716.—In this article a general examination of the statistical problems involved in the making of any index of national prosperity and economic progress is followed by a detailed criticism of the index of prosperity—the so-called Dawes index—prepared by the Dawes Committee in 1924. The six components of the index are too small in number and each has weaknesses which prevent it from serving as an effective indicator. The index should be used merely as an indicator of trends in national prosperity for the further determination of actual rates of additional payment, rather than as the fundamental basis in setting their amount.—*C. W. Hasek.*

9539. SCHNEIDER, GEORGE. Die Messung des Beschäftigungsgrades. [Indexes of employment.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 9(15) May 25, 1929: II. 197-II 200.—The article examines the sources of data leading to measures of unemployment, showing that in highly capitalized industries indexes of employment and unemployment are not of necessity reciprocal. The author considers the data derived from health insurance sources to be the most reliable and representative of German conditions. He holds that an ideal measure is unattainable.—*L. Kuwin.*

9540. WIŚNIEWSKI, JAN. Krytyka wskaźnika cen hurtownych Głównego Urzędu Statystycznego. [Critical analysis of the wholesale-price index-numbers published by the Central Office for Statistics in Poland.] *Ekonomista* 28(3) Jul. 1928: 108-118.—*O. Eisenberg.*

## ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

9541. BUCHANAN, JAMES. Recent developments of osculatory interpolation with applications to the construction of national and other life tables. *Trans. Faculty of Actuaries.* 12 p. 117.—The paper reviews briefly the osculatory interpolation formula devised in 1880 by T. B. Sprague to remove breaks of continuity and also the contributions of G. King who applied this method to the construction and graduation of national and other life tables. It then reviews the work of American actuaries in recent years with special attention to that of W. A. Jenkins whose modified osculatory method removes much of the tendency to waviness produced by the old methods. While requiring the successive interpolation curves to have the same slope and curvature at their common points at the ends of each interval, it does not require the curves to pass through the points corresponding to the calculated values. The paper then makes successful practical application of this method to the graduation of the English Life Table No. 9, males, and of the Government Female Annuitant Experience, 1900-1920. A comparative synopsis of osculatory formulae is also included.—*James S. Elston.*



## TEACHING AND RESEARCH

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN  
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

9542. ROMER, E. Jaka povinna być mapa szkolna [Discussion of the type of maps desirable for schools.] *Czasopismo Geograficzne*. 6 (2-3) 1928: 122-137.—After many years of experience E. Romer is convinced that there must be a special type of map for teaching purposes. Detailed analysis of all existing types of maps is made and their essential defects with regard to accuracy and demonstrativeness are pointed out. The old method of Dufour for the perspective presentation of mountains on maps is recommended. Some remarks are made in conclusion on the international standards of geographical maps.—*J. V. Emelianoff*.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN  
HISTORY

(See also Entries 9718, 9811, 9827, 9836, 9844, 9861, 9875, 9944, 10051, 10057, 10115, 10632)

9543. BROWN, HELEN S. A study of the methods used in the teaching of history in secondary schools. *Hist. Outlook*. 20 (4) Apr. 1929: 184-188.—The methods in use may be listed as follows: (1) the textbook recitation—question and answer; (2) combination of recitation and lecture with emphasis on the recitation; (3) same combination as 2 but with emphasis on the lecture; (4) special reports or assigned topics; (5) review and drill; (6) test; (7) individual recitation; (8) socialized recitation; (9) laboratory recitation; and (10) project method. The last four are presented in some detail. Although they are of more recent development and have been offered as substitutes for older methods, they were not found to be operative to any extent in eight representative schools in a state noted for its educational achievements. A "synthesized plan" is suggested similar to that proposed in the so-called "unit system" advocated by H. C. Morrison and his disciples, whereby the best points in these methods may be brought together with a view to injecting vitality and reality into the work of the classroom.—*D. C. Knowlton*.

9544. DAVIS, GODFREY. Recent textbooks of English history. *Jour. Modern Hist.* 1 (1) Mar. 1929: 103-112.—The older textbooks in English history offered only a chronological and factual treatment of political history. This article discovers "how far modern writers of textbooks have departed from the ideals of their predecessors, and to what extent they have attained their new objectives." The books reviewed are G. M. Trevelyan's *History of England*, W. T. Laprade's *British history for American students*, F. S. Dietz's *A political and social history of England*, Howard Robinson's *A history of Great Britain*, J. H. Low's *English history as a background of modern American life*, C. E. Robinson's *A history of British progress from the early ages to the present day*, and W. E. Lunt's *History of England*. It is concluded that facts are no longer presented as isolated phenomena, but as parts of a coherent whole, that the Middle Ages are in danger of neglect, that there is a high frequency of error, and that the more a period has been studied the better is its textbook treatment.—*H. L. Hoskins*.

9545. DINNIS, ENID. The ghostly men as historians. *Commonweal*. 9 (20) Mar. 20, 1929: 569-570.—The "ghostly writer," he who was a chronicler of thought rather than events, is deserving of more attention in an age in which it is fashionable to be more interested in what men think than in what they do. To both the historical novelist and the scientific historian, the mystics and scholastics should be more

fruitful sources than the chroniclers, for they furnish a better picture of the motives and impulses which controlled the actions of medieval men.—*Gladys Dahlgren*.

9546. GLICK, ANNETTE. Visual instruction and the history laboratory. *Hist. Outlook*. 20 (3) Mar. 1921: 124-136.—In visual instruction the improvements and inventions in photography, notably in motion-picture production, are a phase of the effect upon education of the "machine age." Many enthusiasts of motion pictures as a device in education over-reached themselves in early predictions as to the effectiveness of such an instrument of teaching. Weber, Freeman and other experimenters have proved indisputably the absolute inferiority of visual aids (when used alone) to oral instruction in connection with the visual. Yet the predominance of the sense of impressions secured by means of the eye over those from touch, smell and hearing is readily recognized. The picture, although not a perfect substitute for the actual experience, is its nearest substitute. Of all forms of visual aids the motion picture is the most spectacular and the most familiar, and has been proved more effective in conveying ideas when accompanied by explanations from the teacher than when the same subject was taught without it. Besides motion pictures those interested in teaching with the aid of visual devices will find available, among other things, lantern slides which have the advantage of being "still pictures." They should not be used as an extra-curricular project but "only after they have passed the test of a functional place in the lesson." A projection apparatus and materials which pupil and teacher may utilize for increasing their store of slides are essential to the well-stocked social studies laboratory.—*Bessie L. Pierce*.

9547. HARLAN, EDGAR R. Ethics involved in the handling of personal papers. *Ann. of Iowa*. 16 (8) Apr. 1929: 610-621.—The curator of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa, which has the custody of the public archives of the State, cites the rules governing the institution in permitting investigators to use personal papers deposited in its care. There have been no judicial decisions in Iowa determining the responsibilities of public custodians of such papers. The institution regulates its practice in accord with legal decisions governing private custodians. According to these the writer of a letter alone may publish it unless the receiver needs to do so to vindicate himself or unless the letter has been dedicated to him. The receiver of a letter may not sell private letters upon the death of the writer. Investigators are, therefore, required to be known or be vouched for to the curator, must show that their use of material may promise a creditable addition to historical information and that it will not be slanderous or libelous.—*Emily Hickman*.

9548. HIGBY, CHESTER P. The present status of modern European history in the United States. *Jour. Modern Hist.* 1 (1) Mar. 1929: 3-8.—The absorption of the American people in the material conquest of America, the remoteness of Europe, the tendency of the second generation to slough off their European traditions, and the emphasis put on American history as a means of Americanizing the new immigrant have prevented much attention being paid to modern European history until recently. Up to the present time most of the scholarly work in this field has been done by the professional scholars of the colleges and the universities. In carrying on their work they have suffered not only from the handicaps common to all members of the teaching profession but from other obstacles peculiar to the field of modern European history, such as inadequate libraries, the expense of trips to Europe, and



the difficulty of finding a medium in which to publish the results of their investigations. Most American scholars are interested in the recent history of western Europe. About half of those answering a questionnaire two years ago had done some work in European archives or libraries. The greater part of the scholarly work in modern European history has been done by men connected with the 27 universities belonging to the American Association of Universities. The organization of university presses, the establishment of the *Journal of Modern History*, the creation of scholarships, and the foundation of such a collection as the Hoover War Library removes some of the obstacles to scholarly work in modern European history and makes the future look encouraging.—C. P. Higby.

9549. KIMMEL, W. G. Trends in the teaching of history. *Hist. Outlook.* 20(4) Apr. 1929: 180-184.—A survey of recent trends in the teaching of history reveals the tendency: (1) to re-define the objectives of instruction; (2) to select the subject matter so that it may be organized in larger divisions for purposes of instruction; (3) to present history in terms of movements, principles, and understandings rather than as a series of events, episodes and personages; (4) to provide a closer correlation between history courses in the interest of a better understanding of world relationship; and (5) to organize a series of activities or learning exercises which will help the student achieve the goals of instruction in history.—D. C. Knowlton.

9550. KNOWLTON, DANIEL C. Improving the quality of instruction in history with the aid of the photoplay. *Hist. Outlook.* 20(4) Apr. 1929: 167-179.—The extent to which the historical motion picture contributes to reality should be the decisive factor in determining the teaching methods to be used. Teaching techniques and procedures should be evaluated from the standpoint of the methodology peculiar to history. The structure of the motion picture should be carefully studied and it should be introduced as an integral part of the lesson unit with exercises and problems appropriate to its form and content. The effects of the use of historical films are cumulative. Many problems still demand solution. These conclusions were reached as the result of the use of the Yale Chronicles of America Photoplays in the junior high school grades.—D. C. Knowlton.

9551. KNOWLTON, D. C. Improving the quality of history instruction with the aid of the photoplay. *Hist. Outlook.* 20(5) May 1929: 229-239.—To determine the contribution to learning of ten of the Yale Chronicles of America Photoplays when used under classroom conditions, fifteen classes consisting of 521 children in the seventh grade and taught by six teachers were divided into two groups, an experimental or film group and a control group. A series of objective tests and carefully planned classroom observations served as a means of measuring the added interest due to the photoplays as revealed by class participation and reading and the extent to which the photoplays contributed to the type of knowledge characteristic of instruction in history. The film group made a 19% greater gain than did the control group. This gain was not at the expense of progress as measured by a standardized test. The experimental group learned 19% more about historical geography, 23% more about historical personages, and 35% more about the inter-action of events. They also made a better showing in retaining this knowledge. The experimental group also excelled the control group in the matter of class participation, the amount of voluntary reading done, and the number of pupils reading.—D. C. Knowlton.

9552. LATOURETTE, K. S. Far Eastern history in the world history course in the high school. *Hist. Outlook.* 20(3) Mar. 1929: 109-112.—The points for the high school teacher of history to realize in the

teaching of the Far Eastern sections of the world history course are: (1) that the student's only memory of the course will be a general impression; (2) the fact that the Far East comprises a fourth to a third of the human race; (3) the increasingly closer relations of Americans with the Far East; (4) that even before the 19th century, the Far East made contributions to us and to our civilization; (5) that during the years when the Occident and the Orient were isolated from each other, important developments were in progress in the east of Asia; and (6) that there is urgent need that we acquaint ourselves with the movements in the Far East during the past twenty-five years.—K. S. Latourette.

9553. LUTZ, RALPH H. The Hoover War Library. *Contemporary Rev.* 135(760) Apr. 1929: 463-470.—The Hoover War Library, conceived by Herbert Hoover in 1914, is unrivaled except by the Musée de la Guerre of France. At present it contains 1,000,000 original letters and documents; 21,000 manuscripts; 130,500 pamphlets; 56,000 printed volumes; 5,257 newspapers and periodicals comprising 179,000 individual issues. The collections contain materials on practically every phase of human thought and activity characteristic of the war period: documents covering the proceedings of the Peace Conference; documents presenting the aspirations of the little states whose delegates swarmed in Paris seeking a nod of recognition from the great powers; masses of prohibited literature of pacifist organizations, much of it suppressed before it got into print; matter describing war-time conditions in the countries of Europe; a "complete set of copies of the famous Bermond documents" concerning the policies of the German republic in Russian lands; collections of propagandist literature put out by the belligerents; exhaustive records of war time and post war relief work, particularly that in which Hoover played so conspicuous a part; information covering the war time problems of the states at war; files of the principal newspapers published by the belligerent and neutral states. The organized work of adding to the library will continue for many years to come, "since it is becoming more and more apparent that the years since the signing of the armistice are but a prolongation of a world calamity."—G. A. Hedger.

9554. NEVINS, ALLAN. Recent progress of American social history. *Jour. Econ. & Business Hist.* 1(3) May 1929: 365-383.—Defining social history as "the history of the permutations and growth of a whole society in a definite period and place," Nevins points out that there have been two schools of social history, the panoramic and the analytic. The panoramic school has aimed merely to present a picture of society at any given time and place. It drew its inspiration from Macaulay and John Richard Green. Its materials were newspapers, memoirs, travels, and the like. Its principal representative has been McMaster; others are Oberholtzer and Mark Sullivan. The analytic school aims to correlate and synthesize the facts of social history. It draws heavily from special studies. Its earliest successful exponents were Turner and Beard. The most ambitious attempt, to date, to realize its aims is the co-operative Schlesinger and Fox, *History of American Life*. Admitting that there are many gaps to be filled, and that on the basis of our present knowledge the synthesis must be incomplete, Nevins predicts a brilliant future in America for this type of history because of the variety of the American scene.—A. H. Buffinton.

9555. SETON-WATSON, R. W. A plea for the study of contemporary history. *History.* 14. (53) Apr. 1929: 1-18.—The inclusion of "Contemporary History" among other branches of historical study would prevent stopping such studies just at the point where they acquire their most practical value, namely at the very threshold of



our own age. The subject is of rapidly growing importance because modern life with its aggregations of population, democratic tendencies, ease of intercourse and power of public opinion, has projected history into our everyday lives and made the thinking public conscious of its bearing on problems. The commonest arguments against it are that the verdict of contemporaries is never the verdict of posterity and that the full evidence is not available. To the first it may be answered that every generation revises verdicts not merely upon events of yesterday but also upon those of all previous ages; to the second, that the contemporary historian to-day has a hundred sources denied to historians of remoter times yesterday. The trend of the time is against discretion and reticence; that process cannot now be arrested; and contemporary history is therefore bound to assert itself as of the first importance. The danger of partisanship is not confined to the historian of current events. Moreover frank partisanship may be of value provided it is not accompanied with deliberate suppression. It is the contemporary historian, too, who has the special function of promoting that scientific study of recent times which is one of the essential foundations on which a new world and a new mentality must be constructed.—*Emily Hickman.*

9556. SIMMONS, M. L. Making junior high school history real. *Hist. Outlook.* 20(3) Mar. 1929: 118-119.—Miss Simmons describes her attempts "to make history real" for junior high school boys and girls. One method she employs is to give pupils a guidance outline for each chapter in the textbook. This forms the basis for day by day assignments with a problem for the development of a special interest. For example, in the study of the history of the frontier the pupils pretend they are pioneers seeking new homes in the West, writing letters about conditions surrounding them. Such material is kept in notebooks used also for the daily lesson assignments. Written reports on some special phase of the work follows each month, thereby giving training in the use of books. Projects carried on outside class hours are other devices resorted to. The building of a frontier fort, a frontier settlement and a southern plantation are among those found especially interest-provoking. The bulletin board for current topics and pictures, the use of a sand table especially in studying campaigns in a war, and current events clubs are among other suggestions offered by the writer.—*Bessie L. Pierce.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 10471, 10494, 10516)

9557. HECKSCHER, ELI F. Institutet för ekonomisk historia i Stockholm, en utgivning av det akademiska studieområdet. (The Stockholm Institute of Economic History, an extension of the field of academic study.) *Ekonomien.* 6(1) Jan. 1929: 3-6.—The Institute is founded by the Stockholm trade school and high school, and will be opened late in 1929. It is intended to be primarily for research, teaching being a secondary concern. It will devote its energies especially to the economic history of Sweden.—*Inst. Econ. and Hist. Copenhagen.*

9558. HULVEY, CHARLES NEWTON. The teaching of commercial law in schools of commerce with special reference to negotiable instruments. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 6(9) May 1929: 530-534.—*Robert M. Woodbury.*

9559. JENSEN, JENS P. What are the limitations of the teacher or the research worker in advocating tax reform? *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 14(8) May 1929: 227-230.—The task of conceiving, advocating, and promoting specific tax reforms ought to be merely an

extension of the researching and teaching functions. But practical circumstances cause it to be something else. First, there is the incompleteness and fallibility of our knowledge in regard to taxation; in the second place, taxes are not apportioned harmoniously for the purpose of conforming to some best principle. There are limitations upon the teacher or research worker in advocating tax reform. Most of them are public employees and paid with funds raised from taxes. Temperamental and personal limitations frequently exist; the tax-change advocate must be willing to take what he can get, but the scholar may object to anything which he knows is not all it should be. Most teachers and research workers, moreover, are limited in advocating tax changes because of the lack of time.—*M. H. Hunter.*

9560. KLIMENKO, K. КЛИМЕНКО К. Пути сближения хозяйственной и краеведческой работы. [Ways of connecting studies in economics with regional study.] *Известия Центрального Бюро Краеведения.* (7) Sep. 1928: 5-9.—Planning and economic organizations have to synthesize economics and other branches of knowledge, but are often liable to error because of lack of concrete information. Regionology enriches and completes them. The object of regionology is the study of the influence that an enterprise has on the economics and culture of the region. The enterprise is studied as a place of collective labor, men as working power. To solve all state problems economists and regionologists are necessary, but to carry on the work in such a wide field an appropriate organization is required.—*G. Vasilevich.*

9561. LATOUR y PADIERNE, J. La enseñanza comercial. [The teaching of commercial subjects.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 2(4) Apr. 1929: 193-199.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

9562. LEAKE, H. MARTIN. Tropical agricultural research. A plea for modern industrial methods. *Empire Production & Export.* (151) Mar. 1929: 65-68. (152) Apr. 1929: 83-88.—This is a plea for rationalization of the tropical agricultural industry with particular reference to the need for adequate and business-like organization and control of research.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

9563. MORROW, ARTHUR A. The place of business law in the curricula of schools of business administration. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 6(9) May 1929: 515-521.—*Robert M. Woodbury.*

9564. NEWELL, WILMON. Cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, 1928. *Agric. Extension Div., Florida State College for Women.* 1928: pp. 89.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

9565. SEGAL, A. V. СЕГАЛЬ, А. В. Краеведение в жизни фабрик и заводов. [The significance of regional study for factories and workshops.] *Известия Центрального Бюро Краеведения.* (7) Sep. 1928: 3-5.—The study of the conditions of industry, the commencement of the enterprise and the complex influences on which the growth of industry depends is the duty of every sensible workman. Hence, the problems of all divisions of regionology at the works are: a systematic study of the works region, the exterior conditions in which work develops; the study of men, of industrial power, and of the ways of life of the population.—*G. Vasilevich.*

9566. UNSIGNED. Descriptive list for use in acquiring and discarding United States Government periodical mimeographed statements. *Bibliography Comm. Financial Group Special Libraries Assn.* 1929: pp. 76.—The U. S. Government publishes more information and statistics regarding the nation's economic progress than any other government in the world. Difficulty has been experienced by many research workers and economists, however, in getting the greatest



benefit from this vast source of information. In view of this the Special Libraries Association has inaugurated the listing of the various publications in book form. The list outlines the commercial, industrial, and financial releases of a statistical nature issued by the various government bureaus, and includes primarily mimeographed statements, press releases, and preliminary reports of various kinds, issued at regular intervals of less than one year. They are listed alphabetically and indexed according to the individual issuing governmental bureaus. A subject index also is provided.—*F. Stuart Chapin.*

9567. UNSIGNED. Industrial training and young workers. *Soc. Econ. Rev.—Bull. R. I. L. U.* 4(4) Apr. 1929: 14-19.—*Edward Berman.*

9568. WAPPES, LORENZ. Die Ausbildung und Fortbildung in Sonderfächern in der forstlichen Wissenschaft und Praxis. [Specialized training in forestry science and practice.] *Tharandter Forstliches Jahrb.* 80(3) 1929: 70-79.—The training given by the German forestry colleges (Hochschule) is inadequate for the needs of the profession; more specialized training is needed. Faculties should be large enough so that each professor can devote himself to a single subject, and the teaching burden should be lightened so that more time can be given to research. The students also should be enabled to make a start toward specialization by putting more emphasis on the particular lines of work each intends to go into. Specialized courses should be provided following completion of the regular course, both for advanced students and for selected men from the ranks of practising foresters. Rather than have each school attempt to give advanced courses in all branches of forestry, it is suggested that they arrange to divide the field.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 7967, 8521, 9107)

9569. REED, ALFRED Z. Review of legal education in the United States and Canada for the year 1928. *Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.* 1929: pp. 51.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

9570. SMITH, HENRY LESTER, and CHAMBERLAIN, LEO MARTIN. An analysis of the attitudes of American educators and others toward a program of education for world friendship and understanding. *Bull. School of Educ. Indiana Univ.* 5(4) Mar. 1929: pp. 109.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

9571. SMITH, HENRY LESTER, and CRAYTON, SHERMAN GIDEON. Tentative program for teaching world friendship and understanding in teacher training institutions and in public schools for children who range from six to fourteen years of age. *Bull. School of Educ. Indiana Univ.* 5(5) May 1929: pp. 55.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

9572. WORMSER, T. MAURICE. Fewer lawyers and better ones. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 15(4) Apr. 1929: 206-210.—Too many young men and women are being admitted to the bar, and too many of them are utterly lacking in the background of culture, ethics, and education. This overcrowding is due to (1) encroachment on the lawyers' licit domain by corporations, title and insurance companies, workmen's compensation laws, arbitration, conciliation, illegal practice of law among foreigners, and by an evergrowing influx of "Portias"; (2) vast increase in the number of law students, an increase of 80% from 1920 to 1926. The following suggestions are made: (1) two years of college before admittance to a law school; (2) strict examination of character, background, and environment of applicants for admission to law schools; (3)

rigid limitation of the number of students in classes in law schools; (4) a law faculty with at least four teachers devoting full time to the school; (5) both oral and written examination for admission to the bar; and (6) assistance from the press to the committee on character and fitness of the admitting court, so that fuller information can be obtained concerning applicants.—*Agnes Thornton.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 6802, 8521)

9573. DUPRAT, G.-L. L'étude des contraintes sociales à la Société de Genève en 1928. [Studies in social constraint by the Sociological Society of Geneva in 1928.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 37(5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 307-316.—(This article summarizes five addresses and discussions before the Society.) The conclusions may be synthesized as follows: Social constraint in general diminishes in the degree to which civilization leads to a division of labor resulting from the free choice of special ends and functions by individuals. (1) Social politics (discussed by K. Pribram), the attempt to realize social ideals in social actualities, implies constraint through social responsibility, social legislation, social insurance, etc.—Liberalism with its doctrine of *laissez faire* ended in the worst sort of oppression by the economically and politically powerful. Fascistic and syndicalist systems also impose restraints. (2) Commerce (Töndury) brings constraint through production and distribution (wages), crises, advertising, price-fixing, merchandising devices, monopoly, etc. (3) Law (de Maday) in both its forms—compulsion and contract—exercises constraint. Slavery and war represent the extremes of the former, but the judicial and administrative systems (enforcers of contract) depend upon the power of coercion for their effectiveness. Even public opinion, which supplements law, derives its governing efficacy from its power to constrain. (4) Logic (Grandjean) is the rational constraint of public consciousness of the fitting. Rational logic takes the place of brutal force, or is made to appear to do so, in our civilization. Pragmatic logic is sometimes in opposition to the logic of science, the function of which is to free the individual from sophistry and prejudice. This scientific logic is superseding the traditional "good sense" and divine and metaphysical reason. (5) Primitive man (Eugène Pittard) came under restraint as soon as his culture developed cults, magic, war, government, and economic controls. Love, hunger, and fear, under collective conditions, built up vast systems of social inhibitions, superstitions, taboos, etc. for man's self-control and as an aid to his dominance by others.—*L. L. Bernard.*

9574. REINHARDT, JAMES M. Trends in the teaching of "Social Problems" in colleges and universities in the United States. *Soc. Forces.* 7(3) Mar. 1929: 379-384.—A study of the subject matter and texts employed in courses on "social problems" in sixty departments of sociology in American colleges and universities, of which thirty-three were in endowed and twenty-seven in state institutions. All institutions agreed in including thirteen major subjects which were, in the order of their frequency, Poverty, Crime, the Family, Race Problems, Immigration, Divorce, Population, Standards of Living, Disease, Labor Problems, Wages, Accidents and Child Problems. A dozen different text-books were found to be in use. The tendency in making choice of text-books seemed to be away from those of abstract and theoretical type and toward those presenting concrete and scientific material directly and simply stated.—*H. M. Bartlett.*



## THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

## THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 10870, 10874)

9575. ABBOTT, WILBUR C. Macaulay and the new history. *Yale Rev.* 18(3) Mar. 1929: 539-557.—There has been a revival of the "picturesque school" of historical writing in the "best selling non-fiction," which, while depending too greatly on imagination, recognizes that history is a form of literature as well as a scientific account of events of the past. If this tendency becomes dominant, we will probably have a revival of Thomas Babington Macaulay, the master of historical composition. He envisaged the history of England as a "rise from ignominious vassalage to the place of empire among European powers," and proposed to picture this movement, recording good and ill alike. Although his history was astonishingly successful during his lifetime, it has fallen into disrepute. The enemies of histories—new facts, a changing taste in style, and an alteration in the spirit of the world—have been at work. It is from the last that he suffers most. For in spite of popular opinion to the contrary, Macaulay's facts are no more inaccurate than many more widely accepted histories. He was a thorough scholar, but above all, a judge, writing in the spirit of his own time, and thus attained his popularity. Like all widely read histories, his contained interpretations of the present and judgment of the past. His interpretations were in harmony with the spirit of his own age, but the confidently optimistic spirit in which they were made has been succeeded by a feeling of doubt and evil expectancy, so that they are no longer acceptable. His work is not sufficiently distrustful, analytical, dull and "scientific" to please us. However, if our historical scientists learn to write, or our journalists learn history in the attempt to make the past live again in its original form, Macaulay may once more be accepted.—*Gladys Dahlgren.*

9576. CROCE, BENEDETTO. *Intorno alle condizioni presenti della storiografia in Italia.* I. [The present state of historiography in Italy.] *Critica.* 27(1) Jan. 20, 1929: 1-11.—I. This is a continuation of a study written by the same author in 1914-1915 of the *Storia della storiografia italiana nel secolo decimonono.* [History of Italian historiography in the nineteenth century.] Since that time and especially since the War, historical writing in Italy has become less an erudite chronicle and more a presentation of the past which is real and vivid. This is naturally to be expected from writers who themselves have lived through times of peculiar stress and strain. While war has produced evidences of extreme nationalism it has also produced a deeper understanding of the problems of humanity. It is impossible, however, to consider historiography as such. There is a history of art, of philosophy, of politics, of ethics; and each has its own objects and problems. They are nevertheless bound as closely together and are as much dependent upon one another as a vine and its branches.—*E. Ellery.*

9577. CROCE, BENEDETTO. *Intorno alle condizioni presenti della storiografia in Italia. La storiografia letteraria e artistica.* [The present state of historiography in Italy.] *Critica.* 27(2) Mar. 20, 1929: 81-103; (3) May 20, 1929: 161-176; (4) Jul. 20, 1929: 241-263.—(2) This continuation article, discusses the historiography of literature and art. In this branch of history Italy at present holds the primacy, and conducts the history and criticism of poetry on the basis of lyric intuition; the older philological or materialistic methods of studying sources, literary types, styles and genres, or of considering poetry from a social or moralis-

tic point of view as the product of a race, having been superseded. In Italy more than elsewhere the principle is now generally accepted that we should study the poetry of poets, not the poetry of this or that race; and since all art is one, in poetry, painting and music alike the only living style is the individual work of art. In all art, the technique is simply the tradition followed by the artist. Since art is lyricism, the history of art resolves itself into separate monographs, and in fact the best literary criticism since 1900 is in the form of monographs on this or that writer. Even in manuals, both erudite and popular, the esthetic attitude is becoming usual. The distinction made by Croce himself in his *Poetry and non-poetry* and his *Poetry of Dante* must be the criterion of what to include in a history of poetry. Even Dante had to follow the laws of esthetics; and it is idle to argue that because he was a supreme poet, therefore not only his lyric passages but also his non-poetry has esthetic value of its own. Of course, non-poetry has its value from other points of view than the esthetic; but true poetry is rare. When thus understood, the history of poetry increases in weight while it diminishes in volume. The application of this method has had abundant results, which show that esthetic appreciation is not necessarily superficial and vague, but can be scientific. Esthetic methods are extending even to philological and linguistic studies. In art-criticism also, the older method, which dealt particularly with attributions, classifications, and the like, was in a sense philological. Not only in music, where the principle is self-evident, but in all the arts, form cannot be separated from content; and historians of art, realizing this principle, now tend to concentrate attention on works which are the product of individual inspiration. This is seen particularly in the new attitude toward primitive art, which if properly understood is art pure and simple, uncontaminated by intellectual, cultural or scientific elements. (3) This part of Croce's study of recent historical writing in Italy discusses the history of philosophy and religion. Great progress has been made through the revival of interest in Spaventa, who introduced Hegelianism into Italy some hundred years ago. The return to the method of Hegel, due in part to Gentile, marks a reaction against materialism, and a realization that philosophy is philosophy, just as poetry is poetry. The history of philosophy is the history not of a single problem, but of a series of problems which are related to other aspects of life and must be treated broadly. Philosophy is not national, but human. Since the beginning of the century, studies in religion have been cultivated seriously in Italy as a result of several factors: the modernistic movement, the revolt against materialism and positivism, the growth of mysticism, the revival of idealistic philosophy. This renewed interest is quite apart from apologetics, and recognizes religion as an integral part of human thought, and the history of religion as a part of the history of thought, suitable to be treated philosophically; at the same time, through ethics it is connected with political history. Thus the history of religion is not to be treated as a separate branch, but as a part of philosophic history. (4) The fourth and concluding part of Croce's study concerns social and political history. About the period of the World War, the prevailing method of writing history in Italy was from the economic-juridic point of view—not the history of economics; while this method was materialistic, it marked an improvement over the philological method which preceded it, and which is not yet entirely extinct. At present new values are recognized: the nation instead of the social class, political events as well as social facts; but even with this synthesis some



historians recognize only material facts, the body of history without its soul. Even old-style historians now try to produce synthetic, generalized histories, but what is required is a change of method. Only men of superior character and intelligence are fitted to write history, to interpret historical facts psychologically and spiritually; the method must be perfected, first, in the service of truth; secondly, for the practical good of the nation. The salvation of historical study is in philosophy. In illustrating these principles, Croce makes caustic comments on writers like Volpe, Salvemini, Pais, and others.—*K. McKenzie.*

9578. HARPER, SAMUEL N. A communist view of historical studies. *Jour. Modern Hist.* 1(1) Mar. 1929: 77-84.—At the Sixth International Congress of Historical Studies held in Oslo, August 14-18, 1928, the Russian emigré, Professor Rostovtzeff, in the Oslo *Aftenposten*, protested against the appointment of the Soviet delegate, Professor Pokrovsky, to the presidium of the congress on the ground that Soviet historians could not be scientific, but only Marxist. In the Moscow *Pravda*, Sept. 15, 1928, Professor Lukin reported on the congress; he noted with satisfaction that this "glaring incident" had resulted in the discomfiture of Rostovtzeff. The Soviet delegation was to have consisted of 14 members, 7 party historians and 7 non-party historians, but 3 of the non-party men failed to attend. "In general the congress gave an impression of drabness; one felt that *bourgeois* history has practically exhausted itself. This is not at all surprising. The dying light of capitalistic culture and the decline of the *bourgeois* class which produced it could not fail to be reflected in that field of the social sciences which has always been and always will be the most sensitive barometer of social moods." "Inconvenient themes," such as the World War and post-war diplomacy were avoided; questions in "contemporary actuality," e.g., colonies and revolution, were dodged; "there was a considerable amount of pacifist chatter, . . . but all this represented pious wishes." The great lesson that the USSR should learn from the congress is "the inadequacy of what has been done by us to date to strengthen and extend our cultural relations with the west."—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

9579. JERROLD, DOUGLAS. Oswald Spengler and the meaning of history. *English Rev.* 48(4) Apr. 1929: 394-407.—The 20th century historian is faced with the dilemma of either presenting a barren accumulation of facts without any inner meaning or else attempting to force these facts into some theory—a procedure which never allows of a sane, normal or straightforward interpretation. The value of Spengler's contribution lies in the fact that, while he accepts the criteria of cultural values,—that, which gives an act or event its historical character, is its value from the point of view of culture and civilization,—he nevertheless does not, like von Hugel, Acton or Wells, consider a teleological conception of history inevitable.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

9580. WUST, PETER. Die Monumentalität der Geschichte. [The monumental character of history.] *Deutsche Rundsch. May*, 1929: 114-126.—*Carl Mauels-hagen, Jr.*

## THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 10870, 10874)

9581. BOWDEN, WITT. Are social studies sciences? *Soc. Forces.* 7(3) Mar. 1929: 367-378.—The so-called natural sciences have as their objective the description of nature as a realm of law. Scientific thought and research are increasingly establishing the premise that all of nature is a realm of law. Likewise research in biology and psychology is increasingly tending to support the view that there is continuity between man and the rest of nature. Man differs from other parts of nature, apparently in his power of change, variation, and adaptation, but more fundamentally in the degree of his understanding of the laws by which change and adaptation are affected. The assumption that social laws can be found is prerequisite to their discovery.—*F. N. House.*

9582. MOCHI, A. Notes en marge à "De l'explication dans les sciences," de M. Meyerson et à "La morale et la science des moeurs," de M. Lévy-Bruhl. [Marginal notes on Meyerson's "De l'explication dans les sciences," and Lévy-Bruhl's "La morale et la science des moeurs."] *Rev. Philos. de France.* 54(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 105-138.—Meyerson conceives of philosophy as an attempt to get at the nature of things and holds that positive science must become such a philosophy or remain mere empiricism. This viewpoint misconceives both the nature of philosophy and of science. Science is not mere empirical study of phenomena, but an attempt to discover laws universal in application. The chemist, for example, is not interested in water as he finds it, but in H<sub>2</sub>O as he isolates it. Science thus builds its hypotheses from the study of concrete facts, but facts subjected to correlation and correction, rather than from the empirical description of data, as advocated by Lévy-Bruhl and other contemporary sociologists. Philosophy, on the other hand, makes its hypotheses aprioristically, or at best empirically, and thus misses the true understanding of things it aims at. The scientifically made laws and hypotheses serve as the basis of practice, for every practical application repeats essentially the method employed by the researcher in establishing his laws. Since man cannot be experimented on in the same way as physical matter, the human sciences cannot get at laws with the same accuracy as the physical sciences. They must adopt substitute methods of studying lower animals, and especially of studying human behavior and functions in the process of treating the ills of human beings. Thus human science reverses the process of experimentation before application, and experiments in process of practical application. The greatest discoveries in medicine and psychology have come in just this manner. Here the problems of science are set and answers found. This method is more difficult in sociology, whose subject matter is set around moral values, because the moral ills are less concrete and moral-social laws less easily isolated by means of correction and correlation. The formulation of hypotheses on the basis of mere empirical observations will never lead sociology beyond current metaphysics.—*L. L. Bernard.*

## THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN ECONOMICS

(See Entries 7985, 10874)



## DIVISION II. SYSTEMATIC MATERIALS

### HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

#### GENERAL WORKS ON GEOGRAPHY

##### HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY

###### AS A SCIENCE

9583. BERG, L. S. Берг, Л. С. Очерк истории русской географической науки (вплоть до 1923 года.) [Sketch of the history of Russian geographical science (up to 1923).] Академия наук СССР. Труды Комиссии по Истории Знаний. (4) 1929: pp. 150.—The author explains that his object was to make his sketch, written in 1918 and revised in 1923, a manual of questions on Russian geography. The Russians, probably, never contributed as much to any other science. They have covered 1/6 of the land area of the globe in charting their own land alone and have explored great stretches of bordering Asiatic lands, charted the shores from Norway to Korea and a great part of Alaska, have discovered and described numerous Pacific islands. An enormous geographical work has been done by the Academy of Sciences, geographical societies and by different departments of the government, and a wealth of material has been published. The unsatisfactory thing about it is the inadequate bibliography, references and critical surveys of the published literature. Con-

fining himself to a short sketch the author has dealt with only the more important material, mainly works on Natural Geography with but a few references to the Geography of Man. Each chapter is followed by a bibliography. There is an index of authors at the end. The sketch contains six chapters: (1) Geographical methodology; (2) Institutes and literature (Academy of Sciences, societies, museums, publications, bibliographies); (3) Cartography (land; seas: Arctic, Pacific, Antarctic, voyages round the world, inland seas and lakes; other charts: hypsometrical, climatical, botanical, zoological, ethnographical, agricultural, commercial and industrial); (4) Exploration of land (European Russia; Crimea; Caucasus; Siberia; former Russian possessions in North America; Kirghiz lands; Turkestan; bordering countries: China, Mongolia, Central Asia, Japan, Afghanistan, Persia, Asia Minor, Turkey; other countries: Asia, Oceania, Africa, America, Europe); (5) Exploration of seas and oceans (Arctic, Baltic, Black and Marmora seas, Pacific ocean; lakes: Caspian, Aral, etc.; rivers; subterranean waters); (6) Historical Geography; (7) Index. (35 illustrations of leading explorers and authors with samples of the first charts are included.)—V. P. de Smitt.

#### SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

##### POPULATION

(See Entries 6261, 7927, 9586, 9588)

##### ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 10275, 10626)

9584. NOWAKOWSKI, STANISŁAW. *Marxizm a geografia gospodarcza.* [Marxism and economic geography.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny* 8 (4) 1928: 452-464.—At the time of Marx, human and economic geography were not separate branches of science. In the beginning of the 19th century Karl Ritter was famous because of his original views on the reciprocal influences of man and the surrounding nature. His doctrine converged in the statement that "Man exercises his influence on the earth and the earth on Man." Marx was acquainted with this theory and in 1837, as a student in the Berlin university, read a paper on Ritter's general theory concerning the earth. However summary be Marx's views on geographical phenomena, it is certain that Marx ascribed to geographical factors an influence on economic conditions. In the middle of the 19th

century when geographers and economists were trying to explain the foundations of the economic life of a given society, Marx alone gave a satisfactory solution. To Marx, the physical center is an incentive for continuous transformation of man. It is true that economic and not geographic factors control and determine the character of society, but geographical elements may influence the fate of societies. Marx's followers, like Engels and others, emphasized more strongly the significance of the geographical factors in social and economic development. Plechanow says that geographical conditions influence man not directly but through the social center and the greater the variety of the geographical environment the more does it favor the development of productive forces. A similar attitude towards economic geography is taken by Bernstein and Kautsky. There is, besides, a connection between economic and geographical materialism. Darwin introduced the notion of evolution into the study of human nature, Marx did the same with regard to human material life.—O. Eisenberg.

##### POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

(See Entries 7989, 9252, 9260, 10626, 10691)

#### REGIONAL STUDIES

(See also Entries 7951, 7954, 7958, 7959, 10053)

##### THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

###### AUSTRALASIA

###### *Australia*

9585. ROBERTSON, BEN, Jr. No Sunday-school town. *Asia.* 29 (8) Aug. 1929: 612-616.—

The little hamlet of Broome on the coast of Australia, baked in a humid temperature of 110°-120°, swept by eastern typhoons, is the center of the world's most extensive pearling grounds. Its entire populace counting scarcely 2000 souls, gathered from the four corners of the earth, of all degrees, particularly the lower, is connected directly or indirectly with the pearling industry. Three varieties of mollusk are



sought for, the largest of which yields, in addition to occasional precious pearls, the mother of pearl of commerce, for which, indeed, it is chiefly valued. Broome gathers shell for 75 percent of the pearl buttons of commerce. In 1927 these shells were valued at \$1,060,000, more than four times that of the pearls gathered that year (\$225,000). The diving is today a scientifically waged modern business, with the Japanese the most daring workers, sometimes going as deep as 22 fathoms.—*W. O. Blanchard.*

## ASIA

(See also Entry 9583)

### China

(See also Entry 10314)

9586. IASHNOV, E. E. ЯШНОВ, Е. Е. Население и крестьянское хозяйство Китая. (Обзор источников.) [Population and agriculture of China. (A survey of sources.)] Общество Изучения Маньчжурского Края. (Торгово-Промышленная Секция.) *Series D.* (11) 1928: 5-19.—A detailed review and analysis of all existing data about the population and agriculture of China with a criticism on the deductions made by the different authors.—*V. Sovinsky.*

9587. LINDSKOG, D. Kinas hjarta. Logslatterna kring Jangstekiang. [The heart of China. The lowland plains along the Yangtse Kiang]. *Svensk Geog. Årsbok.* 1928: 158-184. (English summary).—The Yangtse Kiang, most important of China's great rivers, comprises three major divisions: the upper, from its source in Tibet to the Red Basin of Szechwan is truly mountainous in character, with high gradient, treacherous rapids, and narrow gorges—quite unnavigable; the middle, through the Red Basin where it is navigable, and the well known risky Yangtse gorges where it issues through the bordering ranges out upon the piedmont at Ichang; and the lower, where it is sluggish, its plains subject to floods despite the great systems of dikes and levees. It is this lowest section which constitutes the heart of China. Exceptionally fertile soil, particularly on the great delta and the Hupeh Plain; hot, moist growing season and abundant rainfall; adaptability to the growth of both winter wheat and rice, the latter being planted after the former is harvested, and to many other crops such as cotton, rape, ramie, and numerous vegetables and fruits; sericultural advantages which have made it the classic land of silk production—all these constitute a complex favorable to a congested, productive population. Manufacturing is rapidly developing. Transportation is largely by the river and its tributaries, and intersecting canals, with a few important railways. Two large centers of commerce and industry dominate the region: Wuhan (Hankow) in Hupeh, and Shanghai on the delta. Soochow and Hangchow on the delta are important silk centers, and Wusih, also on the delta, is a modern manufacturing city.—*W. Elmer Ekblaw.*

9588. TSCHEPOURKOVSKY, E. M. [ЧЕПУРКОВСКИЙ, Е. М.] Библиографические обзоры новых книг Центральной библиотеки. (1. Новые русские сочинения по применению методов вариационной статистики к железнодорожному хозяйству и экономике.—2. Статьи по вопросу о населении Китая.) [Bibliographical review of the new books of the Central Library. (1. New Russian works concerning the application of statistics to railway operations and economy.—2. Articles on the population of China.)] Центральная Библиотека Китайской Восточной Железной Дороги. Библиографический Бюллетень. (*Bibliographical Bulletin. Central Library of the Chinese Eastern Railway.*) 2 1928-1929: 1-4. (English table of contents and English summaries.)—

(1) Following are the new books added to the Library: L. V. Nekrash (1) *Science of Statistics in the Railway Business*, 1927, (discusses the application of theoretical statistic to railroads), and (2) *Fundamental Questions in Theoretical and Practical Railroad Statistics* in two parts: (a) Transportation and (b) Operation. These works are based on a cautious use of mathematical formulae, and on the application of the mean, the median, the geometrical and the harmonical mean, the dynamical series and the new principles of variational statistics. M. V. Zemblinoff, *Seasonal Variations in Freight Shipments by Rail*, 1928, with the application of the mean quadratic deviations. Zemblinoff hopes to develop this method further. Lomonosoff, *Scientific Problems in Railroad Operations*, Berlin, 1922, desires the application of regular mathematical methods. (2) The Central Library of the Chinese Eastern Railroad has new works and articles on China's population: Haushoffer in his work combines the results given by the Chinese Postal Department and in Chinese almanacs brought up to 1920. Chang-Chen, Chinese scientist, "Changes in China's Population in the last 182 years," *Chinese Economic Journal*, 1927, No. 1. The statistical data of all these works differ greatly. The endeavor to distribute the population according to physico-geographical regions and not by artificially subdivided provinces is of interest. Schmittthener in *Chinesische Landschaften und Städte*, Stuttgart, Strecker, 1925, gives the fundamental natural provinces. Hettner in *Länderkunde*, Berlin, Teubner, 1926, gives the density of the population by these provinces. The question of China's population should be studied from the point of view of its mobility. Wenzler in "Die Bevölkerung Süd-Ost Asiens," *Geopolitik* 1927, No. 7, gives the undeveloped rural economy as the cause of the comparative overpopulation and thinks that when China is able to work her enormous coal beds she will be able to feed many more millions of her population and become an economical threat to the West and to America. Tschepourkovsky gives a dasymetric chart for China.—*V. P. de Smitt.*

### India

(See also Entry 6325)

9589. DAINELLI, GIOTTO. Italiani nel Karakorum. [Italians in the Karakoram.] *Nuova Antologia.* 64(1371) May 1, 1929: 101-109.—Second only to eastern Africa, the Karakoram has been the favorite field for exploration by Italians, who have left in that region a deeper imprint than have any of their rivals. Aside from the Jesuits and Franciscans who penetrated Tibet in early modern times, there was Father Desideri of Pistoia, who explored the Karakoram around 1715. Active exploration in the Karakoram was resumed around 1850, with such Italians as the Marquis Roero di Cortanze, Duke Giulio Grazioli Lante and the Count of Turin playing leading roles. The most recent period of exploration has been marked by the expeditions of alpinists, such as that of the Duke of the Abruzzi in 1909 and the present one with which the Duke of Spoleto is assaulting Godwin Austen (28,274 feet). Not infrequently the alpinists for non-Italian expeditions are from the Italian Alps. The Italians have also sent out several very successful scientific expeditions.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

### Western Turkistan

9590. RAQUETTE, G. Nogra turkiska geographiska namn i Centralasien. [Some Turkish geographical names in Central Asia.] *Svensk Geog. Årsbok.* 1928: 146-157.—Every student of geography becomes interested in the meanings of place-names. The mean-



ings are often difficult of discovery under the most favorable conditions, and when they are of places with such a long and varied history as Central Asia where many peoples of many tongues have affected the culture and the language, they become practically lost and uninterpretable. Hence a study of those names for which the meaning may be revealed has a high value. The names in Central Asia most widely used and most easily translated are those denoting color. The prefix *āk* indicating white is widely used. Such names as *āk-su*, white water; *āk-tām*, white wall; *āk-tāgh*, white mountain; and *āk-rabāt*, white warehouse, are common. Likewise *kāra*, denoting black; *kizil*, red; *kök*, blue or green; are widely used in place names. Other descriptive adjectives—*köhnä*, old; *jengt*, new; *tjong*, large; *kitjik*, little—are almost as common. Numerals, either alone or in combination with descriptive adjectives, enter into many names. Distances and directions play an important role in other names. Substantives as well as adjectives have a significant part in the formation of place names and usually indicate some local or regional distinction. An interesting series of place names in both Turkey and Iran come from the days of the week. Some such names come from foreign sources, for example *Khotan*, *Kustana*, *Kustanaka*, *Khotamna*, and *Khotana* are probably derived from the Sanskrit word *kustana* signifying the breast, or bosom, of the earth. Thus the place names of Central Asia reflect the physical character of their respective regions, the activities of their peoples, their histories, their changing ways, and give excellent clues to their lives both present and past. On the border between China and Siberia lies a town *Jigh-hin*. It is built up from the verb *jigh-mak*, which means assemble and indicates that it has been, and is, a place for concentration of troops. Near *Kashgar* lies *Jāndur-mā*, an extreme frontier post on the edge of the desert; the name signifies "land's end," that the only way to leave the place is to return by the way one came. *Tarim* itself is derived from *tēri-māk*, meaning occupied or cultivated, the land that may be reclaimed by irrigation, the borders of a refreshing stream.—W. Elmer Ekblaw.

#### Iran

(See Entries 7137, 7748, 7749)

#### Northern Asia

(See Entry 10181)

9591. POLINKEVICH, P. N. ПОЛИНКЕВИЧ, П. Н. Леса Урянхай по данным обследования 1915г. [The forests of the Urianhai district in 1915.] Известия Средне-Сибирского Отдела Государственного Русского Географического Общества. 3(3) 1928: 58-65.—The forests of Urianhai district are mostly larch. In the surveyed part of Tochjinsk and Boiazsk regions the forests cover 14,402 km. According to the estimate 1,143 km. are accessible for exploitation. The reconnaissance made in 1915 in the region of the Kemchik River indicates that forest covers 65 percent of the territory. For the present, however, export from this region will not be possible because rafting the wood to the Yenisei River will prove very difficult.—V. Sovinsky.

#### NEAR EAST

(See Entries 6312, 6330, 7302)

#### EUROPE

9592. HELLMAN, G. Die Trockengebeite Europas und deren Ursacher. [European areas of precipitation deficit (relative aridity) and their causes]. *Zietschr.d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin*. (9-10) 1928: 353-

359.—Generally more importance is attached to areas of excess precipitation than to those of deficit, but the latter are as significant as the former. In this study the areas with less than 500 m.m. average precipitation annually are investigated, country by country, from Denmark and Germany westward, along the coast, thence through South Europe, East Europe, and North Europe to Scandinavia, locating in careful detail these regions of precipitation deficit. The causes for these dry spots are stated as follows: (1) Location in the lee of an eminence; (2) Position on low coasts or low peninsulas; (3) Proximity to low polar temperatures.—W. Elmer Ekblaw.

9593. SACO, JOSÉ ANTONIO. Mi primer viaje Europa en 1834. [My first European voyage in 1834.] *Rev. Soc. Geog. de Cuba*. 1(4) Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1928: 130-148.—Clarence F. Jones.

#### Southeastern Europe

(See Entries 10216, 10335, 10706)

#### Italy

(See Entries 9971, 9976)

#### France

(See also Entries 9807, 10226, 10312)

9594. LE CONTE, RENÉ. La situation géographique de Paris. [Geographical situation of Paris.] *Bull. de la Soc. Royale de Géog. d'Anvers*. 48(1) 1928: 42-61; (2-3) 1928: 177-202.—The geographical situation of Paris is excellent: its site is the best on the Seine and the valley of the river itself is extremely favorable to the foundation and development of human settlements. No wonder thus that a big city arose on the spot where once old Lutèce was founded. But Paris is not the best center of France; from a geographical standpoint, other cities like Orléans, would have been better capitals. The predominance of Paris over all other French towns is entirely due to political causes—to the fact that the count of Paris became king of France.—Gaston G. Dept.

#### Low Countries

(See also Entries 7079, 7361)

9595. LEFÈVRE, M. A. Habitat rural et habitat urbain. [Rural habitat and urban habitat] *Bull. de la Soc. Royale Belge de Géog.* 52(3-4) 1928: 113-121.—M. A. Lefèvre, who has written the very first book on the subject of rural habitat, (*L'habitat rural en Belgique* [Rural habitat in Belgium], Liège 1926, 8°) now tries to draw the line between rural and urban habitat and to establish to which of those two forms of settlement the workmen-houses in rural districts belong. Rural habitat, with its houses scattered all over the country, is essentially dependent on agriculture; urban habitat owes its origin to commerce and industry, and here we find as many houses as possible on a small space. There is thus between rural and urban habitat a differentiation of geographical scenery and this is quite sufficient to oppose the two forms of habitat one to the other. Workmen-houses in the country are built on the urban model and arose under the influence of the urban habitat: they thus belong to this form of settlement, they are part of the urban habitat that developed in the country. Furthermore for this question, the terms "village" and "town" have no significance whatsoever: a village may form an urban habitat, and a town a rural one.—Gaston G. Dept.

9596. NYSINGH, J. De waardevermeerdering van gronden als gevolg van wegranaanleg en van verbetering der ontwatering en verkaveling. [The



appreciation of agricultural lands as a result of the building of roads and of amelioration through drainage and re-parcelling.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 20 (6) Jun. 15, 1929: 270-274.—The rapid increase of the population in the Netherlands has led to a great dearth of farm lands. In some sections of the country a thorough reorganization of the holdings will make a more economical use of the land possible, which is equivalent to an extension of the cultivable area. Lands which are susceptible to such, and other improvements, can be expropriated quite easily, according to the revised Dutch law on the rights of eminent domain. Such expropriation can, among others, be requested by corporations that have as their main purpose the improvement of farm lands. Such corporations have to conform to certain state regulations, and they may not declare a dividend of more than 6 percent. Several corporations of this kind have recently been established in the Netherlands. The lands are bought from the owners, and if necessary, expropriated, with the moral and sometimes the financial support of the state. After the improvement the lands are usually sold. The original owners retain the right of pre-emption. Through antiquated inheritance laws considerable areas in the province of Overijssel have been divided into parcels of such diminutive size that economic exploitation is impossible. Geographic reasons are largely responsible for this scattering of holdings. As a first experiment the *Ontginningsmpij. Overijssel* bought and expropriated a tract of about 650 acres, which was practically useless, as it was divided into 795 parcels. Drainage was improved, roads were built, and the number of parcels was reduced to 26. The financial as well as the economic results of this experiment were very satisfactory.—*William Van Royen.*

9597. WUIJSTER, P. H. *Verkeersgeographie van het eiland Voorne*. ["*Verkeersgeographie*" of the island of Voorne.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 20 (4) Apr. 15, 1929: 132-148.—Compilation of historical material on the development of the island of Voorne, on the origin and development of the villages and small towns, on the system of transportation. Short description of present conditions.—*William Van Royen.*

#### *Germany and Austria*

(See also Entries 9992, 9994, 10211, 10684, 10783)

9598. BRANDT, BERNHARD. *Grundzüge der Landschaft des Fläming*. [Characteristics of the Fläming landscape.] *Geog. Zeitschr.* 35 (4-5) 1929: 219-224.—This discussion of an excursion following the 23d German Geographical Congress gives the outlines of the physical and human geography of the Fläming hills in the North German lowland. The peculiar hydrography—seepage of rain into the soil, aridity on the highland, abundance of water on the lowland—and the value of the area for agriculture and settlement are pointed out.—*B. Brandt.*

9599. ELLScheid, CLOTILDE. *Das Vorgebirge*. Ein Beitrag zur rheinischen Landeskunde. [The Vorgebirge. A contribution to the knowledge of the Rhine country.] *Verhandl. d. Naturhistorischen Vereins d. preuss. Rheinlande u. Westfalens.* 85 1928: 195-305.—This is a monograph on the low ridge of hills called "das Vorgebirge" or "die Ville," which extends about 32 miles in length and 6 miles in breadth on the left side of the Rhine west of Bonn and Cologne. It is formed of tertiary beds, which contain productive brown coal, workable generally in open diggings. In consequence of this mineral product and that of the proximity of Cologne and Bonn this part of the country presents an interesting variety of industrial

districts, intensely cultivated lands and forests. The author endeavours to show in what way the changes on the landscape have been produced in course of time by the growth of industry.—*Otto Berninger.*

9600. VASMER, M. *Beiträge zur alten Geographie der Gebiete zwischen Elbe und Weichsel*. [Contribution to the knowledge of the geography of the region between the Elbe and the Vistula.] *Zeitschr. f. Slavische Philol.* 5 (3-4) 1929: 360-370.—In the region between the Elbe and the Vistula are found certain Indo-Germanic place names that are neither Slavic nor Germanic but reveal affinities to both Illyrian and Celtic names. According to Vasmer, Celtic origin is out of the question because no traces of prehistoric Celtic occupation have been found in Great Poland or East Prussia. If not Illyrian, the names may have been bestowed by a submerged Indo-Germanic folk whose name has not been preserved in historical sources but may have been *Veneti*, a name later transferred to the Slavic *Wends*.—*J. K. Wright.*

#### *Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States*

(See also Entries 9266, 9627, 10667, 10851)

9601. FLORIN, STEN. *Kungl. Bibliotekets nya Kartarkiv*. [The new map archives of the Royal Library.] *Globen.* 7 (5-6) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 41-44.—After heated discussion among scientific men, the laity, and even in the press, the general need and desire was revealed for a comprehensive collection or library of maps which should be of superior quality and character to represent adequately Sweden's prominent place in map-making, geography, and general science among the nations of the world. With rather astonishing promptness the Royal Library, which had been generally recommended as the depository of such a collection, set aside a liberal part of its quarters for such a purpose, and began at once a systematic program for augmenting its own rather exhaustive collections in every way possible. Already more than 20,000 separate maps are available in the archives, of which 10,000 are Swedish and an equal number foreign. Many series are quite complete, particularly of the 18th and 19th centuries. In addition the literature on maps, map-making, and other map-subjects is very richly represented. Excellent facilities for study and research have been provided. It is certain that these map archives will become a Mecca for geographers and cartographers.—*W. Elmer Ekblaw.*

#### *Eastern Europe*

(See Entries 6294, 9583, 10181, 10214)

#### AFRICA

(See also Entries 9689, 10227)

#### *Atlas Region*

9602. -N., H. *L'Oeuvre cartographique du service géographique de l'armée en Algérie (1830-1928)*. [Cartographic works of the geographic service of the Algerian army. (1830-1928).] *Renseignements Coloniaux. L'Afrique Française. Suppl.* (2) Feb. 1929: 129-135.—Several new and significant maps of Algeria have been recently issued by *Le Service Géographique de l'Armée*. There are several very large scale maps that will prove exceptionally helpful to engineers. There are also two general maps of Algeria on scales of 1 to 200,000 and 1 to 50,000. The Sahara Desert has been mapped on a scale of 1 to 200,000 and on a scale of 1 to 500,000. Up to this time the Sahara Desert had only one general map on the scale of 1 to 800,000 which was not very accurate, being based on sketch maps of travelers. Bonne's



projection is used in all these new maps.—*Rollin S. Atwood.*

### *Sahara and Sudan*

(See Entries 7215, 7359, 8771)

### *Upper Guinea*

(See Entry 10329)

### *Lower Guinea and the Congo Basin*

9603. RICHET, ET. Voyage au Camérout et dans la Nigérie. [Travel in Cameroon and Nigeria.] *Bull. de la Soc. Royale de Géog. d'Anvers.* 48 (1) 1928: 1-41; 48 (2-3) 1928: 109-176; 48 (4) 1928: 267-333.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

### *Southern Africa*

9604. UNSIGNED. Founding a route in Africa. *United Empire.* 20 (8) Aug. 1929: 452-456.—The Kalahari has always been more or less unknown to Europeans. Recently there was a popular belief to the effect that it consisted of a dry desert waste. Latest information shows that water pans exist in this unexplored country, and that their whereabouts are well known to the Bushmen. Moreover there is reason to believe that somewhere beneath the surface of this desert there is everlasting water to be reached. There is a map of the route travelled.—*S. D. Dodge.*

### *Madagascar and Adjacent Islands*

(See Entries 6311, 6332, 6354)

## THE WORLD OF THE INDIAN OCEAN

(See Entry 10020)

## THE ATLANTIC WORLD

9605. OLRİK, H. S. The Faroe Islands. *Amer.-Scandinavian Rev.* 17 (4) Apr. 1929: 207-216.—*H. S. Commager.*

## THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

### NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 10083)

#### *Canada*

(See Entry 10237)

#### *United States*

### NORTHEASTERN STATES

9606. GOLDTHWAIT, J. W. A dry July in New Hampshire. *New Hampshire Highways.* 7 (5) Aug. 1929: 4-5.—The July, 1929, rainfall in New Hampshire ranged from less than 1 inch in the southern counties to nearly normal, 4 inches, in the northern. This drought was the most severe since 1913. The State's rainfall fell in the transition zone between the dry area of Southern New England and the track of the Lows, located unusually far North this year. The forest fire record for July is one measure of the drought; 1929, over 80; 1928, 7; 1927, 20; and 1926, 37.—*Robert M. Brown.*

### NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(See Entries 6320, 6386, 10373)

### NORTHWESTERN STATES

(See Entries 6247, 10201)

### SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See Entry 10186)

### *Mexico*

9607. CERDA, RAFAEL de la. El petroleo in el Valley de Mexico. [Petroleum in the Valley of Mexico.] *Bol. de la Soc. Mexicana de Geog. y Estadística.* 39 (1-6) 1929: 157-168.—*Clarence F. Jones.*

### *Central America*

9608. WRIGHT, JAMES C. An exploration on the Isthmus of Darien. *Military Engineer.* 21 (118) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 328-337.—*W. O. Blanchard.*

## SOUTH AMERICA

### *Chile*

9609. BERNINGER, OTTO. Wald und offensee Land in Süd-Chile seit der spanischen Eroberung. [Woodland and open country in South-Chile since the Spanish conquest.] *Geog. Abhandl. Ser.* 3 (1) 1929: 1-130.—Many questions in geography and especially in human geography can only be understood by studying the conditions of nature which existed in former periods. Above all, the distribution of woodland and open country represents the key to the comprehension of many geographical facts. South-Chile between 37° and 42° south leads up from Middle-Chile, which is watered by rain only in winter and is covered with cactaceous and acacia-steppes, to West-Patagonia, which is endowed with abundant rainfall in every season and is covered with uninterrupted woods. Here was the territory of the Araucanians, whom the Spaniards did not succeed in subduing until after a 300 years' struggle. It was an unsettled question, to what extent this country was covered with woods when the Spaniards entered there. Several authors suppose that there was at this time an almost unbroken forest, which was cleared up in parts not before the second half of the 19th century, when European colonization came to a highpoint. Others take considerable parts of the country to have been only partially wooded; in the course of the sanguinary struggles for conquest these forests are supposed to have spread up to the state in which they were when recent colonization began. This transaction, which deals with this problem, is based on an autopsic knowledge of the country; the vegetation especially has been seriously studied and represented on a map. The solution of the problem has been sought by an historical method. The state of the country has been reconstructed as it was in about 1850 from descriptions given in that time, and has also been represented on a map. This was compared with the information, contained in the historical sources, which has been preserved from the time of 1550-1600. Therefrom is concluded, that open country always existed, and was occupied by the Araucanians. But in some parts the woods diminished between 1550 and 1850; in other parts they spread. These differences can easily be explained by the diversities of climate and primary vegetation.—*Ö. Berninger.*

9610. WHITBECK, R. H. The Chileans and their geographic environment. *Ann. Assn. of Amer. Geographers.* 19 (3) Sep. 1929: 149-156.—The strong qualities of the Chilean nation come from three chief sources:



(1) the racial stock, (2) the form and character of the government, and (3) the fundamental elements of the natural setting. Racially the Chileans are a mixture of Spanish colonists and the native Araucanians with the latter predominating. The government is greatly centralized in form, but is stable and has maintained the country in an excellent financial condition. However it has done little to improve the condition of the workers, who are mostly landless and very poor. The resources of the country depend chiefly on the rainfall which varies from excessive in the south to extreme aridity in the north. Only in the middle zone—the Central Valley—are climatic conditions suitable for agriculture, and here, because of the summer droughts, irrigation is necessary. The food producing area, small as it is, is as large as that of Japan. Agricultural methods, however, are very primitive. Chile is also of great importance as an exporter of nitrate, copper, iron, and coal, although the exploitation of the latter is declining. With its minerals and its potential water power sites, Chile may well aspire to an industrial future and, because of its varied resources, may attain a greater degree of self-sufficiency than any other Latin American country excepting only Brazil.—*Preston E. James.*

## THE PACIFIC WORLD

(See also Entry 10020)

9611. STANLEY, G. A. V. Report on a geological reconnaissance of Rennell Island. *Colonial Reports* #1421, *British Solomon Islands Protectorate*. 1929: 13-26.—Rennell Island is probably the finest example in the world of a raised atoll. Formerly a great annular sea-level coral reef enclosing a central lagoon, at present it has the form of a long, narrow dish—the interior is depressed, and is surrounded by a rim, the outer side of which forms a steep coastline. The island is about 50 miles long and between 6 to 12 miles wide. A barrier reef in places fronts the shoreline which rises steeply for 400 to 500 feet before beginning the feeble descent into the interior. The island as a whole has been tilted so that at the southeast end of the central depression is an extensive brackish lake, the surface of which is about 70 feet above sea-level. Geologically the island is composed entirely of limestone, in which are embedded occasional rounded pebbles of volcanic rocks. Weathering produces all the features of Karst topography, the whole being covered by dense rain-forest. The natives are of mixed Polynesian type, and are almost untouched by white influence. No deposits of phosphate rock of commercial value were discovered.—*G. A. V. Stanley.*

# CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

## LINGUISTICS

(See Entries 9590, 9652, 9716, 9734, 9735, 9789, 9813)

## ARCHAEOLOGY

### GENERAL

(See also Entry 9650)

9612. RICHARZ, STEPHEN. The age of the human race in the light of geology. *Publ. Catholic Anthropol. Conf.* 1(2) Mar. 1929: 99-115.—The conclusion of Father Richarz is that man was certainly in Europe during the last interglacial epoch—a minimum of 30,000 years ago. That he is prepared to accept much higher estimates is evident from his summary of the evidence associating man with the earlier phases of the Ice Age: "If man was witness of three or four advances of the ice, if he was existing during two or three interglacial periods each of them of much longer duration than postglacial time, figures as high as several hundred thousands of years do not surprise us. . . . the problem of the age of mankind is, like that of the earth and of the universe, one which has to be solved by secular science."—*George Grant MacCurdy.*

### NORTH AMERICA

#### NORTH OF MEXICO

9613. JONES, HORACE. Quivira—Rice County, Kansas. *Kansas Hist. Collections*. 17 1928: 535-546.—The artifacts from the Rice County village sites are skillfully fashioned flint scrapers, arrowheads, spearheads, flint-knives, drills and awls, pipes, bone needles, shell ornament, a stone paint pot with war paint clinging to the inside of the bowl. No trace of burial places has been discovered. A circular council lodge site presented opportunity to have the Wichitas reconstruct the lodge. The barter of the Quiviras is proved by the pieces of Pueblo ware.—*E. Cole.*

### EUROPE

(See also Entries 9652, 9656, 9671  
9675, 9715, 9731)

9614. BAYER, J. Zu den Problemen des prähistorischen Hallstatt. [Contributions to the solution of the prehistoric Hallstatt.] *Mitteil. d. Anthrop. Gesellsch. in Wien*. 59(1) 1929: 14-18.—The writer calls attention to recent finds and observations which add to our knowledge of the prehistoric mountain site at Hallstatt and of the Hallstatt Period. A specific culture influence is attributed to the Illyrians. The latter, and not the Celts, brought the influences which permeated during the La Tène culture, but they did not change the pattern of the changes which were already under way.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

9615. MacCURDY, GEORGE GRANT. Old-World prehistory in retrospect and prospect. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 68(2) 1929: 95-106.—A summary account of the historical development, problems and present status of pre-history, with special reference to Europe.—*A. Irving Hallowell.*

9616. MITSCHA-MÄRHEIM, HERBERT. Zur älteren Bronzezeit Niederösterreichs. [Contributions to the study of the Early Bronze age in lower Austria.] *Mitteil. d. Anthrop. Gesellsch. in Wien*. 59(4) 1929: 181-194.—The lower Austrian Aunjetitz culture is not indigenous, but is an infiltration from the North, from Silesia, Bohemia, Moravia, Saxony. Two influences met there: the earlier Aunjetitz and the bell-beaker culture. The Early Bronze age Slovakian culture from the older Aunjetitz period is also here, and it contributed to the building up of the Wieselburger culture.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*



9617. PERSSON, A. W. Den forhistoriska tiden i Grekland i belysning av utgravningar och sagor. [Prehistoric times in Greece in the light of excavations and artifacts.] *Ymer*. (4) 1928: 305-320.—The excavations by Swedish archaeologists under the patronage and leadership of the Crown Prince, as well as by numerous scientific excavators of other lands, have unearthed a wealth of data and artifacts that help to translate much of the legendary and mythical literature of Greece into actual history. These excavations have revealed a remarkably homogeneous Neolithic culture throughout the Greek region except Crete, which even at this early time had been orientated southward. About 3000 B.C. at the beginning of the Bronze Age, the first immigration of foreigners appears, coming from southwest Asia Minor by way of the islets of the Aegean and Crete to the mainland of Greece, pushing the Neolithic autochthons northward into Thessaly. These invaders possessed and utilized copper, probably from Cypress, the copper island. It was not long before geographic conditions became effective in producing three distinct cultures—Cretan, Aegean, and Greek—all three in more or less intermittent communication with one another. About 2000 B.C. a clear and significant break came in the cultural evolution of the Aegean Islands and the Greek mainland, and a complete separation from Crete, due probably to great folk movements from inner Asia into Asia Minor—the invasion of the Hittites along the shores of the Black Sea to the Bosphorus, one group moving along the north shore to Thrace and Macedonia, the other founding the powerful Hittite confederacy in Asia Minor. The connection with Crete was not reestablished until about 1700 B.C., at the time when the first invaders from the North arrived through Thessaly. By the sword, a martial weapon invented on the Greek mainland, these invaders were able to conquer the Aegean Islands and even Crete. The Cretans were in time able to drive out the invaders, though they had lost immense treasure to the foreigners, particularly gold, and to establish the Minoan thalassocracy, the Aegean Islands and shores all paying heavy tribute to Minos. About 1400 B.C. the Minoan supremacy was destroyed never to

reappear, and the Greek mainland became dominant, the culture throughout the Aegean terrain and beyond becoming Mycenaean instead of Cretan. About 1250 B.C. the influence of the invaders from beyond the Balkans and through Thessaly had begun to make itself felt in Greek culture. This brief summary of prehistoric Greece is based upon archaeological evidence, but careful and critical analysis of the Greek legends and myths offers strong corroborative evidence. By coordinating the archaeological discoveries with the legendary history, the real history can be deduced with reasonable accuracy.—*W. Elmer Ekblaw*.

## AFRICA

(See also Entries 9615, 9651, 9653, 9662, 9690)

9618. GOODWIN, A. J. H. The stone ages in South Africa. *Africa*. 2(2) Apr. 1929: 174-182.—In spite of various books on archaeology and prehistory there is no good, comprehensive study of archaeological method. When the South African Museum collection was opened to the writer in 1923, he attempted to evolve a clear, unbiased classification since no previous work had been done in that particular field. The material was first divided into a number of groups, "each group consisting of all specimens of each individual type of conventional implement. The whole collection was then rearranged according to sites, and from this arrangement were deduced the groups of implements normally and invariably to be associated with a single industry. In other words, the sites were sorted out into a number of industrial groupings." As a result there appeared the following parallels between South African and Mediterranean periods: Later Stone Age and Upper Capsian, Middle Stone Age and Mousterian, Earlier Age and Lower Paleolithic.—*R. W. Logan*.

## ASIA

(See Entries 9654, 9655, 9657-9668, 9676, 9692, 9716)

## ETHNOLOGY

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 9701, 9702, 9883, 10902)

9619. LOEB, EDWIN. Die Geheimbünde und Stammeseinweihungen bei den Naturvölkern. [Secret societies and tribal ceremonies among primitive peoples.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien*. 59(4) 1929: 195-207.—Secret societies, which by their very nature are exclusive, are found in different parts of the world widely separated from one another. The institution of tribal initiation, however, has had but a single place of origin and has spread from here to other ethnographical areas. The four predominant elements which mark the latter are the use of the bull-roarer, the personification of the soul, the consecration of the dead, and the assumption of physical evidences of membership in the tribe (mutilations). Neither secret societies nor tribal initiation are bound up with any special form of social organization. Koppers stresses the culture connections of each of these social institutions and their sociological backgrounds; the associations arose by historical accident and later became intimately bound together.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

### NORTH AMERICA

9620. SEABROOK, W. B. Le Vaudou, culte secret. [Voodoo, a secret cult.] *Rev. de Paris*. 36(10)

May 15, 1929: 364-378.—The author of *The Magic Island* describes the "baptism of blood" practiced by the voodoo devotees of Haiti.—*Geoffrey Bruun*.

## MEXICO

(See Entry 8020)

### NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entry 10900)

9621. SHOTRIDGE, LOUIS. The bride of Tongass. A study of the Tlingit marriage ceremony. *Museum Jour.* 20(2) Jun. 1929: 131-156.—Louis Shotridge, a native Tlingit, records details of Tlingit marriage custom in general, describes his own marriage, and concludes with the Tlingit narrative of the marriage of a girl of high station to the suitor Tongass, resident of a distant village.—*M. Jacobs*.

9622. ALLARD, E. Notes on the Kaska and Upper Liard Indians. *Primitive Man*. 2(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 24-26.—Brief notes on the present condition of these British Columbian Indians.—*W. C. MacLeod*.

9623. HAILE, BERARD. Racial mentality and the missionary. *Primitive Man*. 2(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 18-19.—A very brief but illuminating episode



of missionary experience among the Navajo Indians.—*W. C. MacLeod.*

9624. PENARD, J. M. Land ownership and chieftaincy among the Chippewyan and Caribou-eaters. *Primitive Man.* 2 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 20-24.—The evidence on land ownership among these Athabaskan tribes of northwestern North America exhibits forms of land tenure similar to that prevailing among the Labrador Algonkians. The article is followed by a note by Father John Cooper summarizing the data in old sources on northwestern tundra land tenure, and indicating its significance in relation to the similar land tenures of the northern Algonkian.—*W. C. MacLeod.*

9625. TODD, T. WINGATE. Anthropology and Negro slavery. *Medic. Life.* 36(3) Mar. 1929: 157-167.—In the past, the study of anthropology has not kept pace with social change. The history of Negro slavery illustrates this fact, for anthropology had but limited knowledge to apply to the problem and was used more as a defense for prejudices already well-established than as an aid in planning for the future. An intelligent treatment of the problems of racial relations must wait upon a keener analysis, initiated by anthropology; and the science must accept this responsibility as a guide for its research in the future.—*Horace M. Bond.*

## EUROPE

(See also Entries 7964, 9796, 9997)

9626. BOGORAS-TAN, V. Neue Daten über die Ethnographie der kleinen Völkerschaften des Nordens. [New data concerning the ethnography of small groups of the North.] *Anthropos.* 24(3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 517-521.—*E. D. Harvey.*

9627. BRYN, HALFDAN. To varianter ov den nordiske race. [Two variants of the Nordic race.] *Ymer.* (4) 1928: 363-387.—Are there two or more variants of the Nordic race in Scandinavia? In Telemark and Setesdal of Norway the natives have light blue eyes; in Trondelag, dark blue or gray blue. Similarly in Dalsland and Västergötland, Swedish provinces, the natives have light blue eyes, whereas in Delarne and Västmandland those with dark blue eyes are most numerous. The average cephalic index for the Nordics of both Norway and Sweden is about 77.5 but individuals from both countries may vary from 60 to almost 90. It is generally considered that the typical Nordic nose is straight, but numerous Norwegians and Swedes have strongly convex noses. In 1918 Fritz Paudler advanced for the first time the theory of two blonde races in Sweden, one of which represents descendants from the old Cro-Magnon peoples who live in the central part of Sweden north of the large lakes and whom he designated the Dalarrace; the other occupies Sweden south of the lake region and represents people later immigrant over the same route as the northern, pushing the earlier race northward beyond the protecting barrier of large lakes and heavy woods. Paudler defined the characteristics typical of each of these races and published with his discussion photographs illustrative of these types. Though Paudler's criteria of type are often at fault and his photographs fail to represent the distinctions intended, his theory for two races and his idea of their distribution are essentially correct; but his theory that the northern race with gray-blue eyes and golden brown hair is descended from the Cro-Magnon people, while the southern race with light blue eyes and sandy hair constitutes the "true Nordic" is hardly tenable. More reasonable is it to consider the two types variants of the same race, not entering Scandinavia successively by Germany and Denmark, but immigrating practically at the same time, the

northern into Sweden by way of the Baltic States and Finland, the southern by way of Germany and Denmark, both in time spreading westward into Norway over similar terrain, the zone of contact and admixture remaining ever narrow because of sharp geographic contrast between the two regions first occupied by the respective types.—*W. Elmer Ekblaw.*

9628. HELL, MARTIN. Neue Grabfunde der Hallstatt- und Latènezeit vom Dürrnberg bei Hallein. [New grave findings of the Hallstatt and La Tène periods from Dürrnberg near Hallein.] *Mitteil. d. Anthrop. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 59(4) 1929: 155-180.—After 500 A.D. Celtic influences from the west penetrated far into the Swiss mountains. In the Earlier La Tène Period the Celts had penetrated beyond Dürrnberg.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

9629. LEBZELTER, VIKTOR. Anthropologische Untersuchungen an Tiroler Kaiserjägern. (Auf Grund der von weiland Prof. Dr. C. Toldt in den Jahren 1898-1904 gesammelten Materialien.) [Anthropological research among the Tyrolean Imperial regiment. (On the basis of material assembled by the late Prof. Dr. C. Toldt in 1898-1904.)] *Mitteil. d. Anthrop. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 59(4): 1929: 209-228.—In the South Tyrol and on the Balkan Peninsula there is a widely scattered race, the "Norische" race, which may be considered a blond sub-division of the dark Dinarisch race. In the South Tyrol those whose speech is Germanic contain two and a half times as many members of the "Norische" race as do those whose speech is Italian, and in the race groups which are predominantly Mediterranean the type is three times more frequent, and in Alpine groups it is of double frequency. (The paper contains ten statistical tables and four charts showing the distribution of the race.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

9630. LEBZELTER, VIKTOR. Rasse und Volk in Südosteuropa. Eine paläo-ethnologische Studie. [Race and population in Southeastern Europe. A palaeoethnographic study.] *Mitteil. d. Anthrop. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 59(2-3) 1929: 61-126.—A summary of the findings of anthropology, prehistory, and history regarding the racial quality of the prehistoric and the recent populations of southeastern Europe. The sources from antiquity give no indication that the older population was of lighter complexion.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

9631. LOEWENTHAL, JOHN. Alteuropäisch-altozeanische Parallelen. [Old-European and old-Oceanic parallels.] *Mitteil. d. Anthrop. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 59(1) 1929: 1-8.—Two culture spheres can be distinguished by emphatic elements in the material culture, one, a Malayo-Polynesian (old-Oceanic), the other an old-Basque (old-West European). The first-mentioned is the younger and has amalgamated with the Western culture sphere.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

9632. SIRELIUS, U. T. Die ethnographische Forschung in Finland. (Ethnographical research in Finland.) *Anthropos.* 24(3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 539-549.—*E. D. Harvey.*

## AFRICA

(See also Entries 9651, 9662, 9688, 9702)

9633. BLEEK, DOROTHEA F. Bushman folklore. *Africa.* 2(3) Jul. 1929: 302-312.—The southernmost tribe, the *kham* or *xam* Bushmen, now nearly extinct, possessed a rich store of folklore much of which has been collected, but only partially printed. Very little concerns human beings alone, but centers rather in animals. The Lion seems everywhere to be the vanquished party. Some of the Lion stories bear the character of myths. The Moon and the Stars are very popular, but the most popular of all is the Mantis who was once a man but later a wonderful insect with magic powers. Boers



erroneously called the Mantis the "Hottentot God" for Mantis he abounds among Bushmen rather than among Hottentots. Fifty years ago every adult Bushman knew all his people's lore. A tale begun by a person from one place could be finished by some one from another place at a later date. The tales circulating among the Northern Bushmen are much less varied and original.—*R. W. Logan.*

9634. HALL, H. U. Twins in Upper Guinea. *Museum Jour.* 19 (4) Dec. 1928: 403-427.—An analysis of the divergences of folk customs and belief in Upper Guinea respecting multiple and especially twin births. Within substantially the same degree of culture, and often in adjacent areas, startling divergence of attitude varying from twin-murder to twin-worship would seem to indicate local and accidental trends of culture behavior. Invariably the explanation of twins is that of supernatural possession or bewitchment, sometimes implying actual adultery, and often special powers are attributed to twins. The Bantu peoples incline more generally to twin-worship and the non-Bantu and Soudanese peoples to twin abhorrence.—*Alain Locke.*

9635. LABOURET, HENRI. La parenté à plaisanteries en Afrique Occidentale. [Joking relationships in West Africa.] *Africa.* 2 (3) Jul. 1929: 244-255.—In Western Sudan, particularly among the Mandingo, Fulani (Peul), and Toucouleurs tribes there has existed for many years a kind of joking relationship. This relationship is shared among members of various clans whose members help one another and who have the right to insult one another with impunity. The author sketches the relations between cousins, the rights and reciprocal duties between members of allied clans, and these same obligations between various tribes. Although the religious element is dominant in these rights and duties, they include also economic and even political aspects. Above all, they prove that "the tribes of West Africa are bound to one another by a chain of reciprocal relations much closer than one ordinarily suspects."—*R. W. Logan.*

9636. SAPIR, EDWARD, assisted by BLOOAH, CHARLES G. The voice of Africa: some Gweabo proverbs. *Africa.* 2 (2) Apr. 1929: 183-185.—The proverbs published are a selection from a set which Blooah has recorded in this native Liberian dialect, with interlinear and free translations and explanatory comments.—*R. W. Logan.*

9637. SCHMIDT, P. W. Zur Erforschung der alten Buschmann-Religion. [Researches into the nature of ancient Bushman religion.] *Africa.* 2 (3) Jul. 1929: 291-301.—The author revises his conclusions published some eighteen years ago concerning the development of pre-Bantu ethnology because they were based on inadequate material drawn from Bushmen alone. He believes now that "none of the religions of pre-Bantu people can be properly investigated without including other religions of similar strata." The real problem centers around the name and form of Gaunab. "Has the Gaunab of Hottentot mythology really developed from the ancient Supreme Being of the Bushmen, or from the figure of an ancestor or Kulturhero, or from a combination of the two? Secondly, was a significant difference between the Supreme Being and the ancestor-hero originally extant among the Bushmen, and did the two exist separately?" It seems that both existed separately among the Eastern, Southern, and Northwestern Bushmen, but it is not proved whether among the Eastern and Southern Bushmen these two were confused or distinct. The author will give a more complete analysis of the problem in volumes III and IV of his *Ursprung der Gottesidee* (Origin of the idea of God).—*R. W. Logan.*

9638. SIDIBÉ, MANBY. Les sorciers mangeurs d'hommes au Soudan français. (The cannibalistic wizards of the French Sudan.) *Outre-Mer.* 1 (1) Mar. 1929:

22-32.—The natives of this French African possession maintain that there are three kinds of wizards, those born to the art whose power is potent, those who have been instructed in it and whose power is considerable, and those posing as such, but who are frauds and have no real control over nature and the spirits. There is widespread belief that certain sorcerers have cannibalistic tendencies. They entice the "dias" or doubles of their intended victims to their habitations, turn them into domestic beasts, and gradually consume them, meanwhile conserving the heads. During this time, each victim himself sickens, gradually weakens, and dies when his double's head is finally cast into the flames. But not all wizards have such propensities, and some specialize in circumventing the activities of the flesh-hungry brethren. When a case of sickness occurs in a family, a friendly sorcerer is immediately sought and his incantations are relied upon to save the unhappy "dia" and thus the ill person himself. The natives believe that the cannibalistic wizards are able to transform themselves into eagles, squirrels, mice etc., or to find habitation in the bodies of serpents or scorpions or in things such as thorns or fallen trees. Nocturnal gatherings are believed to be held, with an exchange of "dia" flesh taking place, this binding the assembled sorcerers closely together. Five such reputed gathering places are located in the vicinity of the settlement of Niamaféro alone. But the malignant wizards find it well-nigh impossible to cross water while in their metamorphoses and are then peculiarly vulnerable to attack and defeat at the hands of such of their fellows who are mere mortals' friends.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

9639. THURNWALD, RICHARD. Social systems of Africa. *Africa.* 2 (3) Jul. 1929: 221-242.—Instead of selecting and grouping features from various tribes in an attempt to evolve type-tribes, the writer selected certain definite tribes as representatives of required types. His study is limited to "the methods by which food is procured, and the state of technical knowledge, and political structure." The first tribes described are the steppe, desert, and forest types in which the men are hunters and trappers, the women gatherers, and in which no social distinctions appear. These tribes have apparently been unable to adapt themselves to other forms of life and work, and, therefore, have retreated to remote districts difficult of access. The second are those in which the men are herdsmen of sheep and goats with no social distinctions and the women are probably gatherers. Not many of this type exist; they are probably not Negroid. In the third type, men are hunters and keepers of sheep and goats; women are gardeners and poultry-keepers. Here one finds the beginnings of an aristocracy of wealth. Although living in remote places, they have evidently been subjected to outside influences. Methods of dividing and inheriting property, marriage customs, and judicial procedure are described in detail. In the fourth group men are hunters, trappers, and planters of trees; women are gardeners, but class distinctions exist. These have resulted in a tendency to form towns, the organization of the family groups, highly developed systems of slavery and forfeit servants (about twenty-five per cent of the total population), and tokens of value in circulation.—*R. W. Logan.*

9640. THURNWALD, RICHARD. The social problems of Africa. *Africa.* 2 (2) Apr. 1929: 130-136.—The African Negro has been precipitated into a new world by the trader who has uprooted his economic life; by the representatives of European powers who have created new orders in the place of old customs; above all by the missionary who has changed his mental attitude. This impact of a civilization ten thousand years ahead from the point of view of technical achievements is particularly susceptible of great dangers, first,



because the African is essentially an agricultural worker, and second, because the great differences in traditions and customs even of tribes that have always lived alongside of one another render impossible a uniform policy. "We ought to preserve the unique characteristics of life and thought, custom and setting representing the outcome of tradition and peculiarities of the country, the chance of living freely according to individual requirements, and the development of collective powers within the new conditions of life created by technical progress and contact with the rest of the world, above all with European civilization, if we mean to make a new Africa which shall not be 'spoilt' but has only to find her way among the new conditions of existence."—*R. W. Logan.*

## ASIA

(See also Entries 9522, 9661, 9662, 9679, 9729, 9736, 9737, 9740, 9744)

9641. ADLER B. АДЛЕР, Б. Очередные задачи этнологии в Азии. [Timely problems of ethnology in Asia.] Северная Азия. 2(20) 1928: 53-60.—Basing his recommendations on an historical survey of the Asiatic studies carried on both in Asia and in other countries, the author advocates the convocation of an Asiatic congress to inaugurate: (1) the study and mapping of all monuments and antiquities; (2) the organization of a general Asiatic census and the editing of census maps; (3) the editing of ethnographical maps similar to those of *Atlas afrikanus*. In addition to these principal problems, such problems as the question of races, the contacts with America, and the influence of physical and geographical conditions on the growth of culture call for research activities. He suggests the formation of a special Asiatic Society in USSR to carry on their work.—*G. Vasilevich.*

9642. CODRINGTON, K. de B. Spirit possession. *Man*. 39(7) Jul. 1929: 121-122.—In South India and the Deccan there occur somewhat widely cases in which individuals lose complete control of their mental faculties, and others in which houses, or even villages, are the victims of unseen depredators; in either instance the visitation is laid to one or more spirits, which must be exorcised by those qualified. The author finds that there are two classes of spirits, ancestors who have been slighted, and miscellaneous local supernatural beings. It is apparent that the phenomena attributed to possession of this type must be explained by co-operation on the part of practitioners, as well as by the unshaken faith of the inhabitants.—*T. F. McIlwraith.*

9643. EICKSTEDT, EGON FREIH. von. Die deutsche Indien-Expedition. [The German India expedition.] *Mitteil. d. Anthrop. Gesellsch. in Wien*. 59(1) 1929: 39.—A summary of the researches of the fifth expedition to South India.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

9644. KARUNOVSKAIA, L. Е. КАРУНОВСКАЯ, Л. Э. "Календарь" двенадцатилетнего живот-

ного цикла у алтайцев и телеутов. [The "calendar" of a twelve year animal cycle of the Altaians and Teleuts.] Доклады Академии Наук. Ser. B. 1929: 5-8.—This article is based on the author's ethnographic research in 1927 in the village Chelukoi on the river Botchaty, in the Kuznetsk region, inhabited by the Teleuts. There the author succeeded in copying the previously unpublished calendar of the twelve-year animal cycle. Beginning with a detailed general description, the author gives us the names of the animal figures and their successions, compares this calendar with the other calendar brought from the Altaian village Kirgiusta for the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography, describes the method of using the calendar, sets forth the numerous signs connected with every year of the twelve year cycle and gives certain superstitions based on the birth of a child in a certain animal year.—*S. Mogilanskaja.*

9645. MIZEROV, A. МИЗЕРОВ, А. Народные приметы. [Popular superstitions.] Краеведение. 5(7) 1928: 409-414.—Popular superstitions are of importance to the ethnographer, the historian, the phrenologist and the peasant. The origin of Russian superstitions the principal elements on which they depend—mythology and knowledge of Nature—and the ways in which they are disappearing are discussed. In conclusion the author indicates various problems connected with the regional study of superstitions (collection, systematization, verification).—*G. Vasilevich.*

9646. NOVIKOV, A. НОВИКОВ, А. О способе выслеживания лесных пчел у алтайцев с помощью "солонца." [Method of tracing wild bees by means of the "solonets," in the Altai district.] Этнограф-Исследователь. 2-3 1928: 22-28.—Apiculture is one of the most important elements of the Altaian primitive culture.—*G. Vasilevich.*

9647. ПОТАПОВ, Л. ПОТАПОВ, Л. Пережитки культа медведя у алтайских турок. [Survival of the bear-cult with the Altai Turks.] Этнограф-Исследователь. 2-3 1928: 15-22.—The traces of this cult have been passed on from a more distant hunting culture which belonged to a non-Turkish people.—*G. Vasilevich.*

9648. SCHULTZ, G. ШУЛЬЦ, Г. Кара-калпаки дельты Аму-Дарьи. [The Kara-Kalpaks at the delta of the Amu-Darya.] Этнограф-Исследователь. 2-3 1928: 35-41.—A general ethnographic description of Kara-Kalpaks comparing them with the neighboring nomadic Cossacks: the history of the people, their wandering life, cattle-breeding, agriculture, dress and dwelling; the influence of Mohemmedanism on their life and the spreading of the mystic ascetic tendencies known under the name of "suphizm."—*G. Vasilevich.*

9649. VICHNESVKY, BORIS. Court aperçu sur l'histoire de l'anthropologie en Russie. [Short sketch of the history of anthropology in Russia.] *Rev. Anthropologique*. 39(4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 109-116.—*E. D. Harvey.*

## OCEANIA

(See Entry 10695)



# HISTORY

## ARCHAEOLOGY

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 9715, 9870)

9650. CRAWFORD, C. G. S. The archaeology of tomorrow. *Discovery*. 10(113) May 1929: 145-147.—The most urgent task confronting archaeologists is the composition of a chronological table in years, giving in rough outline the stages of development through which man has passed from the late palaeolithic period down to the dawn of history. The next essential is the making of maps showing the state of the world at each successive phase in the development of culture and air photography will reveal many new sites and explain many old ones to this end. (Three air photographs show ancient fields and camps lying under the present surface of the ground.)—*Eva M. Sanford*.

### EGYPT

(See also Entry 9662)

9651. DAVIES, N. de GARIS. The town house in ancient Egypt. *Metropolitan Museum Studies*. 1(2) 1929: 233-255.—Our most extensive knowledge of Egyptian private houses has come from the city built by Akhenaten at El Amarnah. While the laborers' houses seem to have been crowded together in back-to-back fashion, plenty of space was available in the greater part of the city, and most of the houses seem to have been of the bungalow type, with kitchen, servants' quarters, etc., outside the main building. Probably more typical of the usual town house in such a place as Thebes is the house represented in the 18th dynasty tomb of Thut-nufer; its three stories are divided into sections, the first apparently for servants' quarters, the second a staircase, the third and fourth having on the ground floor work rooms, on the second and third stories the owner's living room and business office with their anterooms, and on the roof the kitchen and granaries. Various pictures and models suggest that such a relatively high house was not uncommon, planned for the greatest comfort and convenience in a fairly crowded city. Among possible variations was the installation of a kind of roof garden, which produced houses similar to those found today in the Great Oasis. The brick walls were apparently sometimes marked in courses to imitate masonry; this and other features of the type may owe something to Cretan influence, where similar houses are represented at a period contemporary with the 12th dynasty. (Photographs and drawings.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

9652. MALLON, ALEXIS. Nouvelle série d'ostrea ερωγλον. [New series of ερωγλον ostraca.] *Rev. de l'Égypte Ancienne*. 2(1-2) 1928: 89-96.—Twelve ostraca from Karnak, recently found in a shop at Luxor, are here published; they are notes relating to agricultural operations, ending with the word ερωγλον "finished, correct." On paleographical grounds they may be ascribed to the 5th century, the letters being uncial and formed as carefully as those of 5th or 6th century manuscripts. Being thus the earliest Coptic ostraca known, they become of great interest, since their use of Greek words shows that the Greek element in the Coptic language was already popular and not merely literary.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

9653. WEILL, RAYMOND. Le roi Neterkhet-Zeser et l'officier Imhotep à la pyramide à degrés de Saqqarah. [King Neterkhet-Zeser and the official Imhotep on the step pyramid of Sakkara.] *Rev. de*

*de l'Égypte Ancienne*. 2(1-2) 1928: 99-120.—Excavations of the last few years at Sakkara have cleared a number of interesting structures in the precinct of the step pyramid. Inscriptions of King Zeser of the third dynasty were found, and near them came to light in 1925-1926 the base of a statue of the pharaoh; the name and titles below, however, were not those of Zeser but of Imhotep. The almost legendary sage of later tradition is here for the first time historically recorded. One part of the inscription, which was taken at first as an additional name of Zeser, previously unknown, is apparently to be read as a title of Imhotep (the cartouche not having become at that early time the exclusive distinction of royalty); he is called companion, or perhaps rather brother, of the king,—such phrases became impossible as titles of honor when the king was thought of as physically of divine descent, and only reappeared in Ptolemaic times to translate the Greek συγγενής. (In an additional note Weill points out that certain phrases in the new discoveries confirm the view that King Neterkhet was the immediate successor of Khasekhmoui).—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

### BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entry 9699)

9654. ALBRIGHT, W. F. Progress in Palestinian archaeology during the year 1928. *Bull. Amer. Schools Orient. Res.* (33) Feb. 1929: 1-10.—Albright summarizes the results of the year's work in Palestinian archaeology thus: "Of the more important expeditions, three devoted themselves to proto-archaeological research, seven to the bronze and early iron ages, and three (besides several minor ones) to the Roman and Byzantine periods." The University of Chicago's expedition at Megiddo is briefly described. Special mention is made of the discovery and identification by director Guy, of the stables built by Solomon for about 200 horses at Megiddo. The University of Pennsylvania's work at Beisan is described and special mention made of the discovery of a basalt slab with wonderfully fine figures of lions in bas-relief. Also noteworthy was a *magdol*, or fort-tower from the period ca. 1400 B.C., the first structure of this sort so far found anywhere. The abundance of pottery found and the exact location of it by levels combine to make lack of precision in the dating of pottery henceforth inexcusable. The work at Kirjath-Sepher, carried on by Albright of the American School and Kyle of Xenia Theological Seminary, yielded interesting results. Four strata have been excavated in large part and two more await further work. The six strata date as follows: F from ca. 1900 B.C., E from ca. 1700 B.C., D from the 17th and 16th centuries, C from the 14th and 13th centuries, B from the 13th and to the latter part of the 10th century, and A from the end of the 10th to the beginning of the 6th century, respectively. In D the statue of a serpent-goddess was found, a unique discovery. Much Aegean pottery was found in C and must be dated around 1450 B.C. The most important finds were a group of four dye-plants and their equipment and some short Hebrew inscriptions for the 7th and 6th centuries B.C. One seal bears the legend, "Eliakim, servant of Joiachin," probably Jehoiachin, king of Judah in 597 B.C. The most important find at Beth-shemesh, where Grant of Haverford College was digging, was a cemetery from the Bronze Age, "the most important discovery of funerary remains since the War in Palestine." A running survey of the work in prehistoric archaeology and of



some minor excavations completes the article.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

9655. ALBRIGHT, W. F. The American excavations at Tell Beit Mirsim. *Zeitschr. f. d. Alttestamentl. Wissensch.* 6(1) 1929: 1-16.—This is a report of the recent diggings at what was apparently the Biblical Kiryath Sepher. It is largely a repetition of the report recently appearing in the *Bulletin of the American School of Oriental Research.*—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

9656. BARTON, GEORGE A. Archaeological news from Iraq. *Bull. Amer. Schools Orient. Res.* (33) Feb. 1929: 11-12.—Director Barton of the American School of Oriental Research gives a bird's-eye view of the archaeological work in Iraq during 1928. Chiera's work at ancient Nuzi has been continued by Pfeiffer, while Chiera has transferred his activity to Khorsabad where he is working for the University of Chicago. Waterman has continued his diggings at Ctesiphon and Andrae at Seleucia. While R. Campbell Thompson is renewing the attack upon Nineveh, the French are reopening the work at Telloh, and the Germans are operating at Narka, the ancient Erech. The Oxford-Field Museum (Chicago) Expedition at Kish is down below the water-level of the present day and has reached the Sumerian walls of the earliest city. Many Sumerian tablets have also been found at Jemdet-Nasr, 17 miles northeast of Kish.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

9657. COOK, S. A. Notes on recent excavations. *Palestine Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement.* Apr. 1929: 111-118.—This article surveys rapidly the various excavations in Palestine in 1928, viz. Tell Beit Mirsim (supposed to be the Biblical Kirjath Sepher), Tell Jemmeh (Gerar), Tell Farca, Tell Jerisheh, the Beth Alpha Synagogue in Galilee, the cave at Athlit near Haifa, Baalbek, Sakkarah in Egypt, Megiddo, Beth-Shan, Ain-Shems, Ophel, Et-Tell (east of Bethel), and Balata. Among the things most stressed are the serpent-deity at Kirjath Sepher, some short Hebrew labels at the same place, an immense column over 24 meters high at Baalbek, the horse-stable at Megiddo, and the fine bas-relief at Beisan. An expedition for the exploration of Petra has been authorized.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

9658. CROWFOOT, J. W. Ophel, 1928. Sixth progress report covering the period from December 3 to 22, 1928. *Palestine Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement.* Apr. 1929: 75-77.—This is probably the final report upon the excavations conducted by Director Crowfoot at Ophel in Jerusalem in 1928. The finds in the northwestern section of Field 9 were (1) the southeast corner of the south tower of the gate found in field 10 in 1927; (2) the plan of a great cistern dating from the 2nd or 3rd century, B.C.; (3) a further extension of the Hellenistic wall which runs along the west boundary of the southern half of Field 9 and the northern half of Field 11 for a distance of over 90 feet; (4) a complex of rock-cut chambers in the southeast section of Field 9, which may be parts of royal tombs from a very early period; and (5) some fine mosaic work of the 6th century A.D.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

9659. FITZGERALD, G. W. A find of stone seats at Nablus. *Palestine Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement.* Apr. 1929: 104-110.—These stone chairs were found in Sep. 1927, as the owner of a house in Nablus was sinking a pit in his garden. A plate showing the seats is added. The seats were each made of a single block of stone and were inscribed each with the name of a person. They seem to have been dedicatory offerings at a shrine. Were they forerunners of the modern private pew?—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

9660. LAWRENCE, A. W. Die Schätze aus Ur. [The treasures from Ur.] *Pantheon.* 3(2) Feb. 1929: 65-71.—The recent discoveries from Ur are of great importance for the history of art, as coming from the earliest civilization which was interested in the repre-

sentation of the human form. The articles illustrated here come from early tombs near the great temple of the Moon god; they include mosaics, representing a royal banquet, a war scene, and groups of animals, likewise separate statuettes of animals, golden vessels, and a dagger remarkably similar to those made in Mecca to-day. In comparison with classic Babylonian sculpture or later Assyrian this early art excels in vigor and naturalness, but lacks the dignity and beauty of the more formal later schools. (Photographs).—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

9661. LEGRAIN, LÉON. New discoveries at Ur. *Sci. Amer.* 140(5) May, 1929: 404-407.—The subtitle reads, *Excavations of five predynastic royal tombs may explain the origin of the Sumerian kings of Ur.* Of the five royal tombs discovered last year two were intact and three more or less plundered. The royal burials are distinguished at once by their dimensions, the richness of the offerings, and the traces of strange rites which accompanied them. The tombs of Scythian kings described by Herodotus form the best commentary on the royal burial of the predynastic kings of Ur. The wholesale murder of servants and animals on the tomb of a dead king forms a special feature and racial trait of civilizations existing northeast of the Persian border, not merely in Scythia, but in India, in China, in Japan, and among Mongolian Indians in Alaska. This fact may aid us to explain the origin of the kings of Ur who likely came down in early times from the Elamite hills. The level of their tombs at Ur is 20 to 30 feet below the level of the Sargonid kings who in 2700 B.C. reigned over the mixed population of Sumerian and Semitic tribes named Akkadians. At the time of the first dynasty of Ur, 3100 B.C., all traces of the predynastic customs had vanished. Semitic influence rubbed off some of the primitive Sumerian roughness. The objects found in the predynastic tombs represent Sumerian art at its climax, as a classic with fixed types and conventions. The link between the predynastic Sumerians and the still earlier Elamite civilization—about 4000 B.C.—is very marked. The old Elamites never represented a god in human form, but drew wonderful pictures of beasts, especially wild animals, and poor ones of humans, But Sumero-Akkadians of the plain worshipped gods in human form, with crowns, sceptres, and thrones like kings. The Elamite hunters of early days are now the city dwellers of the plains. The predynastic cemetery of Ur has opened a door on a hitherto unknown stage of ancient civilization, the origin of Mesopotamian culture,—perhaps on the ancestral home of the Sumerians.—*Ira M. Price.*

9662. LEGRAIN, LÉON. Rivals to the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen. The splendid royal graves of the fourth millennium before Christ, found at Ur. *Asia (N. Y.)* 29(3) Mar. 1929: 179-187, 250-251.—The British mandate over Iraq has accomplished marvels for archaeology and ancient history. The University of Pennsylvania and the British Museum are now on their 7th season of excavation and discovery at Ur of the Chaldees. Their finds are so rich and so old that the treasures of Agamemnon at Mycenae or those of the palace of Minos in Crete cannot compare with them. Even Tut-ankh-Amen's famous tomb looks incredibly modern when we realize that the royal burials at Ur took place 2000 years earlier. Egyptian civilization is losing its priority. Once more human culture looks toward Asia as its source, whence it spread over the world. New materials have been provided for new theories in the fields of history, art, or simply anthropology. We now have ample proof of the existence of the three early dynasties of Ur, reaching back to about 3500 B.C. In the royal tombs we have found seal cylinders of precious stone engraved with the names of the rulers in the Sumerian language, in addition to gold and silver ornaments in great profusion,—all artistic in form and



structure. Indeed, the state of civilization in the royal city of Ur throws new light on the old dispute as to whether the civilization of the Euphrates can claim priority to that of the Nile valley. The old cemetery at Ur belongs to a period when Menes was establishing the first dynasty of Egypt; writing was no less advanced, and the technique of the arts and crafts was definitely superior to that of Egypt. The unification of Egypt, about 3200 B.C. is marked by the appearance of new forms and methods, which seem to have been introduced from the East by foreign influence. In Mesopotamia civilization gives evidence of going back to immemorial antiquity. All Asia is coming into its own as the traditional source of the best in humankind, and we may feel confident of still greater discoveries, due to the two museums in England and America in their co-operative efforts at Ur.—*Ira M. Price.*

**9663. MYRES, JOHN L.** British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, work of the season 1928-29. *Palestine Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement.* Apr. 1929: 95-97.—This is a brief summary of the activities of the School in 1928-29. They included (1) participation by the Director in the work at Ophel; (2) continuation of the excavation at Jerash in cooperation with Yale University; (3) the clearance of a cave-deposit near Athlit in Palestine; and several public lectures given at the School on Palestinian art and archaeology.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

**9664. OSTEN, H. H. von der.** New sculptures from Malatia. *Amer. Jour. Semitic Lang. and Lit.* 45 (2) Jan. 1929: 83-89.—Arslan Tepe is near the modern Malatia and the site of the classical Melitene. From it have already come 11 sculptures and to these four more are now added. They represent a scene of sacrifice before the gods or depict gods or demons. The sculptures thus far discovered may be divided into three or four groups according to their styles, and witness to as many building periods. Since they are found not far from the surface of the mound, the site must be far earlier.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

**9665. PFEIFFER, ROBERT H.** Yorgan Tepe. *Bull. Amer. Schools Orient. Res.* 34 Apr. 1929: 2-7.—Preliminary report of the second season (1928-1929) of the Harvard-Baghdad School expedition. Yorgan Tepe, the ancient Nuzi, is near Kirkuk in Iraq. The first expedition opened up 90 rooms, the second, 300, covering the southern part of the mound. There have been found a palace and the government building, with vast central courtyard, public offices, toilets, kitchen, and bakery. Private houses with tablets have also been excavated. The levels run from the archaic, not much before 3000 B.C., to the Parthian period. Burials from 2500 B.C. were found, including those of sacrificed infants. More than 700 tablets were found, mostly from the 16th century. Few objects of intrinsic value were discovered, as the site had been thoroughly looted after its capture by the Assyrians.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

**9666. ROWE, ALAN.** Palestine expedition of the museum of the University of Pennsylvania, third report, 1928 season. *Palestine Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement.* Apr. 1929: 78-94.—This report covers the concluding weeks of the 1928 season at Beisan, the Beth-Shan of the Old Testament. The discoveries in the Thothmes III level of the mound included (1) the southern outer fort wall with its attached towers; (2) a great courtyard to the west of the Mekal temple; (3) a flight of steps leading up from the court yard to the southern corridor of the temple; (4) a very large stepped-altar; (5) most important of all, a basalt panel sculptured in relief with fighting lions and dogs. This is described as most certainly the best monument of its kind ever found in Palestine and Syria, and equal to the finest Assyro-Babylonian work. In the temple and court yard were found many smaller objects, such

as figures of Ashtarte, Syro-Hittite seals, gold pendants, etc. [Fifteen plates.]—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

**9667. ROWE, ALAN.** The Palestine expedition. Report of the 1928 season. *Museum Jour.* 20 (1) Mar. 1929: 37-87.—This is a report of the University of Pennsylvania Expedition's work at Beisan, the ancient Beth-shan, in the season of 1928 A.D. It is richly illustrated with 14 full page plates and 19 smaller cuts. The year's work covered sections of the city-levels Nos. IX-V, i.e. strata from 1500-1225 B.C., or from the time of Thothmes III to that of Ramses II. The outstanding discoveries are (1) the exposure of the entire temple of the god Mekal in which were found many very interesting objects, especially a panel with two scenes presenting a dog driving a lion, representative of Nergal, the god of pestilence, from the temple, and also a great stepped altar which throws light upon the prohibition of such altars in the Covenant Code (Exod. 20:26); (2) the discovery of the almost complete foundations of a great building which seems to have been a Canaanite *migdol* or fort-tower. This was in the Amenophis III level. In it was found a small flat bronze figure of a god, who was probably Teshub and perhaps to be identified with Mekal, the local god of storm and plague. The season's work has revealed abundant evidence of Egyptian influence and activity, and also proof of Syro-Hittite and Assyrian influence. A few inscribed objects were found, chiefly in hieroglyphics, though one was in hieratic, one in Latin, and one apparently in Aramaic script.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

## ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

**9668. BISSING, FRIEDRICH WILHELM** von and **KEES, HERMANN.** Tine, eine hellenistisch-römische Festung in Mittelägypten. [Tine, a Hellenistic-Roman fortress in Middle Egypt.] *Sitzungsber. d. Bayerisch. Akad. d. Wissensch., Philos.-Philol.-Hist. Kl.* (8) Jul. 7, 1928: pp. 20.—The tell near Tehne which Wainwright described as Nezlet esch Schurafa is known better locally as Tine. The walls of a considerable fortification of the Hellenistic-Roman period survive, with house remains laid out in fairly regular streets about half-way up the hill. Hellenistic and Roman sherds are found, but very few Coptic, though the burned ruins of a Coptic monastery are on the site. The general layout is similar to that of Deir Dronke near Assiut. Graves are of very simple character, of late Roman date. Many considerations lead to identification of this fortress rather than Tehne as the Akoris-Tenis of antiquity. (A map and photographs are included.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

**9669. CONWAY, R. S.** Horace's farm in the hills. *Discovery.* 10 (11) Mar. 1929: 73-77.—The excavations of the Italian archaeologist Lugli some years ago, fully published in 1928, have confirmed the identification of the site near Licenza, below Rocca Giovane, as that of Horace's Sabine farm. (A map of the locality and several photographs accompany the description of the site.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

**9670. JUNYENT, E.** La primitiva basilica di S. Clemente e le costruzioni antiche circostanti. [The primitive basilica of St. Clement and some ancient constructions underlying it.] *Riv. Archeol. Cristiana.* 5 (3-4) 1928: 231-278.—As Clement died in the Crimea, and his remains were not brought to Rome until the year 867, the primitive basilica (not the one now extant) was not built over his tomb. The hypothesis that the house which was known to exist under the apsis might have been the saint's dwelling is disproved by the discovery that it was, instead, a Mithraic shrine of the beginning of the 3rd century. Under Theodosius, it fell in the hands of the Christian Church, and soon St. Clement's basilica was built over it. The author reviews the construction and restorations of the



sacred edifice down to 1084. He argues that the primitive basilica represented the *memoria Clementis* because somewhere else within its area there was either a house inhabited by that saint, or else a sanctuary wherein the Christian community honored his memory or that of some other saint of the same name. (Illustrations.)—*V. M. Scramuzza.*

9671. MAIURI, AMEDEO. *I vecchi ed i nuovi scavi di Ercolano.* [The old and the new excavations at Herculaneum.] *Nuova Antologia.* 64 (1371) May 1, 1929: 88-100.—This is a popular account of the excavations of the past centuries and of the problems faced by the excavators who resumed work in 1927. The task of the modern excavator is not to emulate his predecessors who sought spectacular objects of art but rather to study in detail the buildings of the city and the furniture and household utensils they contain.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

## OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 9772, 9794, 9823)

9672. DANGIBEAUD, Ch. *À propos des briques-“à cupules” de Glozel.* [Apropos some bricks with cup-like depressions from Glozel.] *Rev. Études Anciennes.* 30 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 211-214.—This article does not deal with material from Glozel as the title might indicate, but with certain genuine bricks now in the museum of Saintes. These bricks contain cellular depressions and are somewhat similar to others from Glozel. The holes must have had some magical significance since they are too numerous to have served as sockets for corresponding protuberances as bonding in a wall.—*N. C. Debevoise.*

9673. GÉRIN-RICARD, H. de. *Un nouveau fines de la cité d'Aix découvert près Gardanne.* [A new boundary stone of the city of Aix discovered near Gardanne.] *Rev. Études Anciennes.* 30 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 215-218.—*N. C. Debevoise.*

9674. JULLIAN, C. *Notes Gallo-Romaines: CXIX. Au champ magique de Glozel.* [Gallo-Roman notes: CXIX. Glozel.] *Rev. Études Anciennes.* 30 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 205-210.—One of the first inscriptions discovered at Glozel was traced on a baked brick. It probably relates to a bath fete beginning about April 1.—*N. C. Debevoise.*

9675. WHEELER, R. E. M. *The excavation of Roman Britain.* *Discovery.* 10 (111) Mar. 1929: 91-

95.—Recent discoveries have indicated the character and extent of peasant life in Britain both in pre-Roman days and until the Saxon invaders, with a rival agricultural system, put an end to the native agriculture. Traces of the villages of circular or oblong huts of prehistoric types, usually of timber but sometimes partly of stone, which air photographs show were associated with elaborate groups of small square fields, have been found, dating from at least 500 B.C. to the end of the Roman period, both in southern England, Scotland, and Wales, and occasionally in a definitely Roman environment, with Roman pots and tiles. Recent work has proved that the “multangular tower” at York represents complete re-designing to meet the new conditions of the 4th century A.D. The Roman barracks at Chester are being cleared, the defense system and barracks at Caerleon, and the interior of the fortress at Richborough, where the thousands of late Roman coins found show the extent to which it was sought as a refuge in the later Roman days. Work on Hadrian's wall is expected to solve many problems. Excavation at Lydney in Gloucestershire has disclosed a basilica of a form closely resembling a Christian church, dedicated to a native deity, Nodens, about 365 A.D.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

## OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 9661, 9720, 9721)

9676. STEIN, AUREL. *Note on archaeological explorations in Waziristan and northern Baluchistan.* *Indian Antiquary.* 58 (726) Mar. 1929: 54-56.—A description of an archaeological tour along the Waziristan border and through the whole of northern Baluchistan, with the object of a systematic survey of such ancient sites in the border regions between India and Iran, as are likely to throw light on the connection of the prehistoric civilization which the excavations at Mohenjo-daro and elsewhere in the lower Indus Valley have revealed with corresponding cultures traced westwards in Persia and Mesopotamia. A detailed report, fully illustrated by numerous plates, has been prepared and will be published separately as one of the *Memoirs of the Indian Archaeological Department.*—*G. Bobrinskoy.*

## AMERICA

(See Entries 8024, 8051, 9716)

# THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

## GENERAL

9677. COUISSIN, PAUL. *La force motrice animale à travers les âges.* [Animal power through the ages.] *Rev. Études Anciennes.* 30 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 224-226.—From the third millennium to the first Capetians, incorrect harnessing of horses made them inefficient as a source of power. For lack of animal power man was employed, and here we have one of the primary causes of slavery. This article is largely drawn from Lefebvre des Noëttes, *La force motrice à travers les âges.*—*N. C. Debevoise.*

9678. HEINEMANN, I. *Die Idee des Voelkerfriedens im Altertum.* [The idea of universal peace in the ancient world.] *Morgen.* 5 (1) Apr. 1929: 3-17.—In Greece scientific speculation led to the idea of international peace in that it postulated a unifying principle in nature. The idea was not fully developed by the outstanding Greek philosophers who were influenced by political events to draw a sharp distinction between Greek and barbarian, but by such thinkers as Erastosthenes and the Stoics. When the power of Rome arose

and came to embrace most of the known world, Panaitios of Rhodes conceived of humanity as an organism the parts of which must work together for their mutual good and not be at odds. In Israel the idea of peace arose as a corollary to the prophetic idea of a moral government of the world. Aggression is contrary to justice. The prophetic concept could find ready acceptance in the popular mind, for the Hebrew term *shalom* applied to “peace” meant already etymologically “integrity” and “perfection.” Postbiblical Judaism absorbed the prophetic ideal and stressed likewise the importance of the individual. The common word *beriah* (creature) received the meaning “fellow man” with the etymological implication that all are God's “creatures.” A man was made responsible for the good of his fellow men. *Sedek* which means justice in the Bible came to mean mercy and its feminine form, *Sedakah*, charity. Warrior heroes gave place to peacetime heroes in the imagination of the people. The liturgy emphasizes the desirability of peace. Of the ancient ideas of international peace this idea of a peace based upon moral responsibility can make the strongest



appeal to the mind of today. A bibliography is appended to the article.—*Sheldon H. Blank.*

## HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 9755, 9870, 9886)

9679. MULLO-WEIR, C. J. Fragment of an expiation-ritual against sickness. *Jour. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (2) Apr. 1929: 281-284.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

9680. NEUGEBAUER, O. Zur Geschichte der babylonischen Mathematik. [Babylonian mathematics.] *Quellen u. Studien zur Gesch. d. Mathematik.* 1(1) Mar. 1929: 67-80.—On the basis of certain Sumerian and Babylonian texts, published by C. Frank in the *Schriften der Strassburger Wissenschaftl. Gesellsch. in Heidelberg*, N. S. 9, the author shows that the ancient Babylonians set up and solved a whole series of problems connected with the division of a trapezoid or triangle into a series of parallel strips. Some of these problems involve the solution of a series of linear equations in two or more unknowns, and others involve the complete quadratic in one unknown. Upon one tablet the formula is given for the solution of the quadratic equation. All of this marks a notable advance over our previous knowledge of Babylonian mathematics.—*L. C. Karpinski.*

9681. NEUGEBAUER, O. and STRUVE, W. Über die Geometrie des Kreises in Babylonien. [The geometry of the circle in Babylonia.] *Quellen u. Studien zur Gesch. d. Mathematik.* 1(1) Mar. 1929: 81-92.—Among the *Cuneiform texts from Babylonian tablets . . . in the British Museum*, published in 1901, there are several tablets, CT IX 8 to 15, which give a series of computations connected with mensuration which throw new light on Babylonian mathematics. The area of a trapezoid is given by the formula  $\frac{1}{2}(b+B)h$ ; given the circumference of a circle, the diameter is computed using  $\pi$  as 3, and the area is obtained as  $1/12 d^2$ . This rather crude approximation is used also in a formula for the volume of a truncated cone (basket) as  $\frac{1}{2}(b+B)h$ , where the bases are computed as  $1/12 d^2$ . Doubtless most important are two problems concerned with the measurement of chords in a circle involving the use of the Pythagorean theorem, the first definite indication of ancient Babylonian methods of chord-reckoning.—*L. C. Karpinski.*

9682. SOLMSSEN, F. Platos Einfluss auf die Bildung der mathematischen Methode. [Plato's influence on mathematical method.] *Quellen u. Studien zur Gesch. d. Mathematik.* 1(1) Mar. 1929: 93-107.—On the foundation of Werner Jaegers *Aristoteles Grundlegung einer Geschichte seiner Entwicklung*, (Berlin, 1923), Solmsen establishes the fundamental nature of the contributions of Plato to the rigorous method of proof and to certain comprehensive quantitative conceptions as found in Euclid.—*L. C. Karpinski.*

9683. STENZEL, J. Zur Theorie des Logos bei Aristoteles. [The theory of the Logos in Aristotle.] *Quellen u. Studien zur Gesch. d. Mathematik.* 1(1) Mar. 1929: 34-66.—In this discussion, the method of interpretation and translation suggested by Toeplitz is followed. In particular the idea of the "undetermined duality" or "undetermined pair" is shown to connect with the ratio (*logos*) concept through the incommensurable wherein the ratio has, so far as rational units are concerned, an undetermined character. The importance and fruitfulness of the *logos* idea in pre-Euclidean mathematics is shown. In addition to the particular contributions to the history of mathematical ideas, Aristotle's work is shown to have in this field a more important place than is commonly conceded to it.—*L. C. Karpinski.*

9684. TOEPLITZ, O. Das Verhältnis von Mathematik und Ideenlehre bei Plato. [The relationship between Plato's mathematics and his doctrine of ideas.]

*Quellen u. Studien zur Gesch. d. Mathematik.* 1(1) Mar. 1929: 3-33.—The joint efforts of philologists and mathematicians are throwing new light upon the precise contribution of Plato to Greek mathematical thought. Particularly Plato's lecture, *Upon the good*, his idea-numbers and his comprehension of the relation between arithmetic and geometry are objects of the new investigations. Toeplitz attacks the problem of the approach to a real comprehension of the idea-numbers. The refined Greek theory of proportion replaces not only the modern work in fractions but had applications to widely different mathematical fields, such as geometry, mechanics, and music. In fact, the theory is the bridge which unites these fields. Plato's mathematical material elaborated in his lost lecture, *Upon the good*, can only be reconstructed by a more serious study of all the lectures involving fundamental mathematical conceptions, from the fragments of the lecture found in the commentators, and from Aristotle's polemics against Plato's theories. The connection between these mathematical ideas and Plato's whole theory of knowledge was most intimate. The infinite processes, such as those considered in the infinite geometrical series and the exhaustion process of the 12th book of Euclid are doubtless involved in these Platonic mysteries. As an essential factor in the solution, a lexicon of the mathematical terminology is imperative, and this task has been begun by Toeplitz and J. Stenzel. Finally, Toeplitz discusses the theory advanced by A. E. Taylor ("Forms and numbers, a study in Platonic metaphysics," *Mind.* 35(140) 419-440; 36(141) 12-33) that Plato wished to arithmetize mathematics along the lines of the Georg Cantor theory of irrationals and holds that the solution depends more upon philosophical considerations than upon the apparent similarity in mathematical ideas when expressed in modern notations.—*L. C. Karpinski.*

## HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 9660, 9664, 9706, 9735)

9685. CARR, PHILIP. The arms of the Venus of Milo. *Natl. Rev.* (555) May 1929: 414-424.—The extensive criticism of Lord Elgin's action in carrying off the Parthenon sculptures would have made a French ambassador in Constantinople in 1820 particularly anxious not to expose himself or his country to similar censure, though it would not have lessened his desire to secure masterpieces of Greek sculpture. While the official reports claim that the Venus de Milo had no arms when discovered, Dumont d'Urville, who was taken by the vice-consul to see the statue on Apr. 16, 1820, spoke in a report read at Toulon later in the year of the position of the arms as he had seen them at Melos,—the left hand extended upwards and holding an apple, while the right appeared to be retaining the belt which held the drapery around the hips, adding that "the arms have been mutilated and are now separated from the body." In 1858 he wrote of a battle between the landing party of de Marcellus and the representatives of the Greek prince Nikolaki Morousi, during which the case containing the statue was roughly treated. Jules Ferry in 1873 found evidence at Melos to support this view. The anxiety of the French to support the early 4th century date for the statue, which the position of the arms might contradict, and the tempting pastime of conjectural restoration, may account for the deliberate suppression of the evidence. A parallel to the position of the arms as described by d'Urville is furnished by the Venus of Arles.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

9686. CURTIUS, LUDWIG. Geist der römischen Kunst. [The spirit of Roman art.] *Antike.* 5(3) 1929: 187-213.—The contrast between the coin portraits of



Alexander and those of Caesar typify the differences between Greek and Roman portraiture. Note the fire in the eyes of Alexander, while Caesar's portraits show only strife and weariness. So the denarius with the portrait of C. Antius Restio shows all the ugliness of a stupid aristocrat, sunk in Catonian righteousness and hardness, belonging entirely in the outer world, whereas the portrait of Homer is entirely in the inner spirit. The Etruscan and Roman counterpart of the nude *Apollo* figure that dominates Greek sculpture, is the *togatus*, never individually independent like the Greek type, but representing class, office, public function, embodying, and dominated by, the idea of the state. No Roman relief singles out individuals to represent a single conflict of ideas, as is the case with the figures of Alexander and Darius in the Alexander mosaic. Nor does the Greek use his figures for an historical purpose with the individual subordinated. So also the Greek temple is an individual building with a single purpose, whereas the Roman temple serves many purposes in its architecture, decoration, and content. The so-called *Brutus* portrait in the Conservatore Museum in Rome, of the late 4th or early 3rd century B.C., shows Italian character from the Greek point of view, un-Greek in physical character, yet with a feeling that the purely Italian could not have expressed at the time. Later again, the mounted statue of Marcus Aurelius stands as the greatest symbol of a new world, an imperial figure, Greek and Roman at once. (Photographs.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

9687. NOACK, FERDINAND. Der neue Gott aus dem Meere. [The new god from the sea.] *Antike*. 5 (3) 1929: 214-220.—The finest of ancient statues rescued from the sea is the great bronze Zeus or Poseidon found in 1928 near Artemision, a figure a little over the natural in size, the chiselling and modelling recalling the charioteer of Delphi, to which period it belongs, and the arrangement of the braids and locks of hair much like the Apollo of the Omphalos and the Choiseul-Gouffier Apollo, but the bearded face and the wide-open eyes giving a very different effect. The stance is that of many figures of the period, the warriors of Aegina, the Aristogeiton of the tyrannicide group, and the west gable at Olympia giving examples of it; while it appears in statuettes and vases with endless variations, it has nowhere a finer rhythm than in the new bronze. The type is close to that of Zeus hurling the thunderbolt, as seen in small bronzes from Olympia and Dodona. (Excellent photographs.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

## EGYPT

(See also Entries 9733, 9860)

9688. CARTWRIGHT, HARRY W. The iconography of certain Egyptian divinities as illustrated by the collections in Haskell Oriental Museum. *Amer. Jour. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 45 (3) Apr. 1929: 179-196.—The following divinities are figured and described: (1) Amon-Re, (2) Osiris, (3) Serapis, (4) Isis, (5) Horus, (6) Set, (7) Anubis, (8) Thoth, (9) Neit, (10) Hatet (otherwise unknown), (11) Meretseger, (12) Sekhmet, (13) Bast, (14) Nefertem, (15) Shu and Onuris, (16) Ptah Pataikos, (17) Bes, (18) Taweret, (19) composite figures. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

9689. DARESSY, GEORGES. Ménélais et l'embouchure de la branche canopique. [Menelais and the mouth of the Canopic branch.] *Rev. de l'Égypte Ancienne*. 2 (1-2) 1928: 20-51.—(1) From various sources ranging from Herodotus to Ptolemaic and medieval itineraries, it is possible to identify the routes and chief towns of the Menelaïte nome, the district in the extreme west of the delta, south of Alexandria. Menelais itself, known to Herodotus as Archandropolis, later received a Coptic name from its sacred animal,

the jackal; from the translation of this into Greek as wolf comes the present Arabic name Louqin. Not being located on any watercourse, Menelais was succeeded as capital of the nome by the present capital of the district, Damanhour; Damanhour (which must be distinguished from other places of the same name), the city of Horus, was known to the Greeks as Hierakonpolis, from the sacred falcon; possibly in connection with a change in the episcopal see, the district to which the name is now applied seems to be the ancient Hermopolis, on the other side of the river. Through Menelais and Damanhour continued to run the main route from Alexandria inland in ancient and medieval times.

(2) At present, the Egyptian coast, after running straight from Alexandria to Canopus and Aboukir, turns sharply to the south, so that attempts to locate the mouth of the ancient Canopic branch of the Nile have placed it some distance back in the Bay of Aboukir. It appears, however, that the western part of the bay, now shallow water, was in ancient times part of the land, and the mouth of the Canopic branch, which lasted until its waters were diverted into a canal for Alexandria, was at what was then the end of the straight line of coast, some 5 km. beyond the present cape. A subsidence of a few meters, caused by the combined effect, of erosion and earthquakes sufficed to produce the present situation. (Maps.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

9690. MARPLES, E. A. Ancient reaping hooks. *Man* (London). 29 (3) Mar. 1929: 54.—The ancient Egyptian reaping hook (British Museum No. 52861) equipped with flints to form the cutting edge, is extremely close in form to its prototype, the jawbone of an ox, photographed with it in this article, and probably very little different from it in working efficiency.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

9691. SCHÄFER, HEINRICH. König Amenophis II als Meisterschütz. [Amenophis II as master marksman.] *Orientalist. Literaturzeitung*. 32 (4) Apr. 1929: 233-244.—The three centuries from 1500 to 1200 B. C. were Egypt's age of chivalry. The spirit of the times can be seen in the many complaints of the teachers that the youth of the land was turning to sports and mechanics rather than to culture. There are many references to the marksmanship of Amenophis II. His own statement on the Amada stela concerning his prowess can no longer be taken as an idle boast in the light of the inscribed fragment found in the French excavations at Medamut, whereon it is stated that the king made a master shot and offered a prize to any one who could equal it. Various kinds of targets were used in Egypt. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

## BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 9679-9681, 9704, 10633)

9692. GALPIN, F. W. The Sumerian harp of Ur, 3500 B.C. *Music & Letters*. 10 (2) Apr. 1929: 108-123.—Musical instruments are found among all peoples ancient and modern. But of all ancient harps discovered the most elaborate is that one brought to light by Woolley in the royal tombs of Ur. It was found in the arms of the girl musician lying in the outer chamber of the tomb of Queen Shub-ad. It is the oldest harp now in existence, antedating those of Egypt of which the remains may be seen in many museums. This harp is a well-known type widely distributed in the world today. The instrument consists of a boat-shaped body from one end of which projects upward a long neck 27½ inches in vertical length. As with nearly all Oriental harps there is no front pillar, such as is found on later European instruments. This neck was doubtless tenoned into the end of the wooden body, the joint being strengthened with asphalt and a band of gold. There are traces of eleven strings, the same number



found on the old Sumerian figure unearthed at Telloh. By tracing the use of similar ancient instruments, the Sumerians may be traced to Bactria and Eastern Iran, and even to southern Tibet, whence they may be followed into the valley of the Indus. Thence along the lowlands of Baluchistan and southern Persia into the territory around the Persian Gulf, where "Ur of the Chaldees" and other Sumerian centres were dominant for long centuries. But this harp travelled along southern Arabia, crossed the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb into Africa, where it has been discovered in Badari of Upper Egypt, among the oldest agriculturists in the Nile Valley. In the 12th dynasty (about 2600 B.C.) we observe the same bow-shaped harp without a front pillar. Even down across the equator in Africa this same type of harp has been carried and is now in use. Phoenician traders may have carried it to Greece and Italy where it is now in use. Such a method of tracing the dissemination of this harp may be a substantial aid in discovering and tracing the migration of races and the far-reaching of their manners and customs.—*Ira M. Price.*

9693. LEYERER, C. Die Organisation des Rechnungswesens in Babylon. [Bookkeeping methods in Babylonia.] *Zeitschr. f. Handelswissensch. u. Handelspraxis.* 22 (4) Apr. 1929: 108-111.—A chapter from a forthcoming book, *Untersuchung über die Organisation des Warenverkehrs und der Handelsunternehmung in Babylon.* Babylon had so highly developed credit transactions that some system of bookkeeping was necessary. The Code of Hammurabi enforced the keeping of books on merchants. The Babylonians understood the function of capital and its various forms. We accordingly have various types of tablets to meet different needs, from simple acknowledgments to very elaborate lists, with checks to indicate payments in the case of loans. Examples of these various types of documents are given.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

9694. LUTZ, HENRY FREDERICK. An old Babylonian divination text. *Univ. California Publ. in Semitic Philol.* 9 (5) 1929: 367-377.—Plates, text, transliteration, and translation of a tablet of the first dynasty period "which augurs certain events affecting either the libationer or an individual who chances to pass by while the libation is being poured out."—*N. C. Debevoise.*

9695. LUTZ, HENRY FREDERICK. Old Babylonian letters. *Univ. California Publ. in Semitic Philol.* 9 (4) 1929: 279-365.—Text and translation of 30 letters from Larsa now at the University of California. Some at least form part of the archives of Shamash-hazir, local representative of Awel-Ninurta, major domo of Hammurabi, and throw much light on the Babylonian land system. A brief introduction discusses the land tenure and defines the various technical expressions. *Awelum* does not mean "patrician" but "manor lord," *redu* and *bairu* are different kinds of vassals. These vassals were not soldiers primarily but feudal retainers first of all with military obligations as an incident of their position. Feudalism in Hammurabi's time was recent, apparently introduced by the Amorites. The new system was patterned on the older temple organization. It was restricted to outlying districts or those newly conquered.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

9696. MULLO-WEIR, C. J. A prayer to Ea, Shamash, and Marduk. *Jour. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (2) Apr. 1929: 285-288.—Prayer to the so-called Babylonian trinity, after which appears to be citation of various forms of evil portents which might be inserted into the body of the prayer as occasion demanded.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

9697. PRICE, IRA M. The oath in court procedure in early Babylonia and the old Testament. *Jour. Amer. Oriental Soc.* 49 (1) Mar. 1929: 22-29.—The various

words for "oath" in Shumerian, Akkadian, and Hebrew are discussed. On the basis of derivation and usage we discover that the oath was closely related to the covenant, vow, ordeal, and curse. The oath in legal procedure was primarily religious. There were two kinds of oaths, the affirmative, which calls upon the god as witness without invoking punishment, used in ordinary business transactions, and the pledged promise, by the god, king, or city, in temple or court. In the period of Hammurabi, the priests were masters of court procedure, which usually took place in the temple of the city god. We have no detailed description of court procedure, but hints may be gotten from the abbreviated records. The deciding judges consisted of the city elders, the mayor of the city with eight judges sitting *en banc*, or of several judges with a military officer as foreman. The code of Hammurabi gives six cases in which the oath of purgation may be taken, when the accused is set free. The oldest and most Hammurabi-like Hebrew proceedings are found in the Little Book of the Covenant, Exodus 21-23. They give merely a faint echo of the trial, but both types of oath are recognized. In the Deuteronomic legislation cases too difficult for the local courts are to be taken to a central court of Levites and judge. The prophets also indicate the sanctity of the oath.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

9698. SAYCE, A. H. Some new Vannic inscriptions. *Jour. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (2) Apr. 1929: 297-336.—This is a translation with full commentary of new inscriptions in the language of Haldia or Urartu, the country north of Assyria. The main inscription was discovered by the Russians in 1916 and was published in Russian in 1922. It is inscribed on a stone stele and pedestal under of the walls of the citadel of Van in Armenia. It gives full annals of the reign of Sardurish, son of Argishtish, the contemporary of the Assyrian Tiglath Pileser III. The list of countries conquered affords valuable information as to early topography.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

## PALESTINE

(See also Entries 9655, 9678, 9697, 9946, 10010)

9699. BRUNSTON, CHARLES. The Serâbit inscriptions. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* (2) Apr. 1929: 175-180.—The group of ancient Hebrew inscriptions found at Serâbit in the Mt. Sinai peninsula near an Egyptian copper mine worked at out 1800 B.C., which were deciphered with great difficulty because of the primitive character of the alphabet, has been enlarged by the further discovery of three additional inscriptions by the Cambridge (Massachusetts) archaeologists. Brunston offers a criticism of the previous translations by Butin of the known inscriptions, with his own translation of the new ones. The forms of the letters precede those of all other known Hebrew and throw light on the development of the first alphabet.—*B. W. Bacon.*

9700. FAIRWEATHER, WILLIAM. Concerning the Jewish dispersion. *Jour. Religion.* 9 (2) Apr. 1929: 224-236.—It has recently been argued that the Jews were not to be found in almost every part of the civilized world long before the Christian era, as was generally assumed. According to the new theory, the dispersion was due chiefly to the Maccabean rebellion, the opinions to the contrary being based on fabrications of the historian Josephus. However, it can be shown quite conclusively that the older view is the correct one. There is sufficient evidence for considerable dispersion of the Jews long before the Maccabees. They were settled across the Euphrates, in Syria and Asia Minor, in Egypt and Cyrenaica, and also in Greece and Italy. They were often not only tolerated in the various lands of their dispersion, but enjoyed numerous privileges as well. Some proof of the extent of their



influence may be gathered from the number of Jewish proselytes, chief among whom was Izates, king of Adiabene. These proselytes, though in theory the equals of the Jews, were in point of fact treated as inferiors, in spite of some more liberal elements that pleaded for a fairer attitude. As such may be considered, among others, the Book of Ruth in which a stirring plea is made for the admission of foreign wives who adopted the faith of their Jewish husbands.—*E. A. Speiser.*

9701. GRAHAM, WILLIAM CREIGHTON. Notes on the interpretation of Isaiah 5:1-14. *Amer. Jour. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 45(3) Apr. 1929: 167-178.—The parable of the vineyard in Isa. 5 is in reality a parody of a fertility cult song. "The prophet appears, in satirical vein, offering to give, for the benefit of those who cultivate only that type of religion which can express the conception of relationship to God by such a term as 'דָּוִד', his version of the Dod-song." The teaching of Isaiah himself begins in 5:2, where the responsibility resting upon the garden to satisfy its owner's expectations is brought out. New points are the interpretation of 'לֹא יִסְמַח' in v. 6 as meaning "it shall not be ritually sung," referring to the song of the fertility cult; and the treatment of 'גָּלִי' in v. 13 as meaning "go naked," referring to the sensual practices of the fertility cult which will be displaced by the naked frenzy of captivity. The prophet means to say in vss. 13 and 14 that the people will go down to that region (sheol), where the cult goddess now goes alone in the springtime to restore life to the world, which region in preparation for your arrival, has enlarged its capacity.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

9702. KAHLBERG, A. Der Schwiegervater des Moses. [The father-in-law of Moses.] *Morgen.* 5 (1) Apr. 1929: 65-72.—The patriarchal system, the control of the family by the father, is abundantly testified to in the Bible, but there are also traces of the matriarchal system, the mother being independent, having full authority over the children, and under guardianship of her relatives. Only sons of the same mother are considered full brothers. The absence of Rebecca's father at the marriage negotiations, which are conducted by her brothers, is also an indication of the matriarchal system. The most significant proof is contained in the word *choten* applied to Jethro in Ex. 3:1, which means not father-in-law, but brother-in-law. As the oldest son of Reuel, and like him a priest, and as the oldest brother of Zipporah, it was his duty to give his sister in marriage. He was the best known of Zipporah's brothers, all of whom were called *choten*. In Num. 10:29, Chobab, the son of Reuel is called the *choten* of Moses, and the emendation to *chatan* sometimes suggested becomes unnecessary. The word for father-in-law in Hebrew is *cham*, although sometimes the father-in-law is called *choten*, because he can never be completely excluded, and because at times for one reason or another the brothers are not able to be present, or because there may be no brothers.—*Nelson Glueck.*

9703. MEEK, THEOPHILE JAMES. Aaronites and Zadokites. *Amer. Jour. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 45(3) Apr. 1929: 149-166.—Jeroboam, the first king of Israel after the division of the kingdom, replaced the cult of Yahweh as national god by the bull cult. Ahab, in turn, introduced the cult of the Tyrian Baal. Jehu, however, reestablished Yahwism as the state

religion; but this was little more than the old cult under a new name. The Aaronite priests, who had officiated in the bull cultus, found it easy to transfer their loyalty to the Yahweh cult. In Deuteronomy, with the abolition of the local sanctuaries, all priests were put upon the same level. The Zadokites of Jerusalem resented the admission of the rural Levites into the cultus of the temple and bitterly opposed it. Ezekiel put these Levites on a lower level than the Zadokites. But the deportations left very few Zadokites in Judah and these scattered widely from the temple. They fused with the northern Aaronites and by this fusion of priestly groups the cultus was reestablished at Jerusalem. In the combined JE document, the Aaronites play second fiddle to Moses, though not without protest (Numb. chap. 12). In a later recension of the Deuteronomistic Code we have the beginning of the tradition of an hereditary Aaronite priesthood (Deut. 10:6). The story of Korah's rebellion emphasizes the primacy of the Aaronites (Numb. 16 and 17). The story of the destruction of Aaron's sons for offering "strange fire" leaves the Aaronic priesthood purged of all taint. The Aaronites became the dominant influence in the priesthood. Joshua the high-priest was an Aaronite. In Zech. 6:9-15 Joshua and Zerubbabel are in opposition, but Joshua is given full recognition and assigned a position equal to that of Zerubbabel. The incident in Hag. 2:10-14 shows that Haggai thought the Aaronite priests were making the people "unclean," and thus reveals him as hostile to the Aaronites. Malachi also favored the Zadokites (Mal. 1:6-2:9). The Chronicler, too, supported the Zadokites, as did the late Psalmists and also Jesus ben Sirach. Thus by the close of the Greek period the Zadokites had regained their position of dominance in the priesthood and continued to hold it to the end. The Sadducees of the New Testament were the last representatives of this group.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

9704. SCHWARTZ, ADOLF. Eine vorübergehende Spannung zwischen den Hochschulen Judaea und Babylons. [A passing tension between the academies of Judaea and Babylonia.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. des Judentums.* 73(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 25-33.—The establishment of the academy at Pumbeditha, according to Weiss, was responsible for the strain in the relations between the Palestinian and the Babylonian schools. According to this view it was the exaggerated attention given to dialectics by Rabbi Judah b. Jechešel at the school of Pumbeditha that caused many students to forsake Babylon and go to Palestine and in turn caused R. Judah to proclaim his interdict against doing so (העוֹלָה לִבְבֵּל עוֹבֵר בְּעֵשֶׂה). However, the term שִׁנּוּת used by Samuel in describing R. Judah as well as the term חֲרִיפּוֹת used in the description of his academy, upon which Weiss bases his hypothesis, do not refer to dialectic but rather to keen understanding and to discipline of mind. As for the interdict, it was occasioned by something totally different. By a novel reading of two cryptic letters in Gittin 6b the author finds the real reason for this interdict to be the moral aberration of two young married women whose husbands did not want to return from Palestinian academies in due time. It was this fact which led R. Judah, with his strong feeling for family purity as well as his rashness and irritability, to proclaim the ban.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*



## CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 9678, 9682-9687, 9723, 9860, 9870, 10633)

9705. BETANCOURT y de LAMAR, HAYDEE. Desarrollo cultural de los pueblos egeos y su influencia en la civilización helenica. [Cultural development of the Aegean communities and their influence on Hellenic civilization.] *Rev. de la Facultad de Letras y Ciencias, Univ. de la Habana*. 38 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 366-393.—The fourth and concluding part of a doctoral thesis which summarizes, in Spanish, the work of Evans, Glotz, Mysen, and Hogarth.—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

9706. BIEHLE, HERBERT. Die antike Stimmkunst. [Ancient voice culture.] *Zeitschr. f. Ästhetik u. Allgemeine Kunstwissenschaft*. 23 (3) 1929: 275-285.—The character of the Greek sounds made the Greek language more euphonic than the Latin and German languages. Aristotle was the first to make elocution an independent part of rhetoric, emphasizing strength of voice, harmony, and rhythm. The Sophists paid much attention to the musical element in declamation. Quintilian gave the fullest details on elocution. The production of Greek and Roman tragedy, comedy, and mime is analyzed from the point of view of the declamation and song required. We have discarded the theory that masks helped the resonance of the voice, or affected its quality, but undoubtedly the general acoustics of the Greek theaters made a great difference in clearness. The Roman public was more exacting in regard to the voice of the actor than of the orator, and Roman orators studied the actors' principles with profit.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

9707. CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD Y. Homer and his translators. *Mercury (London)*. 20 (115) May 1929: 49-61.—The criticism is advanced that Arnold's famous analysis of Homer's power is defective. He tried to adjust Homer to the principles laid down for Wordsworthian poetry in the preface to the *Lyrical Ballads*. Homer is not simple always. He is subtle in characterization. He is not plain, but rather at times a luxuriant Ionian. But he is fluent, and while failing in many other respects to convey his vigor, his early translators in English have realized more successfully than Arnold in his specimen accentual hexameters, his first requirement—the elementary decency of a natural rhythm.—*A. M. G. Little*.

9708. COLIN, G. Note sur l'administration financière de l'orateur Lycurgue. [A note on the financial administration of the orator Lycurgus.] *Rev. Études Anciennes*. 30 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 189-200.—A passage in the *Contra Demosthenem* of Hypereides, if correctly read, serves to settle a number of points concerning the administration of Lycurgus. Lycurgus was placed at the head of affairs in the course of the year 338/7 or at the beginning 337/6, according to the particular reading adopted, but in any case after the battle of Chaeronea. His nomination was a special one, a war measure, in recognition of his services in the struggle. In the title which he bore the essential word was *Ταυτας*. His powers were exceptionally great but were limited in the general direction of finances.—*N. C. Debevoise*.

9709. GASS, HENRY M. The Greeks as humanists. *Sewanee Rev.* 37 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 146-158.—Greek humanism is traced as expressed in the naturalism of the Sophists, the speculation of the Pre-Socratics, the skepticism of Socrates, the rationalism of Aristotle, and the theism of Plato, and its relation to mysticism, rationalism, and science is defined. Aristotle rather than Socrates was the supreme Greek humanist. But Plato achieved that delicate balance between rationalism and mysticism which is the true humanism.—*A. A. Trever*.

9710. HEWITT, JOSEPH W. Humor in Homer and in Vergil. *Classical Weekly*. 22 (22-23) Apr. 15, 1929: 169-172; Apr. 22, 1929: 177-181.—The painful element in the scornful and cruel laughter in Homer over defeated antagonists is less marked in Vergil, since the Roman seems to have been a better sportsman than the Greek, and Vergil has, as Hahn has shown, a marked tendency to favor the underdog. Sometimes Vergil seems to introduce a taunt simply in imitation of Homer, the humor lying in willful misinterpretation. Homer stands in a class by himself in the enhanced humor of taunts in which the victim is a god. His taunts are more homely and picturesque than those of Vergil. Vergil's sarcasm is also milder than that of Homer, with less of vituperation. Dramatic irony, pervasive of the whole action in Homer, is less used in the *Aeneid*. Vergil also denies himself humor based on physical deformities such as those of Hephaestus which so stirred the laughter of the gods in the *Iliad*. Comic description is found chiefly in the fifth book of the *Aeneid* in which Vergil leans hard on Homer. In the incident of Nisus's fall he has gone far beyond his model. In the passage of the boxing-match also he "consciously sets himself to out rival the humor of his Greek model. In other passages he omits or slurs the humorous element; here he amplifies and improves upon it." Homer's genre pictures are often steeped in the comic; in these his substitution of the comic simile for description is particularly noteworthy. Burlesque of the gods, prominent in Homer, is absent in Vergil. Hyperbole as a means of humor is used sparingly by Homer, and by Vergil still less. Of the comic lie, the best example is the adventures of Odysseus, bearing the true stamp of the traveller's yarn. The humor of the obscene is almost lacking. "Cosmic humor" occurs occasionally. Homeric laughter is usually due to some one's pain or discomfiture; the same motive is present in Vergil, together with that of superiority; the smile of Jupiter to Juno on their reconciliation and that to Cytherea in Book I are the two instances in which the Vergilian smile is free from disagreeable elements.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

9711. JAEGER, WERNER. Die geistige Gegenwart der Antike. [The spiritual present of the ancient world.] *Antike*. 5 (3) 1929: 167-186.—There is for modern nations no other spiritual solidarity than the humanism of antiquity, and Christianity. None of the great nations has reached full growth without the help of Greece and Rome. The value of the Greeks for us lies in their objectivity; they are the founders of the objective, normative point of view. Euripides is today less modern than Aeschylus, for his plays are too much of his own times; Homer, Aeschylus, and Sophocles are more timely than Racine and Schiller; Plato than Kant. Greek poetry was born of the union of Mythos and Idea.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

9712. MATHIEU, GEORGES. Notes sur Athènes à la veille de la guerre Lamiaque. [Notes on Athens at the outbreak of the Lamian war.] *Rev. de Philol. Lit. et d'Hist. Anciennes*. 55 (2) Apr. 1929: 159-183.—This study contains three brief articles: (1) Leosthenes and some of his colleagues; (2) the ephebai of Leontis in 323; (3) the population of Leontis in the 4th century. The chief source materials are two recently published documents, one, a fragment of a speech contained in a papyrus written between 280 and 240 B.C. (Grenfell and Hunt, *The Hibleh papyri* I No. 15 p. 55), the other, an ephebic inscription (Leonardos, *Archäologische Ephemeris*, 1928 p. 73 ff.) discovered at Oropos and containing the names of various magistrates crowned by the ephebai of Leontis. Between these



two documents a connection is established in that the orator, a fragment of whose speech (probably quoted by the historian Anaximenes of Lampsacus) appears in the papyrus, may be identified with Leosthenes, one of the generals mentioned in the ephebic inscription. The disastrous consequences of the Lamian war and Leosthenes' part in the siege of Lamia are well known, but certain details in the sequence of events immediately preceding the expedition have always been vague. A comparison of these two documents with other source material establishes more accurately the chronology of Athenian affairs in the first eight months of the year 323 before the siege of Lamia and especially the precise date of Demosthenes' recall. Of the 63 ephebi whose names are preserved in the inscription only 28 can be definitely identified. Ephebic lists such as this in the Oropus inscription and similar lists of citizens and officials arranged according to demes afford no accurate basis for statistical study of the population of any part of ancient Attica. At best they may indicate certain fluctuations in population.—*F. D. Smith.*

9713. RICHTER, GISELA M. A. Silk in Greece. *Amer. Jour. Archaeol.* 33 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 27-33.—The soft, clinging, diaphanous draperies represented in the Parthenon and later sculptures were not merely conventional, but represented actual materials worn. The author argues against the traditional view that the so-called "Amorgian" material was named from the color, from a certain plant, or as a kind of fine linen, and makes a plausible case for silk. He contends that it was "a silk made not of the *bombyx mori* but of a wild silk worm, of which the cocoons were not reeled off but scratched from the barks of trees." If this contention is substantiated, then the Greeks used silk for dress previous to the 4th century, which repudiates the traditional view that the material was not known by Greeks until the second half of the 4th century.—*A. A. Trever.*

9714. ROBERT, LOUIS. Études d'épigraphie grèque. *Rev. de Philol. de Lit. et d'Hist. Anciennes.* 55 (2) Apr. 1929: 122-158.—These studies in Greek epigraphy deal with more than 30 Greek inscriptions derived from various sources. In most cases the author offers emendations more or less significantly variant from the edited text.—*F. D. Smith.*

9715. SEURE, GEORGES. Inscriptions ignorées du littoral Balkanique de l'Euxin. [Unknown inscriptions from the Balkan littoral of the Black Sea.] *Rev. de Philol. de Lit. et d'Hist. Anciennes.* 55 (2) Apr. 1929: 97-121.—The 35 inscriptions in this article are from the collection of the Czech archaeologist Karl Chkorpil. They constitute a noteworthy contribution to the epigraph-

ical documents which have come from ancient Thrace. The inscriptions are classified according to content into five general divisions: Indigenous proper names, dedicatory inscriptions, names and epithets of the divine horseman, funeral poems. Each inscription is carefully described, its provenance indicated and, in some instances, the text is emended.—*F. D. Smith.*

9716. STEIN, AUREL. Alexander's campaign on the Indian northwest frontier. *Indian Antiquary (Suppl.)* 58 (726) Mar. 1929: 1-8.—From archaeological indications it has been possible to trace Alexander's progress into India through what is the modern Swat. Though nothing now can be gathered from the topography of the region to fix the site of the important city of Massaga, mentioned by Arrian, the position, remains, and name of Birkot (Hill of Bir) seem to point to the site of ancient Basira, where a few troops under Koinos were left by Alexander, and were attacked by the inhabitants. Distinct remains of ancient fortifications are situated above precipitous rocks; communication with the river as a source of water supply is assured by two passages leading down through the rock, and coins dating back to Indo-Greek times have been found in the ruins. Though the inhabitants are represented by Arrian as Indians, the languages spoken in that region were not Indian but belonged to the independent branch of Aryan speech called Dard. Accordingly the presence of the "s" in Basira would be accounted for by the custom of representing in Greek the palatal medial "j" or the semi-vowel "y" common in Dardic, by the letter zeta or xi.—*A. M. G. Little.*

9717. SULZE, HEINRICH. Ἀδωνίδος κήποι. [Adonis-gardens.] *Angelos.* 3 (1-2) 1928: 72-91.—The present article, continuing one in *Angelos* 2: 44 ff. on Roman gardens resembling cult Adonis-gardens, deals with actual instances of the latter in literature and art. The literary sources (footnotes pp. 73-75) are scanty because of the fact that the Greeks never regarded the Adonis cult as part of the state religion. Though the sources extend from the 8th century B.C. to the 16th A.D. they can best be used to describe cult Adonis-gardens in Greece from the 5th to 3rd centuries B.C. There are also representations on vases, gems, etc., eleven of which are reproduced and explained in the article. The Adonis-garden was made by filling an ordinary earthen pot with fertilized earth and planting seeds of wheat or, less often, other cereals in it. The plants were observed to grow with unnatural rapidity, which was probably due to a process of temperature regulation in darkened rooms. The plant symbolized the death and resurrection of Adonis.—*Ralph Marcus.*

## ROME

(See also Entries 9670, 9678, 9686, 9706, 9710, 9711, 9730, 9745, 9755, 9793, 9849, 9860, 10629, 10630, 10633, 10772)

9718. ALY, WOLF. Der Strabon-Palimpsest Vat. Gr. 2061 A. [The Strabo palimpsest Vat. Gr. 2061 A.] *Sitzungsber. der Heidelberger Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (1) 1928-29: 1-45.—By methods similar to those used by the police of Germany, it is now possible to photograph a palimpsest so as to get a legible reproduction of the original record; unfortunately previous chemical treatment of a manuscript, for preservation or reading, makes such photography, as yet, impossible. The method has been tried on the palimpsest of Strabo in the Vatican library, Vat. Gr. 2306 and 2061 A.; previous treatment has injured 2306, but 2061 A has yielded numerous fragments of books 8 to 17; the original manuscript came from southern Italy, perhaps ultimately from Constantinople; it dates from the early 6th century, thus

far antedating all our manuscripts of Strabo and the Byzantine archetype from which they all seem to derive, and furnishes a number of valuable corrections and additions to our present text. A few experiments in other Italian libraries have shown the wide possibilities of the new method. (Plates.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

9719. BANDINELLI, GOFFREDO. Etruria e Roma. [Etruria and Rome.] *Cultura.* 1 (4) Apr. 1929: 195-206.—A brief survey of the early history of the Etruscans in Italy and of their eventual assimilation by the Romans.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

9720. CAPELLE, W. Zu Tacitus' Archaeologien. [On archaeology in Tacitus.] *Philologus.* 84 (2) Dec. 1928: 201-208.—Capelle advances additional evidence in support of the thesis of Norden in the latter's



recent edition of Tacitus that the *Germania* does not embody first-hand observation but is merely a literary exercise which draws its facts and even its forms of expression from previous works.—Donald McFayden.

9721. CAPELLE, W. Zu Tacitus' Archäologien. [On archaeology in Tacitus.] *Philologus*. 84(3) Mar. 1929: 349-367; (4) Jun. 1929: 464-493.—The *barditus* song of the Germans (Tacitus, *Germania*, 3.) seems to have been identical with the *barritus* described by Ammianus and Vegetius as a war-cry before going into battle, instead of being, as Sternkopf holds from the context, a song about Hercules. The effect of such a cry on the outcome of the battle in inspiring the Germans and disheartening their enemies may account for the prophetic powers ascribed to it. The ethnographical details about the Germans in *Germania*, 4 and elsewhere show a close correspondence with details about the Celts given by Polybius, Livy, and others both as to their personal appearance and in the famous antitheses between their spirit in attack and their lack of endurance and that between their courage and lack of reasoning powers. The latter is characteristic of any barbarous people from the point of view of a civilized nation; the former is especially natural in a northern people invading a southern climate. Chapters 10-12 of the *Agricola* on the geography and people of Britain owe very little to the information gleaned by Agricola, but are drawn except for a few details from pre-Claudian lore, especially the work of Pytheas, Poseidonios, and more modern Greeks, with Pliny's lost history as a probable intermediary. The lack of original material based on Agricola's seven years in Britain is due both to the rhetorical character of the work, and to Tacitus' lack of interest in geography and archaeology. A similar conclusion may be drawn as to his description of Palestine in *Histories* V, 2-8.—Eva M. Sanford.

9722. COMO, UGO da. Pagine eterne e massime immortali. [Eternal pages and immortal maxims.] *Nuova Antologia*: 64(1371) May 1, 1929: 3-9.—Taking as a starting point his own collection of the works of Seneca, the author writes an appreciation of the younger Seneca as a teacher of morals and traces his influence throughout later centuries. High praise is bestowed upon the critical edition by Achille Beltrami.—Jakob A. O. Larson.

9723. DERATANI, N. Le réalisme dans les déclamations. [Realism in the rhetorical schools.] *Rev. de Philol. de Lit. et d'Hist. Anciennes*. 55(2) Apr. 1929: 184-189.—The subjects treated by the declaimers in the Roman rhetorical schools are founded upon actual events in Roman life and history or Roman parallels in Greek life and history. In considering the element of realism in Roman rhetoric, more emphasis should be put upon the historical viewpoint. Actual historical events recorded by Tacitus are echoed in the declamations of the imperial period. Comedy and declamation offer a striking parallelism of subject matter—a phenomenon due not to the dependence of the one type upon the other, but to their common source of inspiration, life itself and history.—F. D. Smith.

9724. DE SANCTIS, G. I fasci littori e gli ordinamenti romani antichissimi. [The fasces of the lictors and their earliest use at Rome.] *Riv. di Filol.* 57(1) Mar. 1929: 1-9.—This study of the number of lictors of various magistrates also has important bearings on constitutional history. The last Roman dictators had 24 lictors, while tradition ascribes only 12 to the kings. When this tradition arose, the dictator can have had only 12 lictors and the consuls 6 each. The number 6 is connected with the 3 tribes of early Rome. The *fasces* symbolized primarily the *imperium militiae*. Hence in the exercise of the *imperium domi*, the axes were removed and the *fasces* lowered in the presence

of the assembled people. The use of the *fasces* within the *pomerium* is only a late derivative from their employment abroad. The doubling of the number of lictors giving each consul 12 and a dictator 24 is to be connected with the increase of the consular army from one to two legions. As to the praetors, they are said by Polybius each to have had 6 lictors, while the *Lex Plaetoria* and other sources give only 2 to the *praetor urbanus*. The *Lex Plaetoria* is the law by which the *praetor peregrinus* was created. The name, *praetor urbanus*, was employed before this to distinguish between this official and the *praetores maximi* or consuls. Originally the praetors had 6 lictors but when administering justice employed only two. The *Lex Plaetoria* gave validity to this usage. The equality of the original number of the lictors of consuls and praetors helps to prove the theory that these officials once had equal powers, and that the *imperium minus* of the praetor was due to later differentiation.—Jakob A. O. Larsen.

9725. DEUTSCH, M. E. Caesar's son and heir. *Univ. California Publ. in Classical Philol.* 9(6) 149-200.—An introduction dealing with the problem of succession, as it appeared to Caesar, leads to a discussion of Caesar's will. The list of those eligible to succeed Caesar is given in ascending order. "The names that Caesar considered most seriously for the succession were . . . D. Brutus, M. Antonius, and G. Octavius."—J. J. Van Nostrand.

9726. HERMANN, L. Deux transpositions de texte dans Salluste. [Two transpositions of the text in Sallust.] *Rev. Études Anciennes*. 30(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 227-228.—These occur in *Bellum Jugurthinum*, 55, 4-6 and 66, 2 and 4.—N. C. Debevoise.

9727. HOLROYD, M. The Jugurthine War: was Marius or Metellus the real victor? *Jour. Roman Studies*. 18(1) 1928: 1-20.—The key to the problem is probably to be found in "several passages wherein Sallust states . . . the decisions as to military policy adopted from time to time by Metellus and, more particularly, by Marius." These passages are short and are not colored by the prejudices of Sallust. The aims of the war were "simply and solely . . . the capture of Jugurtha's person." A comparison is made of the problems involved with those of the war of the French against Abdel-Kader and those of the Boer war. As an aid to the understanding of the situation, a discussion is included of the geography of the province of Africa and old Numidia as distinct from the rest of the Atlas region. An examination of the campaigns of Metellus leaves the impression that 'Metellus's idea of war was confined, for practical purposes, to battles, large-scale progresses about the open country, and miscellaneous plundering.' On the other hand, from the words of Sallust it seems that Marius had "a comprehensive and systematic scheme for seizing all the strong points in Numidia." Three phases in the application of this plan are traced. The difficulties of the task are often overlooked and "it is not by any means the only instance of recent tendencies to underrate the difficulties of Roman commanders in the later Republican period." At the end of the article is added a note on the chronology of the campaigns of Metellus and Marius.—Jakob A. O. Larsen.

9728. KEYTE, STANLEY W. The Roman turf. *Nineteenth Century*. 105(626) Apr. 1929: 528-539.—A sketch is given of Roman life on the race course, from the bargains with the gods in the early Republic to exchange games for victories in war, to the time of the Nika riots, with emphasis on such human aspects of the subject as would now be recorded in the illustrated papers, for which in this case Livy, Horace, Ovid, the Plinies, and others substitute adequately.—Eva M. Sanford.



9729. LAUKAMM, SIEGFRIED. Das Sittenbild des Artemidor von Ephesus. [Social conditions described by Artemidorus of Ephesus.] *Angelos*. 3 (1-2) 1928: 32-71.—Artemidorus, surnamed Daldianos, who flourished in the reigns of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus, was the author of a work in five books called *Oneirocriticon* (*On the interpretation of dreams*), (edited by R. Hercher, Leipzig, 1864). This work affords an excellent picture of the culture of Asia Minor in the second Christian century. The article gives classified references to passages concerning agriculture, horticulture, zooculture, architecture, furniture, city-planning, economics, government, sport, and so on.—*Ralph Marcus*.

9730. NAP, J. M. Die lex silia bei Gaius IV, 19. [The Silian law in Gaius IV, 19.] *Tijdschr. v. Rechtsgeschiedenis*. 9 (1-2) 1929: 62-87.—The author seeks data for the dating of the *Lex Silia* in the political history of the period 133-125 B.C. A close connection between the *Lex Flaminia* of 232 and the land law of Tiberius Gracchus is seen in the fact that opposition to both centered in the Ager Picens et Gallicus. The dispute was not ended with the palliative action of the Senate in 129 for two *leges Iuniae* of 126 are related directly to the subject. The *Lex tabulae Bantinae* supports the theory of a law in 125, extending Roman citizenship to dictators, praetors and aediles of Latin towns. This is probably the proposal of Flaccus, rejected by the Senate but passed by the Assembly. It would be the *Lex Silia*. The final section of the article adduces proof of the establishment by the *Lex Papiria* in 131 of the *triumviri capitales*, by the *Lex Porcia* in 129 of the *decemviri sitibus iudicandis*, by the *Lex Silia* in 125 of the *triumviri monetales*, and by the *Lex Sempronia* in 123 of the *quattuorviri viis curandis*.—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

9731. PIGANIOL, A. Notes epigraphiques. [Notes on inscriptions.] *Rev. Études Anciennes*. 31 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 139-150.—The first of these notes relates to C. I. L. XI. 5265. (Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latinae selectae* 705), an edict of Constantine relating to the imperial cult in Umbria and Etruria. According to the usual interpretation, this decree implies that there had been one common cult for the two provinces celebrated at Volsinii and presided over by two annually elected priests, one elected by the Umbrians and one by the Etruscans; the purpose of the decree was to authorize the substitution of two cults; the Umbrians thenceforth were to have their own cult at Hispellum. Piganiol maintains that this interpretation of the language of the decree is incorrect; that the common cult

is to be retained, but is to be celebrated in alternate years by an Umbrian priest at Hispellum and by an Etruscan priest at Volsinii; that there never had been a double priesthood, but that even before this decree there had been a single priest elected alternately by the Umbrians and by the Etruscans. The second note relates to an inscription discovered in 1924 at Ain Tebernok in the neighborhood of Carthage. It is an inscription in honor of Constantine II erected by four praetorian prefects. Piganiol would date that inscription between Feb. and Sep., 337, when the question of the succession was not yet settled. He suggests that the meeting of the prefects was for the purpose of securing the succession to the undivided empire for Constantine II to the exclusion of his brothers; an intrigue which failed and led to the disgrace of the prefects. The inscription is of interest further as proving the existence of at least four praetorian prefectures as early as 337 B.C., contrary to the current theories as to the origin of the praetorian prefectures.—*Donald McFayden*.

9732. RICHMOND, O. L. Giacomo Boni, excavator, and some memories. *Blackwood's Mag.* 225 (1361) Apr. 1929: 524-529.—*N. C. Debevoise*.

9733. ROSTOVITZ, M. Roman exploitation of Egypt in the first century, A.D. *Jour. Econ. & Business Hist.* 1 (3) May 1929: 337-364.—"The government of ancient Egypt exercised not only political rule but also economic control over the agricultural and manufacturing populace under its sway. In a sense, it was the biggest business organization of the Ancient World. The Roman conquerors were much influenced in public policy by their occupation of Egypt which they regarded simply as a source of material gain. Since Egypt had become the granary of Rome, it was natural that the emperor Augustus should improve the methods of production. On the other hand, he and his successors taxed the Egyptians heavily. The evidence of Philo, the Jew of Alexandria, is corroborated by that of inscriptions and papyri, that the Romans held Egypt under a spiked heel. The most novel feature of the Roman tyranny was the introduction of collective responsibility. Under this system the group was responsible for the deeds and obligations of the individual. This really had a two-fold significance. First, it partly explains why Egypt, a land of abiding natural fertility, was laid waste. Secondly, it indicates the origin of the policy of collective responsibility in the Roman empire generally. Rome's scourge of Egypt, indeed, came back to plague the whole empire." [The author's own abstract.]—*Donald McFayden*.

## OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entry 8125)

9734. FEIST, SIGMUND. Zum Ursprung der germanischen Runenschrift. [The origin of the Germanic rune script.] *Acta Philol. Scandinavica*. 4 (1) 1929: 1-25.—The latest attempt (by Marstrander) derives the Runic signs from a Latinized Celto-Etruscan Alpine alphabet which came to the Germanic race by the way of some Celtic tribe, or else some Celticized Germanic tribe (the Marcomanni), about the beginning of our era. But the spread of the same signs during the first two centuries A.D. in widely separated Germanic lands argues a different and much earlier origin viz. the Chalcidian alphabet of northwestern Greece. Ca. 500 B.C. the Illyrian Veneti using it were dominant in East Central Europe, culturally influencing both the Italic and the Germanic tribes. (Table of Runic, Alpine, and other correspondences).—*L. M. Hollander*.

9735. KRETSCHMER, PAUL. Das älteste germanische Sprachdenkmal. [The oldest Germanic linguistic monument.] *Zeitschr. f. deutsch. Altertum u. deutsche Literatur*. 66 (1) Mar. 1929: 1-14.—The *Kunst-historisches Museum* in Vienna has in its possession a bronze helmet of Etruscan type from Negau in Steiermark, on the edge of which is found, in ancient Runic type, the inscription *Harigasti Tei Fa*. A previous interpreter, Carl Marstrander, believed he had detected in it a Celtic influence and an indication of the place of manufacture. Kretschmer believes it to be of wholly Germanic origin, and that *Tei* is a reference of appeal and consecration to the war god Tyr. Such consecrations were found on helmets. The archaic alphabet of the inscription shows that it dates from the 1st or 2nd century B.C. It is therefore 300 or 400 years older than any other Germanic writing that we have. It proves, also, that Germanic mercenary troops penetrated as far as the Alps at a very early period.—*A. B. Benson*.



## OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

9736. BUCKLER, W. FRANCIS. The human Khil'at. *Jour. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 48(4) Dec. 1928: 355.—Abstract of a paper read before the American Oriental Society, Middle West Branch. As a mark of continuity of the royal succession, the marriage of the stepmother by the successor is a custom characteristic of both the Persians and the Indo-Germans. The woman signifies the continuity and the organic unity of the kingship.—A. T. Olmstead.

9737. GLASENAPP, HELMUTH von. Jainism, its historical importance and its relations to other religions of the world. *Calcutta Rev.* 31(2) May 1929: 121-135.—Jainism and Buddhism were practically contemporaneous religions; their founders, Mahavira and Gautama (Buddha) lived in the same region, had the same number of disciples, and expounded the doctrines of strict vegetarianism and non-injury (*ahimsa*). Both were opposed to the Brahminic priesthood, the Vedas, and the use of the Sanskrit language for religious worship; both denied a personal god. In other essentials of faith these two religions differ fundamentally. Jainism maintains that sin could be committed unconsciously, but Buddhism seeks for a criminal will as the generator of sin. The former has a quadruple organization for its "Samgha", or congregation which consists of monks, nuns, and the laity of both sexes, whereas in the latter only the first two obtained. In the Upanishads and the Hindu epics Jaina ideas can be found. The character of "Rishaba," one of the incarnations of the Hindu deity Vishnu, plays a prominent role in Jaina legends, while the doctrine of "Pasha" (fetter) and "Mala" (impurity), which alienate the soul from its pristine purity, held by the "Shaiva" sect of Hindus, corresponds to the Jaina theory of "Karma" (deed) and "Mayamala" (worldly impurities). It is possible that Parseism has contributed to Jainism; the Persian myth Sohak resembles the figure who springs from the shoulder of an ascetic described in the "Teja-Samudghata" of the Jainas. Certain aspects of Manichaeism seem to have been influenced by Jainism: the three "Gupties" of thought, word, and deed of the Jaina may be compared to the Manichaean "three seals" of mind, mouth, and hand. Both Manichaeans and Jainas regard "Dakshina", the south, as the abode of darkness. Mohammedan architecture and language have contributed to the Jaina culture and vice versa. The life of the Arabian poet and philosopher of the early part of the 11th century, Abu-l-Ala, indicates strong Jaina tendencies. He was a rigid vegetarian and abstained from milk, eggs, and even honey. As regards Jainism and Christianity, very little can be established except that both Jesus and Mahavira had each twelve disciples, of whom one was a traitor. Beyond this no

relation or influence has been established so far.—C. Joseph Chacko.

9738. MONTGOMERY, JAMES A. An enactment of fundamental constitutional law in old South Arabia. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 67(3) 1928: 207-213.—Certain pre-Christian era inscriptions from South Arabia (the modern state of Yemen) first obtained by Eduard Glaser during an expedition there in 1884-1904 have proved to be advanced constitutional documents. They witness a high stage of civilization. The fertility and natural wealth of the country was developed through public works; Yemen was the nucleus of trade with India and the east coast of Africa. The land trade route is described. The development by the Greeks of the maritime route "destroyed this monopoly of the South Arabian traders and brought about the economic downfall of their states." Natural resources and commercial advantages developed an elaborate economic life which demanded a developed code to adjudicate disputes.—Norman E. Himes.

9739. TARAPOREWALA, I. J. S. The place of Iran in Asiatic culture. *Visva-Bharati Quart.* Jan. 1929: 380-392.—Iran, where the Aryan and Semitic areas in Asiatic culture and religion meet, has always presented features of both; hence the religion of Zoroaster (who is probably to be placed in a period contemporary with the Vedas rather than around 600 B.C., the Persian tradition being confused) combined typically Aryan and Semitic notes,—duty and brotherhood, belief in an ordered society and wide sympathy. The early Achaemenians in their liberal policies exemplified his principles; the fall of their empire was due to their turning away from them. The Sassanian dynasty went through the same cycle. Conquered by the Arabs, Persia became the center of an Aryanized Islam; first under the caliphs and then as an independent country, it produced scientists, artists, philosophers, and mystics who again united the best of the two traditions, the richness of the Aryan and the breadth of the Semitic. With the revival of the country under its present ruler, we may hope that it will return to its old function in the cultural life of Asia.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

9740. TUCCI, GIUSEPPE. A visit to an "astronomical" temple in India. *Jour. Royal Asia Soc. of Gr. Brit. & Ireland.* (2) Apr. 1929: 247-258.—On one of the hills belonging to the temple area of Kamakhya in Assam is a temple of the nine planets. These are represented by nine cylindrical black stones, instead of the varying materials required by Hindu tradition; they are arranged in one of the orders prescribed for devotion to the planets, but worshipped in a different one. Lists of the forms in which the planets are thought of for meditation and specimens of the mantras, or sacred formulas, addressed to them are here translated from Sanskrit sources.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

## EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See Entries, 9670, 9770, 9898)

9741. BACON, BENJAMIN W. As to the canonization of Matthew. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 22(2) Apr. 1929: 151-174.—The author deals with the group of synchronisms appended to a 5th century Syriac MS "How the Magi knew the star, and that Joseph did not take Mary as his wife," the synchronisms being in terms of the Seleucid era, with correct datings by Roman emperors and consuls and the Roman bishop Sixtus I. The date (120 A.D.) has often been conjectured to be that of a council held at Rome *de recipiendis libris*, which approved and thus gave wide currency to the first canonical Gospel. Bacon traces the synchronisms to the *Consularia Constantinopolitana* of the 5th century, and the motive of the Syriac legend to Epi-

phanus, who in turn can be shown to rest upon the world-chronicle of Hippolytus. The antecedents of the Syriac are to be found in the contemporary chronographies of Africanus and Hippolytus (240 A.D.) making it credible that the datings by synchronisms of a council at Rome for the purpose stated shortly after the visit and martyrdom of Ignatius were really, though indirectly, accessible to the author of the legend.—B. W. Bacon.

9742. BACON, BENJAMIN W. Peter's triumph at Antioch. *Jour. Religion.* 9(2) Apr. 1929: 204-223.—Paul's logical victory at the crisis of Gal. 2: 11-21 was won at great practical cost. Peter remained in command of the field, won the adhesion of Paul's



former supporters and of the historian of the conflict. Luke endorses the compromise which the Pauline Epistles indignantly repel. Logically and theologically the Church was the gainer by the compulsion Paul was under to create a new center for his Hellenistic missions in Ionia. Paulinism developed here into the Greek-Christian theology. But at Antioch, where Peter's personal authority as a witness for the life and teaching, martyr death and resurrection of Jesus had carried the day against Paul, the necessary basis of the faith became the witness of Peter. Synoptic tradition has two branches both Petrine in source, Mk at Rome and Q at Antioch, where we later find it combined with Q in two forms. Mt and Lk, represent the contribution of Peter to the ultimate fusion of Jewish and Greek elements in the Petro-Pauline Church catholic.—*B. W. Bacon.*

9743. GOODENOUGH, ERWIN R. Paul and Onesimus. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 22 (2) Apr. 1929: 181-183.—New data on the law of asylum for slaves show the likelihood that Onesimus availed himself of Paul's standing with his master Philemon to take refuge (after robbery and escape from his owner) at the apostle's domicile. This, however, could not have been a prison because the bond of a real prisoner, which Paul offers, would have been valueless. The self-designation "prisoner" is figurative. Onesimus remained for a time with Paul as the law required. After reconciliation with the master, which it was the design of the law to effect, Onesimus appears to have remained in good standing with the church (Col. 4:9).—*B. W. Bacon.*

9744. MARTY, J. Études de textes cultuels de prière contenus dans le Nouveau Testament. [A study of cult-prayer texts in the New Testament.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 9 (3) May-Jun. 1929: 234-268.—(The article is to be continued). The earliest Christian prayer formulas and terms, including those borrowed from Semitic, such as *Maranatha* and *Amen*, may reflect the influence of the life and teaching of Jesus on certain individuals who in turn have given form to the cult prayers. Similarly many of the hymns contained in the Apocalypse seem to have been composed, largely on the basis of Old Testament imagery, by gifted individuals in moments of religious ecstasy during public worship with responses to the hymn leader's composition from his fellow worshippers. This conjecture is supported by Deissmann's suggestion (*Neue Bibelstudien* p. 58) that the epithet *theologos*, given to the author of the Apocalypse by Christian writers, is identical with that used of the preachers and hymnologists of the imperial cult in Asia Minor. Formal elements of the prayers and doxologies in other parts of the New Testament are studied. In the first century every prayer of some length takes the form of an act of thanksgiving, a hymn of praise, a doxology, or all three combined.—*Ralph Marcus.*

9745. ROSTAN, CARLO. Il Cristianesimo del IV secolo: Il primo appello al braccio secolare. [Christianity in the fourth century: The first appeal to the secular arm.] *Nuova Riv. Storica.* 12 (4) Jul.-Sep.

1928: 384-403.—A brief summary is given of the religious policy of the three sons and successors of Constantine the Great, indicating the various steps whereby Christianity was aided by the state. In the church there were two antagonistic views. One favored building on the basis of the old paganism. The other held that paganism was of demoniacal origin and the cause of all evil. A passionate advocate of this latter theory was Maternus Firmicus, who wished to make paganism a crime. This idea of a "crime of religion" dates from the period of the divinity of the emperors. The rapid increase in the influence of Oriental cults at Rome, which reached its height in the middle of the 4th century, constituted serious competition for Christianity. Firmicus was the first to realize this danger. He constructed a theological system in which he demonstrated the falsity of the other cults and the necessity of imperial suppression in order to protect the state and society (bibliography).—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

9746. SOUVAY, CHARLES L. The paschal controversy under pope Victor I. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 15 (1) Apr. 1929: 43-62.—The paschal controversy, in many phases a local question, became, through sheer force of uncontrollable circumstances, a problem for the universal church during the pontificate of Victor I. The Asiatic usage, that of celebrating Easter on the 14th of Nisan, had become an occasion for rebellion against the rest of the church. Victor called upon the bishops of the Empire for their opinions on the question. There was uniformity in the replies, except in the case of the Asiatics, who sent a point-blank refusal to conform to any other practice than their own. Victor, with his Latin notions of law, order, and authority, responded by excommunicating the Asiatics. The episode marks a turning point in the history of the church for the reason that the position of the bishop of Rome as the head of the universal church was clearly recognized. The event demonstrated that Christianity was no longer a loose aggregate of separate communities, but the Church Catholic, Apostolic and Roman, and that the "papacy had reached man's estate."—*F. A. Mullin.*

9747. TURCIO, GENESIO. Sull'epigramma "Miracula Christi" attribuito a Claudio Claudiano. [On the epigram "Miracula Christi" attributed to Claudius Claudianus.] *Riv. Archeol. Cristiana.* 5 (3-4) 1928: 336-344.—Claudianus' so-called epigram, which may or may not be spurious, entitled *Miracula Christi*, and beginning with the words "Angelus alloquitur Mariam," has nine distichs which are nothing but an example of those *tituli historiarum* written under sacred paintings to explain their subject for a fuller understanding by the faithful. Several writers, Augustine among them, have composed similar distichs. The nine scenes, all taken from the New Testament, may have filled one side of a basilica, the other side being occupied by an equal number of scenes from the Old Testament. (The distich reciting the resurrection of Lazarus does not appear in the text.) By way of appendix, the author cites five monumental and five literary sources illustrating the gospel story of Peter walking on the water — *V. M. Scramuzza.*



## THE WORLD 383-1648

## HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 9855, 9870, 9871, 9883, 9886)

9748. FLEMMING, PERCY. The medical aspects of the mediaeval monastery in England. *Proc. Royal Soc. Med.* 22(6) Apr. 1929: 777-782.—Every mediaeval monastery was a self-contained community, including an infirmary block detached from the main building. At first all beds were in one room. Later (14th century) there was a division into cubicles, sometimes furnished with fireplaces. Sanitary arrangements were carefully and scientifically planned. Great care was taken to have a clean water supply—often two, one for washing and one for cooking. There was a special kitchen and sometimes a bath-house. The patients often rebelled against baths which were allowed only twice a year to healthy monks. The infirmary was intended for three classes of patients: old monks, the sick, and those who were undergoing the periodical blood letting. Occasionally a sick traveller was allowed treatment. In addition to the ordinary illnesses there was a common affection of the tibia from too much kneeling. There were also many cases of neurasthenics due to the irksomeness of the life, fatigue from fasting, etc. The practice of blood-letting indicates the trend of contemporary medicine. Probably the work was done by a barber from outside just as physicians were called to handle all serious cases. The regular infirmarian, who cared for the mild cases, was a monastic official, a monk who might have studied medicine. He had a servant or male nurse to assist him.—*Winnifred Brown.*

9749. HERRMANN, E. T. Some great Arabians. *Minnesota Medic.* 12(4) Apr. 1929: 214-219.—The survival of ancient culture is due to Mohammed and the Arabian adventure of the 8th and 9th centuries. In the accomplishment of the rebirth of Greek philosophy and science much literature was rewritten into Arabic. Hunayn, a Christian Arab, born in 809, was interested in medicine to such an extent that he became the caliph's physician and later became important for translating much of Hippocrates and Galen into Arabic. Following the translators came original thinkers, among them Rhazes who became physician-in-chief to Baghdad's great hospital. He wrote volumes, one of which concerns clinical notes and is called *Illustrative accounts of patients and narratives of unusual cases about which we were doubtful*. His is the first clinical account of smallpox. The so-called prince of the Arabians was Avicenna (ca. 980) whose famous contribution to medicine is the Canon, which, as Osler says, remained "a medical bible for a longer period than any other work." It represents the final codification of Graeco-Arabic medicine—a union of Greek medical legacy with Arabic observation. The greatest surgeon of the Arabic world who flourished at Cordova in the 10th century, was Albucasis. He wrote a treatise summing up the surgical knowledge of his times. He was a forerunner of later surgical methods. Between the 11th and 14th centuries the nobility of Europe slowly, but wisely, acquired the habit of seeking out Saracen physicians.—*Winnifred Brown.*

9750. d'IRSAY, STEPHEN. The teaching and practice of medicine in the mediaeval university of Paris. *Bull. Soc. Med. of Chicago.* 4(1) Apr. 1928: 41-53.—The university of Paris, particularly in the late 13th and in the 14th centuries, was the seat of the representative official medicine of that age. Medicine was regarded as a special aspect of philosophy. It was regularly taught in Paris as early as 1208 as a purely theoretical science; it had no need of dissecting rooms. Illustrations of syllogistic reasoning are given. Thirty-

two months were required for the baccalaureate and 5½ to 6 years for the doctorate. The system was built on a few standard books. The candidate practiced one year under the guidance of his masters before practicing the art himself. The university also had the task of checking charlatanry. Affiliated colleges were those of surgeons, barbers, midwives, and apothecaries. Some of these were carefully controlled.—*J. C. Andressohn.*

9751. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. The circulation of the blood: A Harveian or a Solomonian discovery? *Medic. Jour. & Rec.* 128(12) Dec. 19, 1928: 654-655.—The immortal William Harvey, after losing most of his medical practice by the publication in 1628 of his heretical views on the circulation of the blood, began in a short time to receive due credit for his splendid discovery. But, as always happens in such cases, he had hardly begun to be honored before his originality was questioned. In this connection he had an interesting and amusing adversary in a medical man named John Smith, who is known mainly as the author of a volume published in Charles II's reign entitled, *The pourtract of old age, wherein is contained a sacred anatomy both of soul and body and a perfect account of the infirmities of age incident to them both*. The first edition which appeared in 1666 is a paraphrase of Ecclesiastes 12: "Or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken, or the pitcher be broken at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern . . ." The author argues that the true doctrine of the motion of the blood was known to Solomon, that, "the pitcher at the fountain and the wheel at the cistern" symbolize the circulation of the blood. He admits, however, that since the theory was retrieved by the wisdom and industry of Dr. Harvey, it is just today to call it Harveian.—*Winnifred Brown.*

9752. RODIN, FRANK H. William Harvey. The life of the author of "De motu cordis." *California & Western Medic.* 29(6) Dec. 1928: 406-408; 30(1) Jan. 1929: 43-44.—William Harvey, known as the founder of modern medicine, was born at Folkestone, Kent, England, April 1, 1578. After graduating from Cambridge in 1597 he went to study at Padua, famed for its anatomical school. A doctor of physic at 24, he returned to London to practice medicine. He joined the College of Physicians and experienced a rapid rise in his profession. A fellow at the Royal College of Physicians, later assistant physician at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Lumleian lecturer at the College of Physicians, he at length became Physician Extraordinary to James I. He was elected several times as censor of the College of Physicians and in 1627 was made one of the "Elect", a body which examined candidates for medical license. But he is most noted for his great work: *De motu cordis*. In 1628 he published in Latin, *An anatomical treatise on the movement of the heart blood in animals*. This contains the keynote of his teaching and marks the beginning of the scientific and experimental attitude in medicine. His explanation of the action of the heart is fundamentally what is accepted today. He died at the age of 80, leaving as great an accomplishment as could have been made before the invention of the microscope.—*Winnifred Brown.*

9753. RUHRÄH, JOHN. Pediatric biographies: Robert Pemell: ? -1653. *Amer. Jour. Diseases of Children.* 37(5) May 1929: 1076-1079.—*Walther I. Brandt.*



9754. RUHRÄH, JOHN. Pediatric biographies: Thomas Phaer: 1510?-1560. *Amer. Jour. Diseases of Children*. 36(3) Aug. 1928: 367-369.—Walther I. Brandt.

9755. SCHLEIFER, J. Zum syrischen Medizinbuch. [The Syriac Book of Medicines.] *Zeitschr. f. Semitistik u. verwandte Gebiete* 4 1926: 70-122, 161-195; 5 1927: 195-237; 6 1928: 154-177, 275-299.—To Professor Brockelmann, Breslau, credit is due for first calling attention to the fact that the Syriac *Book of Medicines*, edited by E. A. W. Budge, (London 1913) has copiously drawn upon the book of Galen *περί τῶν πεπονθόντων τόπων* (ed. Kühn, vol. 8). After a thorough investigation, Schleifer found that the entire Syriac *Book of Medicines*, especially in its pathology and therapeutics, is taken from the following works of Galen: (1) *περί αἰτίων συμπτωμάτων* (ed. Kühn, vol. 7, 85-272). (2) *τέχνη ἰατρικὴ* (ed. Kühn, vol. 1, 305-412). (3) *περί κράσεων* (ed. Kühn, vol. 1, 509-694). (4) *περί συνθέσεως φαρμάκων τῶν κατὰ τόπους* (ed. Kühn, vol. 12, 378-vol. 13, 361).—S. Gandz.

9756. THOMPSON, J. W. The introduction of Arabic science into Lorraine in the tenth century. *Isis*. 12(38) May 1929: 184-193.—This article attempts to prove that the intellectual avenue beyond the Pyrenees between Spain and Europe, which was as old as the Roman empire, was never wholly closed, and that before the time of Gerbert Arabic science was introduced into the schools of Lorraine and cultivated there. The intellectual nexus between Spain and Gaul, which was close in imperial times, was only cemented by the barbarian invasions, since the Visigoths ruled on both sides of the Pyrenees. Of the three oldest manuscripts of the Vulgate, written during the 7th century, one is Spanish and one is derived from the Spanish. Spanish influence was stimulated by Charlemagne's conquests and by the union of the territory north of the Ebro to his empire. Some of the members of the Carolingian renaissance were Spanish ecclesiastics, Theodulf of Orleans and Claudius of Turin, while Alcuin was familiar with the *Ars grammatica* of Julian of Toledo. In the 9th century Martin of Toledo's *Lecture Notes* enjoyed popularity and influence in Gallic schools and many of the Mss. at Lyons are of Spanish origin, apparently due to a group of Spanish monks or clerics in that town. The first compiler of the *Annales S. Bertiniani*, Prudentius, bishop of Troyes, was Spanish. Under the year 858 he says that a monk from the monastery of St. Vincent the Martyr in Cordova came to Gaul with relics of three Spanish martyrs. Six years later Charles the Bald sent to the Kalif of Cordova two messengers, who returned the following year with gifts. The archives of Barcelona and Vich contain 58 Carolingian charters dated between 930 and 961, but this French contact later diminished until the period of the

Spanish crusades. During the same time Germany imported strange animals and artistic luxuries from Spain. The Saracens held much of Provence and most of the Alpine passes and Otto the Great was interested in Italy. In 956 the kalif sent him Recemundus, bishop of Elvira, in reply to the embassy of John, a monk of Gorze, three years before. The monastery of Gorze, after a period of decline in the 9th century, became a center of reform early in the 10th; and the moral revival led to an intellectual one. By the middle of the century it was a haven for scholarly monks, drawing such visitors even from the British isles. Around Metz were gathered a congenial group of monks and clerics, including some nuns, who were interested in mathematics, astronomy, and music. John of Gorze had brought manuscripts, including Aristotle's *Categories* and Porphyry's *Isagoggia*, back from a trip to Italy, especially from the southern part of the peninsula. In Spain he lived in Cordova for nearly three years in intimate contact with a Spanish Jew and with a bishop, both of whom knew Arabic; and he himself probably learned the language and brought back Arabic scientific manuscripts. In the 11th century Lorraine was the chief center for the study of the abacus and produced eminent mathematicians, and Arabic learning was transported across the Channel into England by those born or educated in Lorraine. The beginnings of this development must be as early as the time of John. In the 12th century when the knowledge of Arabic science increased so fast, Cluny may have played a greater part than has been recognized. It was a greater promoter of the Spanish crusades in the previous century and probably acquired at that time Spanish and Arabic manuscripts. Spanish monks at Cluny were then so numerous that the Spanish rite was regularly celebrated. About 1150 Peter the Venerable sponsored a Latin translation of the Koran. There were Cluniac monasteries in Spain and a French quarter at Toledo. Spanish influence, especially in art, followed the pilgrim routes into France, and was encouraged by the close commercial relations of the Jews of southern French cities with Spain.—Katharine B. Collier.

9757. WRIGHT, JONATHAN. The children of the Renaissance and medicine. *Medic. Jour. & Rec.* 128(2) Jul. 18, 1928: 90-93; (11) Dec. 5, 1928: 591-594.—Montaigne's maledictions against medicine find an explanation in his environment and time. A mistrust of both doctors and medicine was passed on to him from his father. He was also influenced by the skeptical attitude of his friend, de la Boetie. The habit of criticizing philosophy, science, and the church led to criticisms of the abuses in medical practice. Finally, personal suffering from gout led him to curse the doctor in a style of no such detachment as characterized his usual skeptical essays.—Winnifred Brown.

## HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 9787, 9798, 9817, 9835, 9858, 9889, 9891, 9981)

9758. LOUKOMSKI, G. K. Les plans des anciens architectes comparés à ceux d'aujourd'hui. [Plans of older architects compared to those of today.] *Rev. de l'Art*. 55(305) Apr. 1929: 170-176.—Modern architects have the habit of setting buildings in wooded and mountainous surroundings which prevent a proper analysis of mass and lines. Thus scenic effects frequently cover up defects, or the uncertainties of plans. The untrained eye may find this charming; the trained observer detects the defects. The decadent taste of the École des Beaux-Arts from 1870-1890 is held responsible for the modern practice. Exact plans, such as emanated from Palladio, San Gallo, Claude Perrault and Le Vau, show superiority over the modern struc-

tures. In order to obviate line and mass defects, a return to the making of models is advocated, a practice abandoned since the 18th century.—J. F. L. Raschen.

9759. MESNARD, M. L'influence de l'iconographie romaine sur les mosaïques de Ravenne. [The influence of Roman iconography on the mosaics of Ravenna.] *Riv. Archeol. Cristiana*. 5(3-4) 1928: 307-335.—The author examines the Ravenna mosaics of the epochs of Galla Placidia, Theodoric, and Justinian. He notes that the scenes of the Good Shepherd and of the deer at the spring in the Mausoleum of Placidia copy Roman funeral prototypes of the 4th century. He notes also that the scene of Peter and the cock in the Orthodox Baptistery is similar to one appearing in a Lateran



sarcophagus of the 4th or 5th century. He makes similar notations about the buildings of the time of Theodoric and Justinian. He grants that the mosaics are Byzantine in their conception and execution, but the fact that several among them follow closely models of sarcophagi and paintings of the Roman catacombs, leads him to refute Diehl's contention that Rome should be excluded from a discussion of Ravenna's art. (Copious illustrations.)—*V. M. Scramuzza.*

**9760. STAUDE, WILHELM.** *Muskine.* [Muskina.] *Rev. des Arts Asiat.* 5(13) 1928: 169-182.—Muskine is an artist of the Court of Akbar where his name is found upon the official list. The signatures on the paintings however do not seem to be by the artist but added by a scribe. Muskine also collaborated with at least seven other artists. His subjects cover the reign of Akbar and touch on peace, war, and justice. In

general his figures are clothed and he uses this to distinguish rank. His portraits of important personages are very ornate and systematic but the others show individual expression. The portrait of Akbar is the most carefully executed and is a profile view. This later type is the most common although three-quarter and full face have been found. The construction of the body was partially understood but the representation of a falling horse by Muskine makes him far outrank the other artists. Perspective is obtained by commencing in the short angles of a triangle and following up the diagonal. Muskine has assimilated the style of Iran and some motifs of European origin, deformed them and recreated them, so much so that we are not able to consider him as a pure copyist. (Plates.)—*H. McG. Seemann.*

## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 8283, 9670, 9748, 9781, 9787, 9792, 9794, 9800, 9810, 9822, 9837, 9842)

**9761. BAINTON, ROLAND HERBERT.** The development and consistency of Luther's attitude to religious liberty. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 22(2) Apr. 1929: 107-150.—Luther experienced a profound change in his attitude to religious liberty. Before 1525 he now and then recommended the use of force against the Roman Catholics, but not against the sectaries. Between 1525 and 1530 he came to recognize the legitimacy first of banishment and then of the death penalty for blasphemy, an expansive term which came to include practically everything with which he disagreed. The change was due in part to external factors, such as the Peasants' War and the rise of the radicals, but still more to a fundamental shift in his religious position away from the mystic view of the way of salvation, of the nature of religious experience and authority, and of the character of the church and the ministry. There was a decline also in his humanistic freedom in the treatment of the Bible. But along with these changes there were certain inconsistencies from beginning to end, as in the contention that the magistrate should suppress false teaching and yet respect conscience, and again that the Lutherans might suppress the sectaries, but that the Roman Catholics might not do the same thing to the Lutherans. The most fundamental inconsistency lay in the use of force while adhering to the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

**9762. BENDER, HAROLD S.** The first edition of the *Ausbund*. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 3(2) Apr. 1929: 147-150.—A 1564 edition of the *Ausbund* was discovered in 1928. This is now the earliest known edition of this collection of Swiss Anabaptist hymns. It is in the library of Goshen College.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

**9763. BRINTON, R.** The idea of God in the "de civitate dei" of St. Augustine. *Church Quart. Rev.* 108(215) Apr. 1929: 39-55.—Augustine dealt with themes that rank high in human interest among which was the nature of God. The two great influences which mold his conception of God are the Scriptures and the Platonists. From the former he drew an intense belief in the personality of God and from the latter a certain amount of metaphysical theory that often landed him in difficulties and contradiction. His ideas about God may be viewed from the standpoint, first, of his theism and, secondly, his Christian theism. In his theistic belief he condemns naturalistic theories as to the origin of the universe and rules out the Stoic and Epicurean ideas. He opposes the pantheistic view on the ground of its impiety. As to the relation between God and evil, Augustine thinks of evil as something negative. Evil is like darkness, a defeat, a name for nothing but want

of good. God, some of whose ways are past finding out, permits evil. Nevertheless, God is omnipotent and omniscient. His Christian theism centers around the divinity of Christ and the salvation of man through his incarnation. He also likes to dwell on Christ as a Mediator between God and man. As to the virgin birth, Augustine claims that it is appropriate that a miraculous being should be thus miraculously born and also that the event is foretold by prophecy. There are but few references to the Trinity, the existence of which he says is indicated in nature. An obvious criticism of his conception of God is that it is too anthropomorphic.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

**9764. CARTER, BARBARA BARCLAY.** The roads of Compostella. *Contemp. Rev.* 135(760) Apr. 1929: 471-477.—Compostella, the famous center of Christianity in Spain, was in 1120 created an arch-bishopric. Here, it was alleged, rested the bones of the apostle James. Legends blossomed around the place. The first archbishop wrote its history, and another writer glorified it in his "Book of St. James." Book IV of this work is in the nature of a guide for the four great roads that lead to Compostella, "telling the pilgrims what shrines to visit, in what hostels they might lodge, of what rivers they could drink, . . . and gives even a vocabulary for use in the Basque country." According to Book III, Charlemagne was the first pilgrim and the builder of the church of Compostella. Pilgrimage became general and was fostered by Cluny. "Cluniac houses marked the stages of the four great roads." Gutenberg five times between 1495 and 1520 reprinted a Guide to St. James at Compostella, "and the pilgrim songs survived the Reformation." St. Francis there found the first Spanish house of his Order, and Dante wrote that "in the narrow sense, none is called a pilgrim save he who is journeying to or from the sanctuary of St. James." Many famous Englishmen made the pilgrimage. Mathilda, daughter of Henry I, brought back a hand of the apostle in 1125. Chaucer's Wife of Bath made the trip. To-day St. James remains a witness to the glory that has been.—*J. C. Andressohn.*

**9765. DIMOND, S. G.** Richard Hooker and the twentieth century. *Church Quart. Rev.* 108(215) Apr. 1929: 1-18.—An attempt is made in this article to show the possible relation existing between past conflicts in the English church with that of the Prayer Book controversy at work in the national church for some 20 years past. It is evident from the agitation aroused by this dispute that the English people are still deeply interested in matters of religion. The average citizen, unequipped in either philosophic or theological knowledge to make decisions for himself, needs help. Such



assistance was rendered by Richard Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity* during the early Elizabethan crisis. The author anticipates the possibilities of another such literary and philosophical classic emerging from the present crisis to direct future policies; indeed there is that in Hooker's teachings that might not seem inapplicable today. He upholds that priority right of first principles and causes and seeks for the cause of truth in its entirety. Church constitutional law and government are absolutely necessary as well as desirable, although they may be representative. He fears and mistrusts both dogmatism and intolerance. Controversial points are not of immutable divine will but are subject to the divers changes of local and impelling circumstances. "All the acts of the Eternal Goodness have their ground in Reason," he taught. Caution is given "lest in attributing unto Scripture more than it can have," we do not produce more harm than good. But his great contribution to religious thought is having interpreted the problems of the hour in terms of eternal principles. Inasmuch as he has done that does his *Ecclesiastical Polity* help to solve similar problems of the 20th century.—*W. C. Richardson.*

9766. GIBBS, ELEANOR K. E. What led to Canossa. *Thought*. 3 (4) Mar. 1929: 552-569.—The investiture struggle was only a corollary to the more important problem of simony. The attempts of the Pope Gregory to enforce his program of reform, particularly directed to the abolition of simony, inevitably raised in their application specific problems like investiture. At first pope and emperor differed on practical issues though mutually respecting the theoretical claims of each other. Later with the change of circumstances the theoretical issue was also disputed. The legacy of the struggle was, on the one hand, a bitter quarrel between church and state, but on the other, a reformed church.—*Irving W. Raymond.*

9767. GOODIER, ALBAN. Christendom's debt to St. Dominic. *Month*. 153 (779) May 1929: 385-392.—Antagonism of temporal against spiritual authority, of rising republics and cities against their overlords; the growing self-consciousness of nations outside the empire; and the infiltration of new thought from the East, marked the 12th century. That medieval civilization did not disintegrate was largely due to Dominic, whose Order spread as a net over Europe. The Dominicans preserved order in the field of learning, were influential in civil life, and began the practical instruction of the poor and unlettered.—*A. H. Sweet.*

9768. MACDONAGH, H. La notion d'être dans la métaphysique de Jean Duns Scot. [The idea of existence in the metaphysics of John Duns Scotus.] *Rev. Neo-Scholastique de Philos.* 30 (20) Nov. 1928: 400-417; 31 (21) Feb. 1929: 81-96; 31 (22) May 1929: 148-181.—These three lectures are based on Scotus *Opus Ozonionse* (Wadding edition 26 vols.) and on *Reportata Parisiensia* (Mgr. Pelzer, *Annales de l'Institut Supérieur de Philosophie* 1924, Louvain).—The object of metaphysics is the science of being. But what is this "being," the object of this science? Scotus affirms that being is all that is or is susceptible of being; the real and the possible, by the very fact that they are opposed to nothingness or to non-existence. Is our idea of existence an innate idea, or has it its source in experience? Being, in its transcendental state, is endowed with no existence at all; our sense cannot grasp it. Hence the necessity of abstraction. Quiddity of material substance is, in this world, the very object of human intelligence; but it is not the adequate object. Through abstraction we rise from a given matter of our senses to the Universal. The adequate object is *existence*. Now if our intelligence is able to extend itself from the sensible being to the whole being, by natural means we are thus capable of attaining the knowledge of God and of pure spirits. The Universal is, of necessity, vague and

indeterminate—*simpliciter simplex*. The general idea of being comprises God and the created, the substance and the accident, as well as matter and form. Three main proofs are offered: (1) We may, although we are certain that an object has existence, doubt its nature: whether it is finite or infinite, substance or accident. Therefore the idea of existence, although included in a concept is distinct from it. (2) It is impossible to know God naturally, if existence is not univocal, (because equivocity would lead to agnosticism). (3) The knowledge of God is a natural fact. This was an answer to Maimonides (although Scotus never mentions his name), who denied that it was impossible to know God by his creatures, except through anthropomorphism. In order to maintain the validity of his rules of univocity, Scotus had to answer serious objections raised by Aristotle. Notwithstanding, for Scotus univocity simply means a certain unity of the concept that permits the latter to be common to both terms of the relation. To the remark that univocity infallibly leads to make a genus of being, Scotus affirms that this is impossible, not by virtue of any equivocity, but because of its too large universality. Concerning the attributes of being, Scotus insists that being is formally distinct from its passions which, moreover, may very well be conceived without it. Conclusion: Scotus' notion of univocity is not pure but includes analogy. He failed to understand analogy of proportionality. However, unity of proportionality would suffice to guarantee what he was seeking to save, at any price, by univocity. What is more important is that Scotus presents his ideas only as better hypotheses. Many examples (analogy, quiddity, etc.) show this fact and consequently that his mind was not that of a rigid metaphysician. One expected a synthesis of being as such: Scotus did not succeed in presenting it.—*Gabriel Rombotis.*

9769. LLOYD, ROGER. John of Salisbury. *Church Quart. Rev.* 108 (215) Apr. 1929: 19-38.—He touched life on all points but had no spectacular virtues. Modern historians concentrate most on his classical scholarship and next on his political theory. He was typical of the 12th century, stretching out one hand to medievalism and with the other pointing to the coming of humanism. His two great works were the *Metaphysicus* and the *Policraticus*. The first is partly autobiographical but in the main an account of his philosophical views—a defense of philosophic doubt as the correct mental standpoint of the educated man as long as doubt does not extend to those matters upon which the correct belief has been pronounced by authority. One can doubt about Fate, Chance, Providence, Free Will, the Soul, Virtues, and Vices. His *Policraticus* is partly satirical and partly constructive. He was a churchman with definite medieval views on the relation of church and state and upheld the cause of Thomas à Becket. The end of the state is security of life and life is secure only to those citizens who can perceive truth and practice virtue. This must be the aim of the state and the close co-ordination of spiritual and temporal powers. A third work *Historia Pontificalis* covers the years 1148-1152. An important, if not the main, authority for those years, it gives a full account of the trial of Gilbert de la Porée at the Council of Rheims of 1148 for heresy.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

9770. MUNIER, H., and PILLET, M. Les édifices chrétiens de Karnak. [The Christian buildings of Karnak.] *Rev. de l'Égypte Ancienne*. 2 (1-2) 1928: 58-88.—St. Pachomius is known to have founded monasteries at Thebes (in Coptic Age); churches and monasteries still existed at Karnak in the 8th century, but were gone by the 13th. Traces of churches remain in the temple of Khonsu and that of Amenophis II, in the former graffiti, in the latter, lamps and statuettes, and a local tradition; the columns of the festival hall of Thothmes III still carry the figures of saints, with in-



scriptions, which were placed on them when the building was turned to Christian use. Monasteries or Christian dwellings seem to have existed in several places. The platforms left around the unfinished western pylon, the court north of the pylon of Hatshepsut, where holes to support two stories and a series of recesses slightly above the ground level, possibly for a library, were cut in the eastern pylon, Corinthian capitals, part of a staircase, and other debris have been found. Similar objects indicate Christian occupation of the court by the pylon of Horemheb, and graffiti, left perhaps by monks, survive in several places. An inscription, recorded in 1824 but since lost, gives a list of heads of one of the monasteries of Karnak. (Photographs and drawings.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

9771. OLIGER, P. LIVARIUS. Die deutsche "Passion" des Johannes von Zazenhausen O. F. M. Weihbischofs von Trier. [The German "Passion" of the Franciscan, John of Zazenhausen.] *Franziskanische Studien*. 15 (3) Oct. 1928: 245-251.—Notes regarding a manuscript in the Franciscan monastery at Würzburg, with the text of the dedication to Gerlach of Nassau, archbishop of Mainz, (1346-71) and the prologue, both in Latin. The account of the Passion begins on the Tuesday of passion week and is carried through to the sending of the Holy Spirit. Among the peculiarities of the author are the following: Jesus hung naked on the cross. (The author therefore did not know the tradition according to which the veil of Mary served as loin-cloth.) In his life time Jesus had bowed his head for us seven times. The Savior had five coats. Four the soldiers divided among themselves; the fifth, seamless, a coat knit by Mary, was the garment of the poor in that land and was knit like a net; about the neck only it was edged with cloth. To divide such a coat would be to make it worthless.—*William H. Allison.*

9772. PFISTER, P. Il battistero di Fréjus. [The baptistry of Fréjus.] *Riv. di Archeol. Cristiana*. 5 (3-4) 1928: 345-364.—This article opens with a brief survey of the history of Fréjus under the Roman Republic and the empire. Until 1926 it was generally thought that no Christian monument in Fréjus was older than the 10th century. Now, by removing the plaster of the octagonal baptistry adjoining the cathedral, it has been discovered that building is a Roman work. By a comparative study of its structure and that of other Roman monuments in the same city, that is, the Pont des Esclapes, the Golden Gate on the harbor, and the aqueduct, the conclusion is reached that the baptistry was built in the 4th or 5th century. Confirmatory evidence is found in a comparison with the nearby baptistry of Albenga and in the discovery of a terracotta lamp with the Constantinian monogram. (Illustrations.)—*V. M. Scramuzza.*

9773. PUECH, A. L'éloquence chrétienne au IV<sup>e</sup> siècle. [Christian eloquence in the 4th century.] *Rev. Cours et Conf.* 29 (5) Feb. 15, 1928: 421-431.—Lecture I: *Origins of Christian literature.* Christian literary consciousness began to dawn through contact with the pagan literature. Then the Greek language was the *κοινή*, as inscriptions and papyri, especially in Fayoum, Egypt, reveal. This Greek was not only the language of the N. T., but that of the day (Diessmann). Hubert Pernot has shown how the knowledge of modern Greek may help in understanding the *κοινή* better. The Alexandrian School and the Latin writers, after the Apologists, completed the alliance of philosophy—but not of literature—with faith. With the Fathers of the 4th century, a real renaissance of letters began (*Patrologia Graeca*). The work of Basil, Gregory of Nazianzen, and John Chrysostom will be presented after a brief review of the relations of Christian to pagan literature.—*Gabriel Rombotis.*

9774. PUECH, A. L'éloquence chrétienne au IV<sup>e</sup> siècle. [Christian eloquence in the 4th century.] *Rev.*

*Cours et Conf.* 29 (5) Feb. 29, 1928: 481-493; Mar. 30, 1928: 673-687.—Second and third lectures: *The origins and character of the second sophistic and Profane eloquence in the 4th century: Himerios, Themistios, Libanios.* This literary period is the history of bad taste in Greece. With Gorgias eloquence became epideictic. For a time Latin oratory eclipsed Greek oratory, with the exception of Denys of Halicarnassus and Cecilius. But with the Antonian emperors Greek was revived. Dio Chrysostom inaugurated the second sophistic, which had an incredible success in the 2d century. (Herod Atticus, Polemon, Silius, Aristides.) Its subject matter was artificial matter (*μετέχαι*), recitals (*διηγήματα*) with abuse of the pathetic, often great *tour de force*, impressions of concreteness. With Diocletian and Constantine Christian eloquence progressed so much as to forget its debt to pagan oratory. However, even Christians remained masters of rhetoric all their lives: Prohaeresios (Athens) whose discourses numbered 80, of which Photius knew 73, and of which we possess 24 complete and many in fragments. But the masters of profane eloquence in the 4th century are Himerios, and Themistios (political philosopher), and the greatest of all Libanios (1,600 letters, and discourses in 10 volumes published by Foerster).—*Gabriel Rombotis.*

9775. PUECH, A. L'éloquence chrétienne au IV<sup>e</sup> siècle. [Christian eloquence in the 4th century.] *Rev. Cours et Conf.* 29 (10) Apr. 30, 1928: 177-187; (15) Jul. 15, 1928: 633-645.—Lectures 4 and 5 of the series. Christian eloquence before becoming majestic was simple and familiar. Our information of the history of preaching is very insufficient. From one passage of the so-called II Epistle of Clement we know that it was a *homily*—the first that we possess. Irenaeus began *διαλέξεις* which were homilies less familiar and more methodical. With Origen and Clement we have allegorical homilies with an historical sense, but also theological and moral. The Greek Fathers of the 4th century, whose greatest representatives are Basil, Gregory of Nazianzen, and John Chrysostom, excelled in this latter kind of oratory. Basil was, in general, indifferent to poetry and art, but hostile to the pagan. He did not neglect the philosophical viewpoint (Hom. IV, 15 and IX) although he did not spare even Plato and Aristotle in those points that differed from the essentials of the Christian doctrine. However, in order to give "food and delight" to his mixed audience (Hom. III and IV) he made use of the *History of animals* of Aristotle or of the *Knowledge of animals* of Plutarch or the *Physiologus* (Hom. VII and VIII). The influence of Plutarch is also shown by his treatise *On reading profane authors*; his homilies on Hexaemeron are full of materials from Posidonius. In Homily III he collected all philosophical commentaries on "Know thyself." Gronau has shown the influence of Plato and Pindar upon Basil. The Benedictine edition gives 18 homilies on the Psalms of which only 13 are authentic (Garnier).—*Gabriel Rombotis.*

9776. RAMAKER, A. J. Hymns and hymn writers among the Anabaptists of the sixteenth century. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 3 (2) Apr. 1929: 93-131.—There were about 750 hymns written by the Anabaptists during the period 1527 to 1570. These are a contribution to German literature; they also have a religious and doctrinal significance. The hymns of the Swiss Anabaptists were chiefly martyr songs; those of the Hutterites, martyr songs and songs in defense of their faith; those of the Dutch Anabaptists, chiefly lamentations. This makes the Anabaptist hymns unique in the history of Christian hymnody. They are of great historical value. But as hymns they are inferior to those of their Lutheran contemporaries, because they were largely the product of the common people. They lack in objectivity of subject matter and in beauty of language. They are somewhat limited in outlook, being chiefly a



repetition of persecutions and trying experiences. A lofty note is found, however, in the fine expression of love for their enemies. The hymns have not lived for modern usage among most Mennonites and Anabaptists because of their relative inferiority and because they were sung to the melodies of the folksongs and when these became antiquated no new melodies were produced to keep them alive. The chief sources of these hymns is the *Ausbund*, a collection of Swiss hymns first published in the 16th century; a collection of Hutterite hymns gathered and published by Wolkan in 1903; and several collections of Dutch hymns dating from the 16th century. The Hutterite hymns are still in use by the Hutterites of America and the *Ausbund* by a Mennonite group known as the Old Order Amish.—*Guy F. Hershberger*.

9777. VAUX, REGINALD. "Jesu Dulcis Memoria." *Church Quart. Rev.* 108 (215) Apr. 1929: 120-125.—This article is a note, in advance of a monograph to be published by the author, on the medieval hymn named in the title, which has been traditionally ascribed to St. Bernard. An examination of the manuscript materials has led the writer to reject the ascription of the hymn to a nun of Vaux-de-Cernay, a view that has been elaborated by a number of writers from a suggestion of Mabillon.—*J. T. McNeill*.

9778. YODER, EDWARD. Conrad Grebel as a humanist. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 3 (2) Apr. 1929: 132-

146.—Grebel studied at Basel, Vienna, and Paris from 1514 to 1520, coming under the influence of the humanist teachers Vadianus, Glareanus, Beraldus, and Badaeus. In 1520 he returned to Zurich, came under the influence of Zwingli, was converted in 1522, worked with Zwingli for a time, and then became a leader in the Anabaptist movement after 1523. He was a loyal Swiss patriot, was interested in the scientific study of geography, and was inclined to pacifism. Grebel was religious by nature, but before 1520 did not give much thought to religion. His humanistic studies gave him a more or less pagan outlook which was overcome after 1520. In the earlier period his letters refer to the fates, the gods, and to fortune; but in the later period his outlook is Biblical. Even before his conversion he did not share the skeptical, scoffing, rationalistic attitude common among humanists. Grebel's literary style is a bit heavy; in his early years it was marked with verbosity; it is somewhat overwrought with rhetoric; he used classical and literary allusions freely, due to a thorough knowledge of the classics rather than through use of specially prepared classical collections. He seems to have had great erudition but no exceptional creative ability. Evidently he had a large library which has been scattered. He tried his hand at poetry, but without success. The relation of humanism to the Anabaptism of the 16th century deserves more study and investigation.—*Guy F. Hershberger*.

## INTERNATIONAL AND INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 7734, 9104, 9244, 9756, 9795, 9808, 9816, 9829, 9841, 9843)

9779. BEUTIN, LUDWIG. Zur Entstehung des deutschen Konsulatswesens im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert. [The rise of the German consulate in the 16th and 17th centuries.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Sozial- u. Wirtschaftsgesch.* 21 (4) 1929: 438-448.—In the 16th century the consulate, long established in the Mediterranean, was developing in Northern Europe. The merchants living or trading in some port would select some trusted person acquainted with the local laws and people to act in that capacity. He received as recompense a fee from each incoming ship. This system was especially developed in Spain and Portugal where the Hanseatic and Dutch trade increased greatly in the 16th century. But toward the end of the century the Spanish king began to select the consul for the German and Dutch traders, paying him a fixed salary. Rott and Kampferbeck were the two most important. Except for a few years after 1607 the king continued that practice. The author gives extracts, hitherto unpublished, from the reports from Rott to the German imperial minister at Lisbon between 1596 and 1600—the earliest known German consular reports.—*E. N. Anderson*.

9780. CHEYNEY, E. P. England and Denmark in the later days of Queen Elizabeth. *Jour. Modern Hist.* 1 (1) Mar. 1929: 9-39.—The relations between England and Denmark in the interval between the death of King Frederick in 1588 and that of Queen Elizabeth in

1603 were close, if not always friendly. Contacts between the two countries were maintained by frequent exchange of letters, unaccredited agents, envoys, and embassies, most of the serious business being entrusted to the latter. Nearly all of the ambassadors were well grounded in the civil law, which included such international law as then existed. While the two nations generally attempted to keep on friendly terms, there were several causes of complaint and controversy, including especially the Sound dues, Danish Coast dues, English voyages around the North Cape to the White Sea, fisheries off the coasts of Norway and Iceland, piracies, English captures of Danish ships on the score of contraband, and reprisals for private losses. Sound dues, on the one hand, and piracies and contraband seizures, on the other, caused numerous difficulties which letters and ambassadors were unable to rectify. Such matters in England were generally placed under the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests, though after January, 1599, they were often referred to a "Commission on Depredations." In Denmark they were referred to the Royal Council. In 1600 and in 1602 fruitless attempts were made to settle long-standing claims by means of joint commissions. But neither government made serious efforts to end the abuses charged to its nationals, and injuries kept increasing down to the accession of James I.—*H. L. Hoskins*.

## WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

### GENERAL

(See Entries 9545, 10736)

### EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 9734, 9810)

9781. ALTROCCHI, JULIA COOLEY. St. Gregory and the Lombard queen. *Thought.* 3 (4) Mar. 1929: 623-638.—This is a reconstruction of the eventful life of that beautiful Bavarian princess, Theodolinda, who

was the wife of two Lombard kings, the intimate friend of St. Gregory the Great and St. Columban, and who ended her life, insane, in the castle of Verenna on the shore of entrancing Lake Como. Stress is laid upon the pious queen's part in making possible the introduction of orthodox Catholicism among the Lombards and the foundation of the monastery of St. Columban at Bobbio.—*Irving W. Raymond*.

9782. BITTERMAN, H. R. Harun ar-Rashid's gift of an organ to Charlemagne. *Speculum.* 4 (2) Apr. 1929: 215-217.—In a long and intriguing search it



finally developed that, like many other charming bits of history, the organ sent to Charlemagne by Harun ar-Rashid never existed. In the 18th century Mme. Stéphanie de Genlis wrote a novel, *Les Chevaliers du Cygne*, in which she pictured the delivery of the organ to the great emperor. Rimbault took over the story in his *History of the organ*. Walafrid Strabo indeed refers to a musical instrument at Charlemagne's court the tone of which was wonderfully sweet; but no mention is made that this was presented by the caliph. Mme. de Genlis may have read in the sources that the caliph presented a *clepsydra* and taken this word to mean organ. Organs, however, existed. Pipin the Short had received one from Constantine Copronymus; Charlemagne caused one to be constructed after a Greek model; and another one was erected at Aachen for Louis the Pious by a Venetian named George.—*F. S. Betten.*

9783. BRAGARD, R. *L'harmonie des sphères selon Boèce*. [The harmony of the spheres according to Boethius.] *Speculum*. 4(2) Apr. 1929: 206-213.—Like nearly all the ancient theorists Boethius divides music into three classes: the music of the universe, of the human voice, of instruments. The music of the universe is brought about either by the variety of the seasons, or by the unity of the four elements, or by the movements of the heavenly bodies. The latter is the harmony of the spheres. That the stars which move with such rapidity should do so without causing tones is simply impossible. But why do we not hear these sounds? Nicomachus, whose *Manual of harmony* Boethius is following in his own work, *De institutione musica*, gives the reason as little as does Boethius himself. But we find it in Aristotle. "Sound is not perceived unless it is preceded or followed by its contrary, silence. Those accustomed to certain noises do not perceive them any more." Proceeding from the theory that the stars produce sounds, each star always the same, the ancients tried to determine the place in the scale of each of these tones. There is at first sight a difference between Boethius and Nicomachus, which however can be explained by the well-founded supposition that Boethius followed a later work in which Nicomachus corrected his error. The moon, being the nearest "planet," produces the highest tone; Saturn, the farthest away, the lowest. The notes assigned to the seven "planets" are: Moon, E; Mercury, D; Venus, B; Sun, A; Mars, G; Jupiter, F; Saturn, E.—*F. S. Betten.*

9784. BRIEM, B. *Kylfingar*. *Acta Philol. Scandinavica*. 4(1) 1929: 40-48.—The Kylfingar, a warlike tribe of uncertain race and habitation, mentioned in Old Norse sagas as making incursions into Northern Scandinavia, are identified as the Vodj, the original inhabitants of the region roughly corresponding to the present Novgorod.—*L. M. Hollander.*

9785. JÓNSSON, FINNUR. *Skjaldekvað*. [Scaldic poetry.] *Ark. f. Nord. Filol.* 1(3) 1929: 127-149.—1. A reasonable certainty that the text is correct is absolutely imperative for a fruitful study of scaldic poetry. This is a greater problem than some scholars imagine: we have but few really old manuscripts, and the younger the copies the more numerous the mistakes in them. 2. It is improbable that the average public of the viking age understood the details of the kennings in the complex Old Norse verse. The people, however, could probably follow the general content of any poem. 3. K. Reichardt, in his studies of scaldic poetry, has been too sanguine in believing it completely intelligible to everybody when recited after fixed rules. Reichardt's work on word-order in scaldic verse is, however, of fundamental importance.—*A. B. Benson.*

9786. MALONE, KEMP. The identity of the Geatas. *Acta Philol. Scandinavica*. 4(1) 1929: 84-90.—

The identification of the Geatas, the North Germanic people frequently mentioned in Beowulf, with the Jutes (of Jutland) must be rejected for linguistic and historical reasons. Rather, they are the Gautar (the Gautigoths of Jordanes) who still inhabit Southern Sweden. (Götarike).—*L. M. Hollander.*

9787. PEERS, C. R. The earliest Christian churches in England. *Antiquity*. 3(9) Mar. 1929: 65-74.—A description with architectural plan of 7 churches of the 7th century: (1) the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul at Canterbury begun in 598 and completed after the death of St. Augustine (604), whose body was interred in the portico; (2), (3), and (4) Sts. Martin, Pancras, and Mary, also in Canterbury and of the 7th century; (5) St. Mary's in Lyminge, 10 miles south of Canterbury (633-647); (6) Bradwell on Sea; and (7) Reculver.—*B. W. Bacon.*

9788. PHILLPOTTS, BERTHA S. Wyrd and providence in Anglo-Saxon thought. *Essays & Studies by Members of the Engl. Assn.* 13 1928: 7-27.—*E. Cole.*

9789. PREIDEL, H. Die Abwanderung der Marcomannen. [The emigration of the Marcomanni.] *Præhist. Zeitschr.* 19(3-4) 1928: 250-268.—Conceding that Bohemia was inhabited throughout the first five centuries of our era by the Marcomanni and their descendants, the author still insists that there is no evidence of a unitary emigration. One part of the people moved to the Rhine and the Neckar about 406 A.D. Soon thereafter the remaining Marcomanni seem (when historical evidence is supplemented by archaeological) to have joined the neighboring Thuringians in a confederacy that gave predominance to Thuringia and rendered Bohemia part of the Thuringian realm. We know that in the second half of the 5th century Thuringian dominion was extended southward to the Danube, and it may be assumed that the region near the river Regen was occupied chiefly by Marcomanni. Some remnant, however, of this people continued to dwell in Bohemia up to the arrival of the Lombards (ca. 510). It is probable that the Thuringians were constrained to surrender Bohemia to the Lombards in order to win them as allies against the Franks. Thereupon (ca. 511) most of the residuary Marcomanni presumably quitted Bohemia, emigrating in some instances to Thuringia, but chiefly into the region of the Nab and the Regen, which their kinsmen had long possessed and which remained Thuringian until the "double people," Thuringians and Marcomanni, were conquered by the Franks (531, 534). For philological reasons the derivation of the Baivarii from the Marcomanni must unconditionally be maintained. The author accepts Heuwieser's view that the name Marcomanni probably was lost in consequence of the relaxing of tribal bonds during the Hunnic wars; and he believes it possible that the designation Baivarii was coined by the Franks, or following the Frankish conquest, either to distinguish its bearers from other Thuringians or to indicate their derivation. Colonization of the district south of the Danube, apparently due to a rapid increase in the Bavarian population, gained headway after the Ostrogoths had resigned Raetia Secunda to the Franks.—*Einar Joranson.*

9790. RAND, E. K. Franco-Saxon ornamentation in a book of Tours. *Speculum*. 4(2) Apr. 1929: 213-215.—The popularity of the "script of Tours" in Western Europe reached its climax during the middle of the 9th century, after which it is thought to have been gradually superseded by the new Franco-Saxon style. It is surprising, however, to find that during the supposed era of her ascendancy (830 to 870), Tours was turning out manuscripts with distinct Franco-Saxon innovations in both script and ornamentation. The conclusion seems to be that, by mid-century, there were monks at St. Martin's, the stronghold of the Tours



script, who were not only familiar with the new style but were even adopting certain of its characteristics. Rand illustrates his point with four plates of photographs from two manuscripts, and promises further revelations in his forthcoming volume, *A survey of the manuscripts of Tours* (Medieval Academy Press).—*L. C. MacKinney*.

9791. RÖRIG, FRITZ. Stadt und Staat in der älteren deutschen Geschichte. [City and state in earlier German history.] *StädteTag*. 23(3) Mar. 25, 1929: 291-297; (4) Apr. 24, 1929: 417-422.—*R. H. Wells*.

## FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 9750, 9756, 9764, 9766, 9767, 9769, 9777, 9870, 9891, 9994, 10631, 10633, 10634, 10667, 11068)

9792. ARBUSOW, LEONID. Bischof Albert von Livland. [Bishop Albert of Livonia.] *Baltische Monatschr.* 60(1) 1929: 1-6.—A sketch of the career and achievements of the 13th century founder of Riga.—*L. D. Steefel*.

9793. CALVO, IGNACIO. El extranjerismo español en la numismática. [The search for foreign origin in Spanish numismatics.] *Rev. de Arch. Bibliot. y Muséos*. 33 Jan.-Mar. 1929: 78-84.—The modern craze to discover foreign influence in all things Spanish has affected even the numismatists. Points of resemblance between the coinage of Alfonso VI and that of the Duke of Aquitaine are not to be explained as Spanish imitation of a French original. The resemblance is the result of a common, Roman parentage.—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

9794. CONANT, K. J. Medieval Academy excavations at Cluny, II. *Speculum*. 4(2) Apr. 1929: 168-176.—As a supplement to, and a result of, Conant's preliminary studies and the 1928 excavations (see *Speculum*, Jan. 1929), six plates of restoration drawings accompanied by a list of the literary and graphic materials available concerning the Cluny church are now presented. Of special interest are the flying buttresses, which, it seems, were added to the church shortly after its collapse in 1125. They were "the first great range of buttresses appearing boldly above the aisle roofs of a church and it is probable that their use in the great Burgundian abbey churches had something to do with making the fortune of the flying buttress in the Ile de France."—*L. C. MacKinney*.

9795. CROSS, SAMUEL HAZZARD. Yaroslav the Wise in Norse tradition. *Speculum*. 4(2) Apr. 1929: 177-197.—The *Chronicle of Nestor* (the Primary Chronicle) contains very little information about the western dynastic connections of the princely family at Kiev under Yaroslav the Wise (982-1054). But additional data on this matter can be found in the Icelandic sources such as, *Agrip af Noregs Konungasögum*, *Morkinskinna*, *Fagrskinna*, *Heimskringla*, *Flateyrbók* and Theodric the Monk's *Historia de antiquitate regum Norwegiensium*. Most of the pertinent references in these accounts treat of Scandinavian princes or adventurers who incidentally had some connection with the court at Kiev. A more intimate picture of the Russian court itself at the time of Yaroslav's accession is sketched in the *Eymundarþattr Hringssonar* of the *Flateyrbók*. But what this source has to say about the foreign relations of Yaroslav is so at variance with the account in the Primary Chronicle that the Icelandic record is a negligible source so far as this military and diplomatic side of his rule is concerned. These many references to Russian affairs found in the Icelandic traditions originate in the circumstance that Icelanders in Scandinavia had an opportunity to know of events in Russia and Constantinople direct from the Norse adventurers themselves. The Icelandic references reveal

that intimate relationships must have existed between the Russian princes and their Scandinavian contemporaries.—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

9796. DROEGE, KARL. Zur Thidrekssaga. [The Thidrek saga.] *Zeitschr. f. deutsch. Altertum u. deutsch. Lit.* 66(1) Mar. 1929: 33-46.—Although the style of the Thidrek saga is uniformly Northern, the author was not a brilliant or versatile genius whose imagination supplied material for his work. He secured most of his content from his Low German sources, which he, like an historian, conscientiously preserved without essential changes. Details of time and place and the contemporaneous historical coloring came from the outside. His own contribution, besides the obvious editorial changes to establish a unified, connected narrative, consisted of reflections, moral sentences, witticisms and words of imprecation. His immediate sources were both in verse and prose, and probably both oral and written.—*A. B. Benson*.

9797. LENNARD, REGINALD. What is a manorial extent? *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44(174) Apr. 1929: 256-263.—Despite the fact that the Oxford Dictionary defines "extent," as used in the expression "manorial extent," as a "valuation," many writers on English medieval history use the term for any survey, whether for the purpose of evaluation or not. Though this may establish a modern usage, it would be better to use the more general term "inquest" for surveys which make no estimate of value, and reserve "extent" for those which do. Thirteenth century literature, especially Bracton and those documents which call themselves extents, indicate that the technical meaning of the word is to render an estimate of the money value of holdings, appurtenances, and the like.—*Warner F. Woodring*.

9798. LEVI, EZIO. Fiorentini e Catalani nel trecento. [Florentines and Catalans in the fourteenth century.] *Nuova Antologia*. 64(1370) Apr. 16, 1929: 468-476.—In the 14th century the Italian cities, and Florence above all, revealed a fine instinct for the golden mean between conservative attachment to their own culture and openmindedness toward the culture of other lands. A concrete instance is furnished by the interrelations of Catalans and Florentines. Catalan influence came earliest by way of Aragonese mercenaries enlisted in the bands which distracted Florence in the time of Dante's father. The principal channel, however, was the wool trade; for Florentine merchants secured much of their wool from the uplands of Spain. The Catalan cities of San Matteo, Cervera, and Salsadella gave their names to grades of Florentine wool; the quarter of Florence where Catalan wool was sold was called the Garbo from Arabian *Ma-Greb* (land of the West), reminiscent of the time when the wool trade in northern Spain was in Arab hands; woolen cloths were called *pripignani* from Perpignan; and the names for mattress, bed coverings, and certain dyes were of Catalan origin. On the other hand, Florentine taste spread into the Catalan country. Among the artists who followed the routes of Florentine wool buyers were Dello, miniaturist and painter of coffers; Starnina, painter of the frescoes of the chapel of the Castellani in Santa Croce, who worked for some years in Valencia; and the sculptor Giuliano di Giovanni, pupil of Ghiberti, who made the alabaster bas-reliefs for the transept of the cathedral of Valencia.—*E. H. Mc Neal*.

9799. LOESCH, HEINRICH von. Zur Grösse der deutschen Königshufen. [On the size of the German Königshufen.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Sozial- u. Wirtschaftsgesch.* 22(1) 1929: 64-77.—Von Loesch agrees with Alfons Dopsch and with Ludmil Hauptmann in discrediting as manifestly erroneous Meitzen's view, shared by Kötzschke, that all attested *Königshufen* in Germany were of the same size, viz. 47.736 hectares, or, by a more inclusive calculation, from 40 to 50 hectares. Unfounded, too, is the modification of Meitzen's theory



recently propounded by Hauptmann, according to which there was for the realm as a whole, though in addition to varying regional *Königshufen*, a "genuine" *Königshufe* of exactly 51.33 hectares. The evidence cited by Meitzen and Hauptmann in support of their respective positions is searchingly examined and found to be irrelevant, inadequate, or inconclusive. Doppsch is held to be in error on certain details but the author accepts his conclusion, that in the several parts of Germany the *Königshufen* consisted of varying numbers of unequal *Morgen* (*Jucharte, iugera*) and that the areas of the *Königshufen* also varied. Von Loesch contends that in 994 one writer evidently regarded the *Königshufe* of 90 *Morgen*, which was avowedly the Bavarian *Königshufe*, as the (typical?) *Hufe* of the German kings. According to the calculations submitted the Bavarian *Königshufe* included from 31.05 to 31.87 hectares. The extent to which it may have been employed as a land measure in other parts of Germany remains to be determined.—*Einar Joranson*.

9800. MEYER, ERWIN F. *Henri III d'Angleterre et l'Église. [Henry III of England and the church.] Rev. de l'Hist. des Relig.* 97 (2-3) Mar.-Jun. 1928: 238-274.—(Tr. by Roy Alan Cox.) Cardinal Gasquet in his work *Henry III and the church* (London, 1905) minimized any nationalist or separatist tendency displayed by the English church in its disputes with Rome during the 13th century. He denied that any clue or indication of temporal, anti-unitary, or dogmatic opposition existed. Neither the idea nor the ideal of the Hildebrandine concept was questioned during the 13th century in England, according to the great Benedictine scholar. Did Gasquet use the term "papal monarchy" in its 13th and 20th century meaning? While John and his son Henry III were seemingly willing, for mixed motives, to surrender the island to the pope in order to receive it back as a papal fief, some of the English clergy, led by Robert Grosseteste, bishop of Lincoln, refused to accept any such arrangement. Gasquet sees in Grosseteste's objections nothing more than a protest against abuses incidental to practices of papal provisions. He cites a letter of Grosseteste to prove this, using the version found in Luard's edition of the bishop's letters (p. 436) which reads "*contraiantur Catholicae unitati.*" But he seemingly forgot the various versions of that phrase noted in the footnotes of that very edition. The original letter seems lost. One version, that of Matthew of Paris, Grosseteste's amanuensis, uses the word "*fedie.*" Giles, the translator of Paris, has translated the passage by the word "faith." Gasquet has made the famous letter signify a mere protest against the invasions of Italians. He denies that there was any implication of doubt concerning Catholic "faith." The Cardinal does not consider that papal provisions were an integral part of the papal monarchy. Just when protest ceases to be protest and becomes rebellion is difficult to say. Grosseteste's justification for his opposition, as voiced by the disputed letter, was based on individual judgment. To be sure, if "unity" of the Catholic church was the ground of the bishop's protest, the cardinal has grounds for this thesis, though even "unity" might be interpreted in favor of individual judgment. But if "faith" is the foundation of Grosseteste's opposition, then, indeed, the bishop of Lincoln appealed to his own individual interpretation of that faith.—*E. F. Meyer*.

9801. MOLDENHAUER, GERHARD. *Die Legende von Barlaam und Josaphat auf der Iberischen Halbinsel. Untersuchungen und Texte. [The legend of Barlaam and Josaphat on the Iberian peninsula. Studies and texts.] Romanische Arbeiten.* 13 1929: pp. 348.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

9802. NORDMEYER, H. N. *Der Ursprung der Reinmar-Walther-Fehde. Ein Problem der Textkritik. [Origin of the Reinmar-Walther feud. A problem of*

textual criticism.] *Jour. Engl. & Germanic Philol.* 28 (2) Apr. 1929: 203-214.—Criticism of the Reinmar texts with reference to the two invective stanzas directed against Walther von der Vogelweide conclusively shows that Reinmar was not their author. It is shown that the "unfuoge" mentioned in *Ton* 170,1, and reiterated in *Ton* 159,1, caused the recriminatory attack by Walther as a spokesman for an offended group. Reinmar's boast induced the derisive lines, the violence of which is to be attributed to Walther's temperament.—*J. F. L. Raschen*.

9803. PANCOAST, HENRY S. The origin of the long-bow. *Publ. Modern Lang. Assn.* 44 (1) Mar. 1929: 217-228.—The long-bow was a bow over 5 ft. in length, discharging a long feathered arrow, and became the national arm of the English from the 14th century to the introduction of firearms. The question as to its origin has long been in dispute. Green says the Anglo-Saxons learned the use of the bow from the Normans, but Freeman points out that it was the short-bow that was used at Hastings. Trevelyan asserts with every degree of certainty that the English borrowed the use of the long-bow from the Welsh and that it was Edward's experience in the Welsh campaigns that determined him to use it. Oman and other modern writers also incline to the theory that it was Welsh in origin and that it was first used in the southeastern counties of that country. This theory is deduced from the *Itinerarium Cambriae* of Gerald de Barri. A careful reading of this work shows nothing to prove that the bows he speaks of were long-bows. He does state, however, that their arrows had great penetrating power. In conclusion, there is no proof, not even in Gerald's writings, that the long-bow originated in southeastern Wales, or that it was used in any part of Wales before it was used in England. There is nothing in the evidence that points to the improbability of the English having developed it independently themselves.—*J. F. Dilworth*.

9804. PENZER, N. M. Marco Polo. *Asiatic Rev.* 25 (81) Jan. 1929: 49-56; (82) Apr. 1929: 327-330.—In his second article Penzer discusses the last part of Benedetto's Introduction dealing with the Pipino texts and with the new Milan MS. He shows that this Milan MS was earlier than the *Geographic Text*. It is in part an epitome and in part a full copy of an earlier text which must have formed part of Ramusio's edition. Unlike many texts which are amplified by later copyists the Polo texts were longer and more complete in the earlier forms and have been abridged in the later redactions. The Milan MS contains details which the *Geographic Text* omits, and which Ramusio probably got from the original of the Milan MS. This MS is an epitome in the first part but full in the second; from this Benedetto argues that as Ramusio has the same additions in the second part that are found in the Milan MS he must have had the older MS of which the Milan MS is a copy and partial abridgement. Penzer next discusses the text of the French MS (*Geographic Text*) which is the basis of Benedetto's edition. He adds a correlation of the chapters of the Benedetto text with those of Yule's translation, thus enabling the student who avails himself of Benedetto's text to use the Yule notes with greater ease. In the first 75 chapters Ramusio has almost nothing added from the Milan MS, while in the later portions of the work he derived much from it. Penzer questions Benedetto's identification of Carachoco with Carachoto in chapter 60, and points out that they are two distinct places, 600 miles apart. In the concluding installment Penzer continues his itemization of the passages of Polo's book which are found in the Milan MS showing that much of Ramusio may have been derived from this, though a considerable part is still unique. Polo could not have been present at the siege of Siang-yang (1268-1273), as he was not in the east before the end of 1274 at the earliest. The



inclusion of the Polos in the description of the siege was probably the work of Rustichello. The article closes with a summary of the Polo manuscripts and the conclusion that the best text is that derived from the Old French MS (fr. 1116) supplemented by the Milan MS and Ramusio. (See *Social Science Abstracts* No. 4961.)—*J. L. LaMonte.*

9805. PLUCKNETT, THEODORE F. T. *New light on the old county court.* *Harvard Law Rev.* 42(5) Mar. 1929: 639-675.—For a long time there was doubt as to whether county court rolls ever existed. Recently, however, several have been brought to light and published, notably a series for the county of Chester. From these documents and from the remarks of law writers, especially Fleta, a fair reconstruction of the jurisdiction of the county court is possible. Although it was not a court of record, its powers were extensive. There are numerous examples of *judicia* or decisions which seem to be partly judicial and partly legislative in character. The legislation of Edward I was applied in the county court, and once we find the curious theory followed that a statute ought not to be applied unless it had already been applied before. The county also undertook legislation on its own account for local needs. Of the substantive law enforced in the county, some interesting examples have been found, especially the enforcement of simple contracts and the award of damages for slander. The documents already in print range in date between 1259 and 1333; others are being prepared for publication.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

9806. PREVITÉ-ORTON, C. W. *Marsilius of Padua and the Visconti.* *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44(174) Apr. 1929: 278-279.—In a letter of Apr. 29, 1319, written by Pope John XXIII there occurs a mention of *illum Ytalicum, qui dicitur Marcillo* as envoy of the Ghibeline Visconti, which supports the theory of his recent conversion to the Ghibeline party advanced by Previté-Orton in his introduction to the *Defensor pacis*.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

9807. ROMEFORT, JACQUES de. *Le Rhône, de l'Ardèche à la mer, frontières des Capétiens au XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle.* [The Rhone from Ardèche to the sea, the Capetian frontier in the 13th century.] *Rev. Historique.* 161(1) May-Jun. 1929: 74-89.—The Rhone from Ardèche to the sea was the natural boundary between the empire and the kingdom. In addition, because of its wealth in fish and the woods along its banks, it had great economic value. For economic as well as political and military reasons the French king desired to obtain control of the feudatories of the region. Such a beginning was made in 1229 by the treaty of Meaux. In 1263 Saint Louis sent a clerk to Beaucaire to investigate the acts of the counts of Provence. The inquisition found that counts had charged fees for navigating the Rhone. Tolls were taken for the king at five points. Each extension of the royal power and its corollary right of tolls is discussed by the author. The royal power increased rapidly in the early years of the 14th century. The activities of Louis VIII, St. Louis, and Philip the Fair in obtaining a foot-hold and then consolidating their power along the lower Rhone was an act singularly in favor of the French artisans. The author has appended an excellent sketch map of the region showing the various towns of the lower Rhone.—*E. F. Meyer.*

9808. SALT, MARY C. *List of English embassies to France, 1272-1307.* *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44(174) Apr. 1929: 263-278.—The lists of embassies found under the heading *Nuncii in Public record office lists and indexes*, No. XXXV, are incomplete. From all available sources a list of embassies, with indication of the particular business each was to transact, is printed, pp. 265-278. The diplomatic business of the period falls into four sub-periods: 1272-1291, negotiations concerning the execution of the Treaty of Paris of 1259; 1293-1294,

attempts to adjust the differences arising out of maritime clashes and to avert war; 1295-1303, overtures for peace; 1303-1307, attempts at interpretation and execution of the treaty.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

9809. SALTER, H. *The ford of Oxford.* *Antiquity.* 2(8) Dec. 1928: 458-460.—The long discussed question of the location of the ford from which Oxford derived its name seems to be answered by two documents of the Middle Ages—a charter conveying a plot of land in which Oxenforde is mentioned as being just above the bridge leading toward North Hinksey; and a deed printed in the Medieval Archives of the University of Oxford, Vol. 1, p. 193, which locates it similarly. These evidences are corroborated by the records of a dispute between Oseney and Oxford over payments to be made to the latter by the former, in which the ford is by implication similarly located. Careful study of the medieval roads into Oxford might well lead to the same conclusion, despite some apparent reasons for thinking that there was some method of crossing the River Thames where now is Folly Bridge.—*W. Elmer Ekblaw.*

9810. SCHMITT, PIERRE. *Un manuel des droits et coutumes de l'abbaye de Munster.* [A manual of the laws and customs of the abbey of Munster.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 75(495) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 333-346; (496) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 466-478; (497) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 566-577; 76(498) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 90-103; (499) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 207-218.—The Benedictine abbey of Munster was founded in the 7th century and its early growth was facilitated by gifts from the Frankish kings. After a period of prosperity in the 9th and 10th centuries, it suffered reverses in the 11th and 12th. In the 13th Frederick II gave the inhabitants of Munster political freedom from the abbey by creating a city, which nonetheless continued to acknowledge the abbot as the landed proprietor of the valley. The government of the abbot Cristophe de Montjustin was rendered notable by the conclusion of a treaty between the abbey and the city, whereby existing rights were renewed and clarified. The major portion of this series of articles consists of a French translation (from the German) of a manuscript (74 bound sheets in the original) which is at present located in the archives of the Department of the Haut Rhin and in which are stated the *droits et coutumes* of the abbey. They are especially interesting and valuable for the light they shed on economic matters.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

9811. STEEL, ANTHONY B. *The present state of studies on the English exchequer in the middle ages.* *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 34(3) Apr. 1929: 485-512.—The article contains a review of recent work on the exchequer to the close of the 15th century. After a brief glance at the scanty records available in print for a study of exchequer history and processes the writer turns to his main subject. In order to secure brevity, such easily accessible studies as those of R. L. Poole, J. H. Round, S. K. Mitchell, C. Davies, and C. H. Haskins are omitted. The newer books and articles are dealt with in chronological order, with topical sub-divisions. Particular attention is paid to the contributions made by H. Jenkinson to our knowledge of such subjects as the Exchequer of the Jews, the Exchequer of Receipt, the exchequer under John, and the tally. The studies of Mabel Mills on the sheriff and the exchequer in the 13th century receive ample treatment, as does also the work of J. F. Willard on the taxes on movables and kindred subjects. The same is true of the investigations of the personnel and processes of the early exchequer made by G. H. White and H. G. Richardson, and of T. F. Tout's additions to what is known about the 14th century exchequer. It is noticed that little attention has been paid to the exchequer of the 15th century. The references in the text and notes, however, form a convenient guide to most of the important books and articles that have appeared.—*James F. Willard.*



**9812. TAIT, JAMES.** The origin of town councils in England. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44 (174) Apr. 1929: 177-202.—There have been two theories of the origin of town councils: one, that they are a development of the borough court (Maitland); the other, that they are a definite borrowing from some continental model (Round). The passages from the sources, generally of the early 13th century, which contain the earliest mention of the councils of London, Ipswich, Northampton, Leicester, Dublin, Berwick, Oxford, Cambridge, Great Yarmouth, Winchester, and Southampton are found to reveal conciliar bodies, generally of 12 or 24 members. Both the early mayors and the councils, chosen by the community of the town, were supposed to cooperate in representing that community, and there was no feeling that the one was subordinate to the other. In the end the mayor came to hold the dominant position, and the class feeling of the greater burghers made the council a close body. This closing of the council, in certain cases resulted in the selection of a supplementary council to safeguard the interests of the larger community. The more abundant evidence now at hand renders Maitland's theory of development from a borough court untenable. On the other hand, the institutions of the English towns were not copies of any definite town government as a model. The influence of the communal movement upon the continent was strongly felt in England, held in check by Henry II, but released because of the financial straits into which his sons fell. The English town then copied, more or less exactly, the mayor and the council. The mayor represented something altogether new, the council was merely a new organization of the *potentiores*, the greater burgesses, who had been the main influence within the town before the organization of governments free from immediate royal control. These broader features of the continental commune were borrowed, but they developed in a characteristic English fashion, especially the council. English town government was less rigidly oligarchical at the outset than was that upon the continent, and the dependence of the towns upon the crown was greater than in the more loosely feudal lands across the Channel.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

**9813. WESSÉN, ELIAS.** Om det tyska inflytandet på svenskt språk under medeltiden. [German influence on Swedish during the Middle Ages.] *Nordisk Tidskr. f. Vetenskap, Konst och Industri.* 5 (4) 1929: 265-280.—The fact that approximately half of all Swedish (and Scandinavian) words, as well as many important formative elements are of (low) German origin is certain proof of a period of cultural and political weakness (ca. 12th to 15th century). The linguistic material necessary for a city culture, as against the old homogenous peasant culture, was largely introduced during the ascendancy of the Hanseatic League.—*Lee M. Hollander.*

**9814. WOODBINE, GEORGE E.** Pakenham's case. *Yale Law Jour.* 38 (6) Apr. 1929: 775-781.—This case had so far been known only through the report in the Year Book of 42 Edw. III. The official record has been found and is here printed with a translation; it confirms the impressions given by the Year Book that no decision was ever reached. The case is an early discussion of the law of covenants running with land.—*Theodore F. T. Plucknett.*

## LATER MIDDLE AND EARLY MODERN AGES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 9748, 9751, 9752, 9753, 9754, 9757, 9761, 9762, 9765, 9771, 9776, 9778, 9779, 9780, 9862, 9870, 9881, 10001, 10028, 10634, 10636, 10667)

**9815. BENHAM, W. GURNEY.** Elizabethan work in Colchester House. *Essex Rev.* 38 (150) Apr. 1929: 78-82.—The inscription of 1597 and the merchants'

mark have recently been found at 24 High St., Colchester.—*E. Cole.*

**9816. CAMPBELL, MONTGOMERY.** A noble Electress Palatine. *Contemp. Rev.* 135 (761) May 1929: 614-620.—This is an account of the life of Louise Juliane (1576-1648), daughter of William the Silent, mother of Frederick V of the Palatinate, the "Winter King" of Bohemia. With her Calvinistic sternness she exercised a restraining influence on the pleasure-loving court of her husband, but could not avoid his entering in his diary that he was often "full." Left a widow in 1610, with five children, she did much for the welfare of the people, drastically checked the expenditures and reformed the tone of the court. She committed an error in judgment when she negotiated the hand of Elizabeth, daughter of James I of England, for her son, Frederick V. The daughter-in-law was the deciding factor in persuading Frederick to accept the proffered crown of Bohemia—a decision opposed by the electress dowager, and leading to years of tragedy for the princely house, and starvation, depression and murder for the subjects. The electress successfully intervened on behalf of her son-in-law, the elector George of Brandenburg, to dissuade Gustavus Adolphus from attacking Berlin in 1627.—*C. C. Eckhardt.*

**9817. CLARK, KENNETH.** A note on Leonardo da Vinci. *Life & Letters.* 2 (9) Feb. 1929: 122-132.—The author seeks to build up, through an examination of the writings of Leonardo, a more precise idea concerning the man. He draws attention to the scope of Leonardo's works, akin to, yet, at the same time, vastly more reliable than the medieval encyclopedias. He notes the omnipresent recognition of the value of experience, but likewise draws attention to Leonardo's instant readiness to swerve from observation to fancy. The facts that Leonardo records were more a matter of common knowledge than is generally allowed. The motley character of the material in Leonardo's notebooks is due largely to the fact that he could not contain a thought, but invariably strove to give it expression. With Leonardo, observation led to a constant control of forms. Michelangelo, who despised the particular, and who created a world of heroes, is thus the antithesis of Leonardo, who even in the simple figures of his mature period, has something which is organic.—*Elmer Louis Kayser.*

**9818. CONDÉESCOU, N.-N.** Un conte de la reine de Navarre modifié par le marquis de Lassay. [A story of the Queen of Navarre changed by the Marquis de Lassay.] *Rev. de Seizième Siècle.* 15 1928: 306-310.—The changes made in nouvelle 30 of the *Heptameron* by the Marquis de Lassay (*Recueil de différentes choses*, 1727, Bibliothèque Nationale, Res. Z. 1164-5, t. I: 253-59; 2d ed. (1756), end of t. I) are explicable from his milieu and his beliefs. A rationalist, he disbelieved in revelation and rejected original sin. To him, religions were the work of legislators who, to propagate their teachings, had clothed them with divinity. Conscience alone condemns or absolves us. Moreover, the proprieties necessary in France in 1727 required changes. He was respecting the ears and prejudices of his public, which differed from the Renaissance public of Margaret. Lassay did not blame the mother too greatly for her sin, and he supplied the unconsciousness of sleep as a subterfuge to excuse everything. The proprieties also demanded that the confidante be a woman. Probably the same tendency suggested another change, that of replacing the bourgeois name of Catherine by Isabelle, better sounding and more aristocratic.—*H. P. Lattin.*

**9819. COUDENHOVE-KALERGI, R. N.** Jeanne d'Arc. [Joan of Arc.] *Panuropa.* 5 (5) May 1929: 1-9.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

**9820. DELARUELLE, L.** Notes complémentaires sur deux humanistes. [Supplementary notes on two humanists.] *Rev. du Seizième Siècle.* 15 1928: 311-323.



—These notes supplement earlier studies by the same author on the humanists Nicole Bérault (*Rev. des Bibliothèques*, 1902, pp. 420-445; *Musée Belge*, 1909, pp. 253-311) and Janus Lascaris ("La carrière de Janus Lascaris depuis 1494," *Rev. du Seizième Siècle*, 1926). The first note discusses three additional publications in which Bérault was interested: *Utriusque iuris famosissimi monarcho Iacobi de Belviso accuratissimi legum interpretis aurea lectura, summo labore et uigili studio castigalia summam autenticorum consuetudinesque et usus feudorum elucidans felici incipit exordium*, (Lyon, Jacques Sachon, colophon of Nov. 18, 1511); *Marini Becichemi Scordrensis in C. Plinium praelectio*, (Paris, P. Vidoue, colophon of July 23, 1519); *Aemilii Perroti parisiensis . . . ad Galli formulam, et ei annexam Scaevolae interpretationem glossae*, (Lyon, Séb. Gryphe, 1534, in the Bibliothèque Nationale). The first book contains two independent commentaries, one on the *Authenticities*, which are nothing but the *Novelli* of Justinian, and another, called the *Book of fiefs* (*le livre des fiefs*). The author was J. de Belviso, a teacher at Bologna 1321-1335, whose most celebrated pupil was Bartolus. For the second book, Bérault undoubtedly borrowed his material from the *Praelectiones in Plinium*, (Brescia, 1503) of Marinus Becichemus. On the verso of this work is a letter of Erasmus to Étienne Poncher. As for the third book, Émile Perror belonged to the group of humanists of about 1530 who sympathized with the reform group in religion but refused to give up the faith of their fathers. The second note concerns itself with facts in the life of Janus Lascaris overlooked by L.-G. Pellissier and found in Maulde la Clairière, *Diplomatie au temps de Machiavel*, (1893 III, p. 64, 128). Another note proves that a Greek college in Milan planned by Francis I never functioned.—*H. P. Lattin*.

9821. DELAUNAY. La cétologie de Rabelais. [Cetaceans in Rabelais.] *Rev. du Seizième Siècle*. 15 1928: 205-236.—The author traces the knowledge of cetaceans as evidenced in literature from early times to Rabelais. The flora and fauna in the works of Rabelais are the results of his erudition and fantasy, for they represent what he saw in Pliny, or even *inter pocula*. Beware, then, of making out Rabelais to be an observant naturalist or of crediting him with systematic scientific ideas.—*H. P. Lattin*.

9822. DUDLEY, A. A. The attitude to the state in Anglican literature from 1525 to 1550. *Economica*. 9 (25) Apr. 1929: 41-52.—Several ideas are common to most of the "fathers of the English reformation." Obedience is due to all those set in high office. Subjects should obey without resistance, save when laws are wicked. The qualification is important, more important than would appear from Figgis, *The divine right of kings* (pp. 92 ff.). No churchman is ever exempt from obedience to the king. The king, on the other hand, according to Tyndale, is under the spiritual officers in spiritual matters, to be rebuked by them. Figgis has suggested that it was not until the time of Warburton that the idea of two quite distinct societies composed of the same persons, differentiated by their ends, was developed. It is, however, to be found in Tyndale's *Exposition of St. Mathew* (1532). Most of the English reformers held the Erastian doctrine that it was the duty of magistrates to advance religion, to deal with heretics, and, if necessary, put them to death. In general, though the absolute king is magnified, yet he should fill his office fittingly and in accordance with the law of God. Those whose writings are referred to are: Bacon, Bradford, Gardiner, Hooper, Hutchinson, Jewel, Latimer, Ridley, Tyndale, Bullinger, the Zurich pastor, and Beza.—*W. F. Raney*.

9823. FUSIL, C. A. La renaissance de Lucrèce au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle en France. [The renaissance of Lucretius in 16th century France.] *Rev. du Seizième Siècle*. 15 (1-2) 1928: 134-150.—This article deals with the re-

vival of interest, in 16th century France, in the works of Lucretius, Latin poet of the first century, B.C. It contains descriptions of the various Latin and French editions of the poet's works and a discussion of their importance in the estimate of 16th century scholars.—*F. C. Palm*.

9824. HANOTAUX, GABRIEL. Pour le cinquième centenaire—II La mission de Jeanne d'Arc. [The fifth centenary.—II The mission of Joan of Arc.] *Rev. Deux Mondes*. 50 (7) Mar. 1, 1929: 88-98.—*James E. Gillespie*.

9825. HARFORD, FREDERIC D. Drake: by a contemporary Spanish historian. *Blackwood's Mag.* 225 (1361) Apr. 1929: 544-548.—Juan de Castellanos, a Spanish priest of New Granada and a contemporary of Drake, was the author of a long poem entitled *Elegias de varones illustres de Indias*. The first part was printed in 1589 at Madrid; the second and third parts were not published until 1850. It had long been known that there was a gap in the *Elegies*, and it was now noted that a narrative entitled *Il discurso de el Capitan Francisco Draque* had been removed by the Spanish censor, evidently because it presented Drake in too favorable a light. It was acquired in 1919 for the library of the Institute de Valencia de Don Juan at Madrid. In 1921 the Institute published 350 copies. Copies are scarce and the poem is apparently little known among English readers. The present article was written for the purpose of calling attention to its existence and history.—*W. Frank Craven*.

9826. HELSZTYŃSKI, STANISLAS. Milton in Poland. *Studies in Philol.* 26 (2) Apr. 1929: 145-154.—Helsztyński describes the various translations of Milton's works into Polish. Due to his Puritanism Milton had little or no influence on original literature and philosophy of Catholic Poland. The greater part of the article is taken up with a brief exposition of the translations of various works of Milton, from Father Przybylski's translation of *Paradise Lost* in 1791 to the author's own new edition of the best Polish translations of Milton which is to appear in 1929.—*Harold Hulme*.

9827. HOLMES, URBAN T. and RADOFF, MAURICE L. Claude Fauchet and his library. *Publ. Modern Lang. Assn.* 44 (1) Mar. 1929: 229-242.—The first modern history of a medieval period was written by Claude Fauchet (1530-1601.) This early modern scholar was intimately connected with French court life. In 1589 he fled in company with Henry III from Paris and during Fauchet's absence his library of some 2,000 books and MSS was pillaged and dispersed. (This is Fauchet's own estimate of the size of his library though the works cited in his writings do not approach that number.) He lived in obscurity and finally Henry IV appointed him royal historiographer. Fauchet's literary activity ranged from philology to works on political history and customs. Apparently Fauchet exercised little discrimination in the use of his material. He utilized all that was available including: chansons de geste, romances, fabliaux, lyric poetry (citing some 64 poets), allegories, history, (citing 70 titles) besides all accessible contemporary works on poetics, criticism, satire, and morals. The authors conclude: "Those of us who call ourselves mediaevalists today must glance with respect at his bibliography."—*J. C. Amundson*.

9828. D'IVRAY, JEHAN. Un grand condottiere italien au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle. [A great Italian condottiero of the 16th century.] *Rev. Mondiale*. 190 (9) May 1, 1929: 10-22.—This is a description of the activities of Jean-Jacques de Medici (1495-1555). Although not related to the great Medici family of Florence he was one of the great figures and "individualists" of the Italian Renaissance.—*F. C. Palm*.

9829. JIRMOUNSKY, MIRON MALKIEL. La survivance littéraire des matières de France et de



Bretagne au delà du moyen âge. [The literary survivals of the materials of France and of Brittany during the Middle Ages.] *Rev. de Litt. Comp.* 9 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 209-222.—Poetry affords one of the most intimate means of expressing the life of ideas. This is especially true of the French cycle of Roland and of Charlemagne and of the Arthurian cycle of Brittany. The earlier of these two, the *Chanson de Roland*, gives perfect expression to a national and heroic ideal. The poetry of this period is characterized by three essential motives: fidelity to the suzerain, fidelity to the king, chivalrous pride and honor. The materials of Brittany developed under different conditions, in an age when chivalry had produced a polite society. The new poetical creations were born under foreign and learned influences: romances imitating the ancients and those of Celtic inspiration. The productions, however, became thoroughly national, embodying the ideas, customs, and sentiments of their age and of their country, but all the concrete details, the creative forms of the imagination were borrowed or inherited from Celtic poetry. The French romances, however, developed a background corresponding to the refined life of the age, exemplified in such poets as Chrétien and Wace, who profoundly transformed their Latin sources, at the same time adding local color and psychological value. The French cycle degenerated in the 13th century; that of Brittany enjoyed a long life. Jongleurs carried both cycles to Spain; the influence of the one is seen in the *Cid* of the other, under a satiric mask, in *Don Quixote*. Likewise Portugal, Italy, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries borrowed the material of the French poems. The two cycles experienced a reincarnation during the High Renaissance in Italy, where they were assimilated. The severity and monotony of the Carolingian warrior gave way to the elegance of the Arthurian knight, to which were added features of 15th and 16th century Italy. A new poetic form was produced possessing true artistic value, and best realized by Ariosto. The heroic epic was transformed at the hands of Tasso, who again united, in a new way, the ancient types.—*J. C. Andressohn*.

9830. JOURDA, PIERRE. Marguerite de Navarre Lettres inédites. [Unpublished letters of Marguerite of Navarre.] *Rev. du Seizième Siècle.* 16 (1-2) 1928: 100-133.—These letters, found in the various archives in and near Paris, have been overlooked or carelessly deciphered. They are important because of the light they throw on the dominating character of Marguerite of Navarre, her relations with important 16th century personalities, and her influence upon affairs of state.—*F. C. Palm*.

9831. JUNOD, F. L. Moudon et les expéditions de 1519 et de 1530. [Moudon and the expeditions of 1519 and 1530.] *Rev. Hist. Vaudoise.* 36 (12) Dec. 1928: 399-406.—*H. Furber*.

9832. KILGOUR, MARGARET. The manuscript source of Caxton's second edition of the "Canterbury Tales." *Publ. Modern Lang. Assn.* 44 (1) Mar. 1929: 186-201.—*M. M. Heald*.

9833. LEFRANC, ABEL. Rabelais et les Estienne. Le procès du *Cymbalum mundi* de Bonaventure des Périers. [Rabelais and the Estiennes. The trial concerning the *Cymbalum mundi* of Bonaventura des Périers.] *Rev. du Seizième Siècle.* 15 1928: 356-366.—This is a supplementary study to the author's edition of Rabelais' (*Oeuvres de François Rabelais*, 1922, III, pp. xl-lxix) and is devoted to Rabelais's religious and philosophical sentiments. Robert Estienne (*In evangelium secundum Matthaeum, Marcum et Lucam commentarii ex ecclesiasticis scriptoribus collecti. Novae glossae ordinariae specimen, donec meliora Dominus, Oliva Roberti Stephani*, 1553 (Geneva, 1 v.)) and his son (*Apologie pour Hérodote*), men high in the favor of the Protestants, both execrate Rabelais. The juxtaposi-

tion of Bonaventure des Périers and Rabelais in the second work was not mere chance. In 1538 the *Cymbalum mundi* was the object of a law suit. (The author here reproduces a letter of the king regarding the suit with parts omitted by all editions since 1732.) The printer of the *Cymbalum mundi*, Jean Morin, was banished forever from the realm, according to the decree of the parlement of Paris, June 10, 1538 (here reproduced). It was published by P.-P. Plan in his re-impression of the edition of 1537 of *Cymbalum*, a fac-simile of the only extant copy, now in the library of Versailles (Paris 1914, pp. 14-16). This decree does not appear to have been noticed by those dealing with the question of *Cymbalum*. Upon Morin's appeal, the faculty of theology of the University of Paris declared the book to be pernicious because of its errors and heresies. Bonaventure des Périers was denounced by his printer as the author of *Cymbalum* and the former was forced to flee to the protection of the queen of Navarre, Marguerite d'Angoulême, to whom he became secretary. All the evidence points to a greater development of Paduan doctrines in France between 1530 and 1550 than is usually suspected.—*H. P. Lattin*.

9834. LEGRAIN, GASTON. Rabelais et les échecs. [Rabelais and chess.] *Rev. du Seizième Siècle.* 15 (1-2) 1928: 151-155.—This article deals with two chapters in the 5th volume of Rabelais' *Pantagruel*. Considering these chapters as authentic as the rest of the book, Legrain compares the rules and tactics of the game of chess as Rabelais pictures it with the rules given by two previous writers and with certain modern usages. He believes that Rabelais' descriptions are too vague to be of much value.—*F. C. Palm*.

9835. LUKINICH, EMERICH. Albrecht Dürers Abstammung. [The ancestry of Albrecht Dürer.] *Ungarische Jahrb.* 9 (1) Apr. 1929: 104-110.—The ancestors of Albrecht Dürer were of the Hungarian nobility as evidenced by their home town of Ajtos, which in their family history became Germanized into Eytas, and by the family coat of arms.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

9836. LYNN, CARO. Juan Lorenzo Palmireno, Spanish humanist. His correlation of courses in a sixteenth century university. *Hispania.* 12 (3) May 1929: 243-258.—Palmireno born in Alcañiz in 1514 and died in Valencia in 1579. He was educated in the schools of his native town, studying under Jaime Franco Miguel Esteban, Pedro Puig, and other representatives of Renaissance culture. He succeeded Puig as schoolmaster at Alcañiz in 1557. He was called to the University of Saragossa as professor of Latin language and rhetoric, and a few years later to the University of Valencia where he taught until his death. His numerous works—Latassa credits him with 76—are full of professional ideas. His primary concern was with the education of his students rather than with pure scholarship. Latin was studied as an unfamiliar language but not as a dead one. His favorite literary occupation was making Latin-Spanish vocabularies, much needed work despite those of Palencia, Lebrija, and others. His *Vocabulario del humanista* illustrates his efforts and theory: the first step is to learn the words in Latin and in the vernacular; the second to understand the nature of the creature named; then to ascend to the contemplation of the Creator. Important also in illustrating his theories is his *El Latín de repente*, its theme being the preparation and equipment necessary in teaching Caesar. In many of his methods he is modern, particularly in correlation of courses.—*C. K. Jones*.

9837. MARTI, OSCAR A. Revolt of the Reformation parliament against ecclesiastical exactions in England, 1529-36. *Jour. Religion* 9 (2) Apr. 1929: 257-280.—Marti writes on the causes for discontent with the exaction of the Roman Catholic church in England during the early 16th century and the measures taken by the reformation parliament to do away with



them. The article is divided into three parts. The first deals with "the forms of ecclesiastical taxation and financial abuses" and explains just what the numerous sources of revenue of the church were at this time. The second part discusses the "revival of discontent and agitation over ecclesiastical financial abuses" in England. Here Marti shows that the good and stable government introduced by the first of the Tudors turned people's attention back again to the evils of the clergy. He shows how Lollardism began to flourish again and how the outcry against financial evils of the church became louder and louder as the reign of Henry VIII advanced. Finally, in his third part, the writer takes up the "attitude and action of the Reformation Parliament towards ecclesiastical exactions" and centers his attention on the laws passed to do away with the financial demands of the Roman Catholic church.—*Harold Hulme.*

9838. MEYER, ERWIN F. English craft gilds and borough governments of the later Middle Ages. I. *Univ. Colorado Studies*. 16(4) Feb. 1929: 323-378.—"All writers on the subject of English medieval gilds have recognized their quasi-municipal character." This study, the first part of Meyer's doctoral dissertation, discusses the official attitude of the boroughs towards the gilds in the 14th and 15th centuries, that is, before the gilds became national in scope. By registering or sanctioning gilds the boroughs undertook to enforce gild regulations and to compel potential members to join. They caused gilds to amalgamate or to subdivide and refused to recognize certain associations as gilds, compelling them to disband. Boroughs frequently regulated the conditions of apprenticeship and settled differences arising between master and apprentice. They established qualifications for gild membership, usually demanding that the candidate have a certain political status in the borough. Their officials regulated trade negatively by limiting competition and positively by fixing prices, wages, business and working hours, etc., especially after the Black Death, in the period following 1348. The boroughs often empowered the gilds themselves to act as their agents. Royal interference with borough regulations caused some difficulty, but normally it was unsuccessful. Relatively few disputes occurred between borough and gild. There were more between masters and journeymen, and these usually ended unfortunately for the latter. From these indications, as well as from the relative harmony of borough and gild as to policy, an identity of interest and probably of leaders may be suspected. The author makes it clear, however, that the body of evidence upon which these conclusions are based is necessarily limited by the scantiness of the sources, which consist largely of borough records.—*Josiah C. Russell.*

9839. MOORE, JOHN ROBERT. The songs of the public theaters in the time of Shakespeare. *Jour. Engl. & Germanic Philol.* 28(2) Apr. 1929: 166-202.—"Liturgical songs, which had been the germ of drama in western Europe, lingered on in the miracle plays as an archaic survival. As the drama became secularized, the liturgical element was lost, and the songs became things of sheer entertainment. Under the influence of the Renaissance, in the second half of the 16th century, dramatic songs became more poetic in manner and in feeling; and in the high tide of English polyphonic music, their musical settings achieved an elaborate artistry . . . . But it was near the end of the 16th century that songs became really structural parts of the drama . . . and were more and more obliged to justify their inclusion in the body of the play." It is frequently assumed that the relative absence of incidental music inhibited the use of songs in plays; that songs were unusual in the theaters until well after 1600, but the lack of incidental music on the public stage has

been exaggerated. Many actors were accomplished musicians. The songs were of three principal kinds: (1) jigs and irrelevant songs by a clown, giving primary attention to farcical action and comic language; (2) ballads and traditional popular favorites, or new songs written in the popular vein; and (3) dramatic songs written or adapted expressly for the plays. The second and third types were essentially dramatic in character. They were usually sung by a single voice without accompaniment or with a simple instrument such as a cithern or lute, or (especially the "ayres") to a "consort" of string instruments. In all of them the melody and the words would be as distinct as possible and free from the "echo" songs and other bizarre effects of the off-stage singing so common in the children's performances. In Shakespeare's plays the great majority of the songs are explicitly sung on the stage, either by actors appearing in their own dramatic roles or by professional musicians or other minor characters introduced for the purpose. Marlowe, however, barred the songs as well as the buffoonery of his predecessors. The plays attributed to Kyd are entirely without songs. Lodge and Greene, two of the chief masters of the day for interpolated lyrics in romances, introduced songs but rarely in their plays. Peele employs military music and excludes songs. Of all of the popular plays of the decade antecedent to the printing of any of Shakespeare's plays which call for singing, Munday's *John a Kent and John a Cumber* is most elaborate in its use of songs. There are seven, one of them in Welsh, and sung by six different singers. With Shakespeare we come to the first great figure in the development of song in the English drama. He combined variety of qualities not previously found together in any one dramatist: a keen sense of dramatic structure; a love of song-words and song-music, with a consummate skill in writing the former, and skill and experience in the actual production of a play before an audience. The most characteristic of his songs have a supernatural beauty and fitness of feeling and expression which few of his contemporaries and successors ever approached; and the occasional borrowed songs and the numerous snatches of ballads are made—like the borrowed plots and episodes—integral parts of the plays. Before 1616, the tendency toward off-stage singing and toward dramatic irrelevancy of the songs had made no great progress. The singer of the romantic plays had ceased to be the mere clown of the Moralities and Interludes, without yet becoming the mere singer of Caroline and Restoration drama.—*M. M. Heald.*

9840. MUTGARTEQUI, JUAN J. de. Cómo se reclutaba el siglo XVI, en nuestras costas, una tripulación para la pesca del bacalao en Terra-Nova. [Manner of recruiting a crew for cod-fishery in Terra-Nova in the 16th century.] *Rev. Internat. des Études Basques*. 19(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 632-636.—Terra-Nova at that time was called Tierras Nuevas and was used to designate the coasts where cod-fish was to be found in abundant numbers. From a document written in 1583 and preserved in the Archivo de Protocolos de Marquina a most interesting account is given in reference to this subject.—*Oscar E. Mollari.*

9841. NEALE, J. E. The fame of Sir Edward Stafford. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44(174) Apr. 1929: 203-219.—Stafford, Elizabeth's ambassador to France, 1583-1590, has been identified with a mysterious person who furnished information to Mendoza and received pay for it. His fame has been assailed, in consequence, by Hume and, more recently, by Conyers Read. A careful study of the information furnished, in the light of such record of the real facts as now exists, shows that little of value and much of a delusive nature was revealed. Stafford belonged to the party of Burleigh and was not always open with Walsingham, but there



seems no reason to doubt that he was serving the good interests of England. To this end he declared himself willing to treat the devil well if such treatment would serve the national cause. He let it be known that he was in need of money, since Elizabeth kept her envoys upon short allowances. He dealt with Spain, the Guises, Charles Arundel, English refugee, accepted gifts, and turned over information of their intentions and plans to Burleigh. He was a notable trickster, devising certain marks to indicate that a dispatch was not to be taken seriously at home, being intended merely to be read by some spy into whose hands it seemed to fall through carelessness. It was necessary for Elizabeth to request that he be less subtle. Stafford may, therefore, be cleared of the imputation of treason. He was often at odds with Walsingham, but he was a good servant of the crown and a good agent of Burleigh.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

9842. NELSON, ERNEST W. Recent literature concerning Erasmus. *Jour. Modern Hist.* 1(1) Mar. 1928: 88-102.—This article summarizes the important literature on Erasmus which has appeared since 1923, the date of Preserved Smith's biography. It is divided into four untitled sections which deal respectively with biographical studies, the references of Erasmus to contemporary personages, his relation to Luther and the Reformation, and the question as to the predominating elements in the making of his mind. About 50 books and articles are listed and commented on.—*John T. McNeill.*

9843. PAQUOT, MARCEL. Les étrangers dans le ballet de cour. [Foreign influences in the court ballet.] *Rev. du Seizième Siècle.* 15 (1-2) 1928: 43-55.—The author shows how the court ballets were influenced by foreign customs and ideas. "In 1393 Charles V and five of his companions, dressed as savages, danced for the entertainment of his guests." More often the dancers were dressed in costumes of various European and Oriental countries, and the themes for many of the court entertainments were based on events connected with the Crusades. The Italian influence was especially apparent in the French ballets of the 15th and 16th centuries.—*F. C. Palm.*

9844. PONCHEVILLE, A. M. de. Jeanne d'Arc et Lamartine. [Joan of Arc and Lamartine.] *Correspondant.* 101 (1598) Apr. 1929: 269-275.—The Jeanne d'Arc of Lamartine, although a work of great beauty, is almost unknown. This life appeared in two issues of *Le Civilisateur*, a "journal historique," begun by Lamartine in March, 1852.—*H. P. Lattin.*

9845. PONTHEUX, A. Quelques documents inédits sur Jean Bodin. [Some unpublished documents dealing with Jean Bodin.] *Rev. du Seizième Siècle.* 15 (1-2) 1928: 56-99.—These documents, which were the minutes of a notary of Picardy, will help to clear up several gaps in the records of Bodin's life. For example, one document proves the tradition, generally considered false, that Bodin was a Carmelite friar in his youth. Other documents show that Bodin as a young man was recognized by the nobility who knew him as a youth of ability, and that he at that time held many important public offices.—*F. C. Palm.*

9846. POSTHUMUS, N. W. The tulip mania in Holland in the years 1636 and 1637. *Jour. Econ. & Bus. Hist.* 1(3) May 1929: 434-466.—The tulip appeared in Europe in the latter half of the 16th century and early in the 17th found a center of cultivation about Haarlem. The flower appealed to Europeans and popular demand soon brought high prices. Mention is made of one bulb of an exceptionally beautiful variety for which, in 1624, 1,200 fl. (\$480) was asked. Besides sales of the main bulb a trade soon developed in the so-called excrescences about the parent bulb. These were sold before they could be broken off, and the parent bulb was sold in the ground before it could be removed for

delivery, the length of time between sale and delivery running into several months; thus entered the element of future trading. Varying with the time of year, trading was by the piece (single bulb), bed, garden, ace (about 1/20 of an ounce weight), thousand aces, pound, or basket, in varieties and quantities to suit all purses. Non-professional traders increased in number and centers for trading called "colleges" were formed in various public houses where buyers and sellers met and bargained. In the speculation which flourished the lower middle and working classes were especially active, and it "degenerated into a pure craze." Sales "in the wind" exceeded actual sales of bulbs. The crisis came in the first week of February, 1637. The florists were the first to take action to prevent the ruin of the bulb growers, recommending that sales prior to December, 1636, be executed but that buyers be allowed to reject later sales on payment to the seller of 10% of the purchase price, but this recommendation was not put into effect. Questions of jurisdiction between the states of Holland and the cities entered. Finally, in May, a virtual moratorium was established in Haarlem and purchasers were permitted to cancel contracts on payment of 3 1/2% of the contract price. The writer suggests that some explanation of the inflation is to be found in the nature of the trading. As contrasted with a share of stock, say in the East Indies Company, which was unintelligible to the working man, the tulip was something that he could understand, could plant and watch grow, hence the prevalence of speculation among the lower classes. Several contemporary documents dealing with the craze are printed and a brief note given of former writers on the subject.—*A. Rive.*

9847. RIESENTHAL, RICHARD SCHMERTOSCH von. Die Handelsunternehmungen der Schwendendorffer in Leipzig und ihre Beteiligung am Mansfelder Kupferhandel bis zum Jahre 1624. [The commercial enterprises of the Schwendendorff family in Leipzig and its participation in the Mansfeld copper industry up to 1624.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächsische Gesch.* 49(2) 1928: 209-230.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

9848. RILEY, EDGAR H. Milton's tribute to Virgil. *Studies in Philol.* 26(2) Apr. 1929: 155-165.—Milton and Virgil were alike in their point of view on many subjects. Milton's debt to the classical writers was great but his references to Virgil are fewer than to any other great writer of Greece or Rome. This fact is due to the difference in the temperament of the two men.—*Harold Hulme.*

9849. SAFFORD, E. W. An account of the expenses of Eleanor, sister of Edward III on the occasion of her marriage to Reynald, Count of Guelders. *Archaeologia.* 77 1928: 111-140.—The payment to the wheelwright would lead to the conclusion that the rough roads of Flanders demanded solid discs for wheels for the journey; the decorations of the carriage were velvet, gold, precious stones, and fine linens; the five horses were fitted with red leather collars on which were painted the arms of England and Guelders; the minstrels received several pounds for their entertainment; regular distribution of alms and oblations occurred; payments to the boatmen for transference of the princess to the ship were not inconsiderable; jewels were presented to various officials, who accompanied the princess on her journey.—*E. Cole.*

9850. SAMARAN, Ch. La recherche des manuscrits d'auteur du moyen âge et de la Renaissance. [The study of the author's manuscripts of medieval and Renaissance writers.] *Rev. du Seizième Siècle.* 15 1928: 344-355.—This article is à propos of the work of Pierre Champion (*Le manuscrit d'auteur du Petit Jehan de Saintré avec les notes autographes d'Antoine de la Sale*, Paris: Éd. Champion, 1926; *Pierre de Ronsard et Amadis Jamyn. Leurs autographes*, Paris: Éd. Champion, 1924; *Contribution à l'histoire*



de la société polie. Ronsard et Villeroy. *Les secrétaires du roi et les poètes d'après le manuscrit français 1663 de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris: Éd. Champion). Some of the marginal notes on ms. 10057 *nouv. acq. franç.* of the Bibliothèque Nationale, containing the *Petit Jehan de Saintré* of Antoine de la Sale, are undoubtedly by himself. A copyist at the dictation of La Sale made the other notes. No autograph copy of a poem of Ronsard exists, but Champion has shown that some extant copies were written down by his secretary, Amadis Jamyn. However, Champion attributes to Ronsard's hand the annotations, Greek and Latin, covering the margin of a *Lycophron* (Bâle, 1546) now belonging to M. de Backer of Brussels; a letter to Jean de Morel about 1552; one to Scevole de Sainte-Marthe about 1584; one to J.-A. de Baif about the same time; an academic discourse on Joy and Sadness (in *ancienne collection Morisson*). Ms. 1663, *fond franç.* of the Bibliothèque Nationale contains a collection of poems by Ronsard and others, made by Nicolas de Neufville, Sieur de Villeroy (1543-1617), secretary of State from 1567, and the friend and protector of the poets of the Pleiade. These verses of Ronsard's should be reckoned among his authentic poems (even though they do not appear in the editions of 1571 and 1584) since they were put into the collection by his secretary, Amadis Jamyn, and since de Neufville wrote in the margin *Ronsard*. Other problems suggested for solution by the method of Champion are: the *Chronique de Charles VI*, known by three contemporary copies, of which one carries the corrections of the author; the chronicle without a chronicle, Jean Castel, official chronicler under Louis XI; *Annales et Chroniques de France* of Nicole Gilles (ms. 1417 *nouv. acq. franç.* Bib. Nat.), one of the first French authors to write a chronicle of the French monarchy in French. This last copy carries all the marks of the personal work of the author. It is being studied by M. Riche, a pupil of the *École des chartes*.—H. P. Lattin.

9851. SÁNCHEZ, ALONSO B. La "Crónica de los Reyes Católicos" de Alonso de Santa Cruz. [The "Chronicle of the Catholic sovereigns" by Alonso de Santa Cruz.] *Rev. de Filol. Española*. 16(1) 1929: 35-50.—This *Chronicle*, mentioned by the author in a petition to Charles V. in 1551, has remained almost unknown, as have also his other historical works. His *Chronicle of Charles V.* was but recently published (Madrid, 1920-1925, 5 vols.) by the Academy of History. An examination of the latter permits a favorable opinion of the value of the historical works of the author, who, as Chief Cosmographer, achieved great fame in his special field. The value of the *Chronicle of the Catholic sovereigns* is greater in that it treats the later years of their reign, 1490-1516, thus beginning where Hernando de Pulgar ended, a period untouched in most contemporary chronicles. The Biblioteca Nacional (Madrid) has a manuscript (G-24; mod., núm. 1620), *Crónica de los muy altos príncipes Don Fernando y Doña Isabel . . . por Alonso de Santa Cruz*, of which the prologue only is by Santa Cruz, the body of the history being a partial copy of the *Chronicle of Pulgar*. The British Museum, however, has a copy (Additional ms. 20,816) made in 1652 from the Duke of Alcalá's copy, a transcript of which was sent to the Academy of History by Gayangos. In the prologue the author treats of the historiography of past periods and reigns copying freely from the *Proemio* of Galíndez de Carvajal. The chronicle is in two parts, each with special title: (1) 1491-1504; (2) 1505-1516. It was, in general, prepared with complete independence of other works known to us that covered the same period. Santa

Cruz and Bernáldez, mutually ignorant of each other's work, supplement each other. Santa Cruz did use in part the fragmentary history following the *Anales* de Galíndez. The *Chronicle* must have been written before 1551.—C. K. Jones.

9852. SAYOUS, ANDRÉ. Le commerce européen en Tunisie au Moyen-Âge et au début de l'ère moderne. [European commercial relations with Tunis in medieval and early modern times.] *Rev. de l'Hist. des Colonies Franç.* 17(3) May-Jun. 1929: 225-250.—This article is excerpted from a book, *Le commerce des Européens à Tunis depuis le XII<sup>e</sup> siècle jusqu'à la fin du XVI<sup>e</sup>*, scheduled for summer publication. The city of Tunis replaced Carthage as the metropolis of north central and northwestern Africa after the latter's destruction at the hands of the Arabs. It was long an industrial and intellectual center, served for a time as a political capital, and carried on an extensive trade with the Mediterranean ports of Spain, France and Italy. Advanced business methods, showing many traces of Roman influence, were employed by the Moslem traders and were taken up from them by the Europeans. But this growing commercial intercourse was curbed by the rapacity of Moorish pirates who were not under the control of the King of Tunis and lived off the capture of Christian vessels and of occidentals who were held for ransom. During the eleven and twelve hundreds, traders from Pisa, Genoa, Marseilles, and Catalonia played the most important part in Tunisian commerce; in the thirteen and fourteen hundreds, their place was taken by the Venetians and Florentines; and in the fifteen hundreds the Spanish and then the French gained supremacy. But with the commercial revolution, which made the Atlantic rather than the Mediterranean the chief highway of world trade, intercourse between Europe and North Africa sank to relative unimportance and the growth of piracy attending the breakdown of the native rulers' authority ultimately brought it to a virtual close.—Lovell Joseph Ragatz.

9853. STRAKOSCH-GRASSMANN, G. Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in Korneuburg. [Chronicles for the history of the Jews in Korneuburg.] *Jüdisches Arch.* 2(1) Jan. 1929: 14-20.—Items selected from the general chronicle, and ranging in date from 1418 to 1699.—Moses Hadas.

9854. TRAUTMANN, OTTO. Die Entstehung der Bergstadt Altenberg. [The origin of Altenberg.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächsische Gesch.* 49(2) 1928: 185-208.—Koppel S. Pinson.

9855. WILLIAMS, K. P. and COON, R. H. Sixteenth century gunnery. *Field Artillery Jour.* 19(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 128-135.—Little is known of the development of artillery during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. However, one phase, the science of gunnery, "can be traced with more completeness." Tartaglia and Galileo have contributed to the theory and practice of gunnery. The present paper, however, is devoted to an illustration of some of the ideas about the subject as given by a writer named Daniel Santbech, who published at Basel in 1561 a folio work in Latin of 294 pages devoted to problems of astronomy and geometry. The article contains three problems of gunnery as outlined in Santbech's work, and also several copies of the interesting woodcuts found in the volume. According to the author, in these problems Santbech develops "a rather complete method of setting a gun at a desired elevation, and the provision he makes for sights is quite surprising."—F. C. Palm.

9856. WRIGHT, F. A. The Latin poetry of the Renaissance. *Edinburgh Rev.* 249 Apr. 1929: 260-273.—Jean Birdsall.



## THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 9737, 9739, 9749, 9755, 9782, 9852, 9870)

9857. BOWEN, HAROLD. The last Buwayhids. *Jour. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (2) Apr. 1929: 225-245.—The object of this article is the elucidation of the dynastic history of the later years of the Buwayhids, who ruled in Iraq and parts of Arabia and Persia in the 10th and 11th century. The rapid political rearrangements are traced from 1039, when the Buwayhid territories were ruled by Abu Tahir (called Jalal al-dawlah) and his nephew, Abu Kalijar; the death of the Jalal al-dawlah was followed by struggles, first between his sons and Abu Kalijar, then among the heirs of the latter, which led in a few years to the acquisition of the Buwayhid domains by the Seljuq Turks, the last known members of the Buwayhid family being vassals under their rule.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

9858. HANKIN, E. HANBURY. The structure of the mosaics from the church of St. Euthymius at Khan El-Ahmar. *Palestine Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement.* Apr. 1929: 98-103.—This is a discussion by Hankin and J. L. Myres, with drawings of the mosaics in question. The conclusion reached is that they belong to a very early stage of Saracenic art.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

9859. KURD-ALI, MUHAMMAD. Al-kutub w-al-makātib fi-al-shām: aqdam al-khazā' in wa-anfas al-kutub. [Books and libraries in Syria: the finest of books and the oldest of libraries.] *Al-Mukhtāf.* 5(74) May 1929: 505-508.—The first book of importance in Arabic to find its way into Syria was undoubtedly the copy of the Koran compiled by Caliph Uthmān in the year A.H. 30 (A.D. 650) and sent to Damascus as a mother for all future copies in that land. The first Islamic library in Syria was that of Khālid ibn-Yazīd, the 'Umayyad caliph who died A.H. 85 (A.D. 705) and about the contents of which history has left us nothing specific. The second century A.H. saw the establishment of a number of small

libraries in connection with the big mosques in the larger cities. That a crop of bibliophiles had been raised by that time can be inferred from a remark passed by the wife of al-Zuhri on her husband (d.A.H. 124) whose fondness of books kept him away from her company, "By Allah, these books of his are worse for me than three rival wives!" Syria had its first *Dār al-Hikmah* (Hall of Wisdom) under the banu-Ammār, the fifth century A.H. governors of Tripoli. The first *Dār al-Hikmah* in Islam was that of al-Rashid and al-Ma'mūn in Baghdad. This was more than a library. It included a museum and a university, survived until the fifth century A.H., and became a model for the Fāṭimite institution of learning in Cairo and for similar ones in the other parts of the Moslem world. This fifth century also saw the rise of new libraries in other Syrian towns such as Kafartāb and al-Ma'arra, the home town of the philosopher poet al-Ma'arri. In Aleppo the Hamdāni patron of arts and literature, Sayf-al-Dawlah, established a library which was probably destroyed together with his palace by the Byzantines in the course of one of their expeditions into northern Syria. The 6th century A.H. gave rise to a number of Moslem schools in Syria which were undoubtedly equipped with library facilities. At the same time factories for the manufacture of paper began to appear. Tripoli, Aleppo, Damascus, and Tiberias had such factories. One of the best known libraries of the 6th to 7th centuries A.H. was that of Damascus established by Nūr-al-Dīn of Crusading fame. Saladin gave his son's tutor a number of books from the Aleppo library. He also allowed his secretaries and viziers to help themselves to the books of the Fāṭimite library in Cairo. Most of his successors, the Ayyubids, encouraged learning in Syria, but after them, i.e., after the 8th century A.H., we hear very little about books and libraries in the Syrian land.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

## INDIA

(See Entries 8138, 8156, 8174, 8436, 9760)

## THE WORLD 1648-1920

## GENERAL

9860. CALDWELL, GEORGE L. A history of cavalry horses. *Cavalry Jour.* 37(153) Oct. 1928: 543-557.—The author, who is a captain in the Veterinary Corps of the United States army, traces the history of the horse as a beast of burden from the very earliest times in man's history down to the present. Emphasis is placed upon the great value of the animal in time of war and the various uses to which it has been put in that connection. The account seems to justify the appellation commonly applied—"man's most useful ally." When the curtain of history is first raised in the Tigris-Euphrates and Nile areas, we find also the horse. Later, in the history of the Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans the horse again appears. Likewise, from the military angle, the ancient armies relied very heavily upon the horse. From then on down, Caldwell recounts the great part played by this animal in war. The introduction into America, by the Spaniards, is told, together with the part played in the wars of the United States. A detailed treatment is given concerning the horse in the recent World War together with tables showing the numbers used.—*Arthur H. Noyes.*

9861. CARLGREN, WILHELM. Kriget i Skolan. Nationalism och pacifism i historieundervisningen. [War in the schools. Nationalism and pacifism in school histories.] *Nordisk Tidskr. f. Vetenskap, Konst och Industri.* 5(4) 1929: 296-310.—At the hand of two compendious reports, *Enquête sur les livres scolaires d'après guerre* (2 vols., 1921-1928, Paris), and *Report on nationalism in history textbooks* (2 vols., 1928, Stockholm), undertaken by the Carnegie Foundation, and the two interdenominational bodies of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches, and the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work, respectively, the author analyses the evidences of nationalism in school textbooks of history. Apart from the two conquered nations, Germany and Austria (and Czechoslovakia), and possibly one of the victor nations, England, jingoism is still in the saddle; most strongly in the newly established Slavic states, but also in Belgium and the United States. Ignorance, prejudice, agitation are the basic factors.—*Lee M. Hollander.*

9862. LANGE, LUDWIG. "Paradoxe" Osterdaten im Gregorianischen Kalender und ihre Bedeutung für die moderne Kalenderreform. ["Paradoxical" Easter dates in the Gregorian calendar and their



significance for modern calendar reform.] *Sitzungsber. d. Bayerischen Akad. d. Wissensch., Philos.-Philol. u. Hist. Kl.* (9) Jul. 7, 1928. pp. 85.—By "paradoxical" Easter dates, an expression introduced to facilitate discussion of the subject of this article, Lange means those Easter dates which, on the basis of a strict astronomical conception of the equinox and the full moon, seem to form exceptions to the rule that "Easter is to be celebrated on the first Sunday after that full moon which follows the vernal equinox." In the words of its author, the present contribution "offers for the first time an exhaustive statistical and critical investigation into the effective degree of exactness of the Gregorian Easter calculation." Out of this investigation arise "noteworthy, but in our time not adequately evaluated viewpoints on the question of the modern reform of the calendar." The article includes tables which supply detailed explanation of all the "paradoxical" Easter dates between the years 1582 and 2200 inclusive. Lange concludes that an impartial judge will neither praise the Gregorian calendar as a work of imperishable im-

portance nor yet declare it an utter failure. He indicates why some of the changes suggested for this calendar would not, in his judgment, be of sufficient value to compensate for the sacrifices they would entail. Two appendices contain (1) some observations by the author on the history of the principle of continuity, and (2) a summary, based on responses to a questionnaire, of the present status of the project of calendar reform in countries which profess allegiance to one of the Eastern churches or which tolerate dispersed groups representing one or more of those churches.—*Einar Joranson.*

9863. PORRO, F. Dobbiamo riformare il calendario? [Should the calendar be reformed?] *Gerarchia.* 8(9) Sep. 1928: 712-715.—The author gives a brief survey of calendar reforms since Julius Caesar. Discussing the merits and shortcomings of the recently suggested calendar reform, he concludes that it is not advisable to make any change in the present calendar.—*O. Eisenberg.*

## HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 9518, 10000, 10028, 10057, 10103, 10106, 10639)

9864. ANDERSON, RICHARD D. Physicians of colonial days in Burlington County. *Jour. Medic. Soc. New Jersey.* 26(5) May 1929: 387-391.—The author chronicles the lives and achievements of 16 physicians who practiced in Burlington County from 1680 to 1800. Prior to the advent of physicians and for some time afterward, the practice of medicine was combined with other pursuits such as the ministry, school-teaching, and trade. Many of this group were of good families and occupied positions of importance in the colony: one, Dr. Daniel Wills, being the founder of the town of Burlington; another, Dr. Goslin, being a signer of the Concessions and Agreements of the Proprietors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Province of West Jersey; and a third, Dr. Rodman, being a member of H. M. Council for New Jersey. Three of them served in the American army during the Revolution, and a fourth came as surgeon to the French forces. Of the seven men born in the colonies after 1750, all but one were educated at the Medical College at Philadelphia. Concerning their medical attainments, not much information is to be had about the earlier men, but all of them at least had a professional education. Two of the later group stand out. Dr. Wm. McIlvaine was associated with Benjamin Rush in his "cure" for the yellow-fever, and Dr. John Stokes was the first to use vaccination extensively in the county.—*V. D. Harrington.*

9865. BLAIR, V. P. Master surgeons of America: Elisha H. Gregory. *Surgery, Gynecology & Obstetrics.* 48(5) May 1929: 714-716.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

9866. BRADSHAW, JOHN HAMMOND. Master surgeons of America: James Rushmore Wood. *Surgery, Gynecology & Obstetrics.* 48(3) Mar. 1929: 441-445.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

9867. DAVIS, J. D. S. Master surgeons of America: William David Haggard. *Surgery, Gynecology, & Obstetrics.* 48(4) Apr. 1929: 569-572.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

9868. GRIFFIN, WILLIAM L. J. Pierre Fauchard: "The father of modern dentistry." *Apollonian.* 4(2) Apr. 1929: 117-126.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

9869. HIRST, BARTON COOKE. The progress of teaching and practice in gynecology during the last four decades. *Amer. Jour. Obstetrics & Gynecology.* 17(2) Feb. 1929: 209-215.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

9870. HUTTON, W. L. Growth of the sanitary conscience. *Pub. Health Jour. [Canada].* 20(1) Jan.

1929: 19-20.—The ancient Egyptians like the ancient Greeks were no doubt devotees of the bath while the Babylonians built huge drains for the removal of sewage. The Hebrews began the public health movement and in *Leviticus* gave minute directions for the control of communicable diseases. Real personal hygiene developed with the Greeks and it is interesting to speculate on the subsequent history of the world had Hippocrates or Aristotle showed that malaria is transmitted through a mosquito. Indeed, Empedocles is said to have checked an epidemic by draining swampy lands, but Greek civilization faded away, it is said, before malaria. Thus the desire for improvement lost its momentum and the sanitary conscience went to sleep for 2,000 years. Leprosy was probably the only disease to be controlled. At the close of the 11th century the population of England was not more than 1,500,000. The climax of disease-history was reached with the Black Death of 1347 when 25,000,000 people perished. While the Crusaders undoubtedly spread diseases, they brought back to Europe some eastern ideas of cleanliness, to peoples who lived in filth and squalor. Gradually cities took on sanitary reforms. Sydenham, the new Hippocrates, appeared on the scene. Of greater import than all, the black house rat (transmitter of plague) disappeared and the brown sewer rat took its place. Recently, that disease of women, chlorosis, has disappeared with the tight corset and a similar evolution in male attire is long overdue. Medievalism in habits still holds sway and we must wait for the full development of modernism to achieve the sanitary ideal. The health officer's great task is the education of the public in hygienic habits and surroundings.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9871. KEYES, D. B. In quest of the original reflux. *Sci. Monthly.* Mar. 1929: 274-278.—Though it is only lately that petroleum refineries have been equipped with reflux condensers on their stills for dividing products of varying boiling points, these were in use as far back as the 16th century and probably earlier. In a book, *Of the art of distillation*, London, 1651, written by Dr. John French, there are numerous illustrations of such stills, with cold air and cold water as agents of reflux condensation. Both these are used also as final condensers. Dr. French's illustrations, which are reproduced, show a knowledge also of steam distillation, of the use of a steam or water bath or the rays of the sun concentrated by crystal balls as sources of heat, of



multiple distillation, and of a kind of Turkish bath. In 1525 cold water and air are again shown as reflux condensing agents in a book by Philippo Ulstadio; and even earlier, in 1500, Dr. Herman Brunswich in a work on distillation presents a figure where the caps on the still heads serve as air reflux condensers.—*K. B. Collier.*

9872. KOPPÁNYI, THEODORE. Albrecht von Graefe. The founder of modern ophthalmology (1828-1870). *Sci. Monthly.* Apr. 1929: 322-325.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

9873. KRUMBHAAR, EDWARD B. The early days of the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences." *Medic. Life.* 36(5) May 1929: 240-256.—*The American Journal of the Medical Sciences* was founded in 1820 as *The Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences*; its more recent name was acquired in 1827. The first editor was Nathaniel Chapman and the first publisher was Matthew Carey. For its entire life it has been the most important journal of its kind in the United States, including meritorious original contributions by the leading physicians of the country. At present it is edited by the author of this article. (Illustrations.)—*Robert E. Riegel.*

9874. MILLIKAN, ROBERT A. Who gave us our modern wonders? *Nation's Business.* 17(3) Mar. 1929: 36-38, 177.—*T. W. Hausmann.*

9875. OESPER, RALPH E. What a chemist may see in Europe. *Jour. Chem. Educ.* 6(2) Feb. 1929: 195-245.—Just as European travel vitalizes teaching and furnishes interest and education to teachers and students of the so-called cultural subjects, so it may also do to students, teachers, and practitioners of chemistry who visit the chemical laboratories, museums, and industrial plants. An incipient Baedeker of such scientific places is given for Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and Austria.—*Emily Hickman.*

9876. RAINOFF, T. J. Wave-like fluctuations of creative productivity in the development of West-European physics in the 18th and 19th centuries. *Isis.* 12, 2(38) May 1929: 287-319.—In every field of knowledge the number of scientific discoveries in successive years seems to show a wave-like advance. In the last of the 18th century and the first decades of the 19th the physical-mathematical sciences flourished in France. The years from 1830 to 1870 were comparatively unfavorable, but were followed by a more lively development, especially of thermodynamics. This article attempts to give a definite proof of this impression by counting the number of discoveries in equal periods of time and arranging them in graphs for France, England, and the districts which formed the German Empire. The time from 1626 to 1900 is at first divided into five year periods in order to give a sufficient number of discoveries for counting, but up to 1770 they are still too few for many deductions. The author takes his data from F. Auerbach's *Geschichtstafeln der Physik*, 1910, but checks and confirms the results gained from these tables by compiling similar ones for discoveries in heat, light, electricity, and magnetism from O. V. Khvolson's *Course in Physics* and various other sources, obtaining a list nearly three times as long as Auerbach's. The secular curve for France before 1770 may be represented by a straight line, and from then to 1900 by a parabola. In all three countries we find, imposed upon this curve, long waves of creative activity, each of some decades. Those in England and Germany as alike and after 1830 are synchronized with those of France. The earlier discrepancy is explainable by the fact that in France all cultural life of the last quarter of the 18th century and the first quarter of the 19th was strongly influenced by the French Revolution and its results. These waves

seem to be connected with similar ones representing other social phenomena, especially those in economic dynamics: prices, wages, trade, turnover, etc. In England, 1780-1830, the correspondence is direct; after 1830 predominantly inverted. In France after 1830 and in Germany after about 1843 it is almost wholly inverted. These long waves are complicated by short waves or zig-zags varying in length from five to nine years. Examination of these by means of annual figures from 1835,—the time when there began to be enough discoveries in a year to make it possible to use the numbers,—to 1900 makes it evident that they correspond with the short waves in economic life in these three countries. Any explanation of this the author deliberately omits. (The article is illustrated with numerous graphs and tables.)—*Katharine B. Collier.*

9877. REICHERT, FREDERICK LEET. Marcus Aurelius Severinus. *California & Western Medic.* 30(3) Mar. 1929: 183-185.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

9878. RODIN, FRANK H. The first medical publication in the United States. *California & Western Medic.* 30(5) May 1929: 345-347.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

9879. RUHRÄH, JOHN. Pediatric biographies: Francis Glisson (1597-1677). *Amer. Jour. Diseases of Children.* 37(4) Apr. 1929: 832-836.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

9880. RUHRÄH, JOHN. Pediatric biographies: Philip Gerhard Grüling (1593-1667). *Amer. Jour. Diseases of Children.* 37(3) Mar. 1929: 611-613.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

9881. SCHUMANN, EDWARD A. Charles White and his contribution to the knowledge of puerperal sepsis. *Medic. Life.* 36(5) May 1929: 257-270.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

9882. STEUDEL, EMIL. Epidemiologische Betrachtungen über die Wege der Schlafkrankheit und ihre Ausbreitung durch den Weltkrieg. [Epidemiological considerations on sleeping sickness and its spread during the World War.] *Africa.* 2(2) Apr. 1929: 106-128.—When sleeping sickness was first reported in 1793 it was of a mild endemic character without any tendency toward epidemics. Even today this mild character obtains in many parts of West Africa. In other parts, however, such as Congo and the Cameroons, epidemics broke out before the War, followed water routes, and developed particular virulence around factories and plantations. The writer offers evidence to disprove the French contention that the great increase since the War has been due to the fact that the Germans drove the victims from sleeping sickness camps in order to turn them into prison camps. That the great increase is, nevertheless, due to the War seems established in that it has followed the route of the armies instead of that of rivers as formerly. In spite of optimistic reports from this mandated area a French writer asserted in 1926 that "in many regions almost the entire population is infected" and that the heroic efforts and even supreme sacrifice of doctors to halt the spread of the disease have failed. But what can be accomplished, the writer asks, with one doctor to 10,000 victims? The situation is even worse in French Equatorial Africa and worst of all in the Belgian Congo. The recent areas in Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi present the same aspects. Outside of the mandated areas the disease is also prevalent. It seems impossible to contradict the accusation of the natives that "the Europeans are responsible for the present increase in sleeping sickness." The solution lies not in any further study of the malady but in the sending of a sufficient number of competent doctors.—*R. W. Logan.*

9883. THORNDIKE, LYNN. Magic and medicine. *Medic. Life.* 36(3) Mar. 1929: 148-155.—This is an estimate of the important place of magic in the



development of science and medicine. After indicating that the practice of magic long antedated the rise of the art of medicine, the author gives a brief resume of the principal characteristics of magic. Man's inherent mysticism and the roots of the "magic complex" explain not only the relation between magic and science, but also the still closer relation between magic and medicine. Magic and error are not identical, nor were certain magical conceptions and divinations—especially in the 14th century—less marvelous or more apparently impossible than some of the theories, calculations, and prognostications of 20th century medicine. Furthermore, such doctrines as those of antipathy, transfer of disease, and theories of attraction have their counterpart in modern medical terms,—e.g., antidote, contagion, and magnetism. And to the practitioner of magic and medicine alike, man is mysterious, and the patient has always presented an individual problem—this despite the recent developments of medicine and researches based on laboratory sciences.—*Christina Phelps.*

9884. UNSIGNED. Exercises in celebration of the bicentenary of the birth of John Hunter. *New Engl. Jour. Med.* 200 (16) Apr. 18, 1929: 810-823.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

9885. WEBB, GERALD B. The role of the physician in literature. *Medic. Life* 36 (4) Apr. 1929: 192-218.—Literature and medicine are closely related. The physician is a searcher after truth and literature must do the same. It seems probable that more physicians have achieved fame in literature than members of any

other profession. In both law and theology there is something antithetical to the free spirit of great literature. Voltaire found the law intolerable, Blackstone gave up poetry when he entered upon the study of law. Beginning with the Greeks many of those who studied medicine became profound philosophers and thinkers. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the foremost American literary physician has indicated that great physicians were especially to be found in great literary periods of history.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

9886. WEINBERGER, BERNHARD WOLF. The educational evolution of the dental surgeon. Development and progress toward the formation of the first dental college. *Dental Cosmos* 71 (5) May 1929: 516-527; (6) Jun. 1929: 565-576.—The first article is concerned with an historical study of the educational evolution of dentistry from the time of Herodotus; and continued through the stages of the "barber-surgeon," "kind-hart," "tooth-drawer" until he developed into an "operator for the teeth." The beginning of a dental literature in Germany, France, and England is also noted. The second installment considers early American dental practice. As a result of his historical research, the author has arrived at the conclusion that the title of "father of American dental science" should be bestowed upon John Harris. He was the preceptor of Chapin A. Harris and James Taylor, the founders of the first two schools of dentistry and dental journalism, one in the east and the other in the west.—*B. W. Weinberger.*

## HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 9758, 9909, 9953, 9956, 10029, 10038, 10041)

9887. EMMANUEL, MAURICE. Anton Reicha, le maître de César Franck. [Anton Reicha, teacher of César Franck.] *Correspondant* 101 (1600) May 10, 1929: 448-465.—From a detailed study of Reicha's compositions and theories of music, the author concludes that it was to him rather than to Zimmerman, Leborne, or Benoist, as generally assumed, that César Franck owed the stimulus of his art.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

9888. OHL DES MARAIS, ALBERT. L'art de la gravure en Alsace. [The art of engraving in Alsace.] *Rev. d'Alsace* 75 (494) May-Jun. 1928: 260-274; (496) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 490-507.—This article treats engraving in both metal and wood, including the evolution of printing in Alsace (Gutenberg et al).—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

9889. RUSSELL, CHARLES E. Some problems of the early history of mezzotinting. *Print Collector's Quart.* 16 (1) Jan. 1929: 57-75.—The development of chiaroscuro by the great 17th century masters necessitated the invention of a new method of engraving which would more adequately reproduce their work than the line or stipple methods then in use. While Ludwig von Siegen is usually accepted as the inventor of mezzotinting and his plate of Amelia Elizabeth, Landgräfin of Hesse, as the first mezzotint, Russell is hardly inclined to accept the Amelia Elizabeth as a true mezzotint, showing as it does no trace of scraping. The invention of the hand rocker is traditionally ascribed to Abraham Bloteling, whose correct dates Russell gives as 1640-1690, and whose life-size heads after Lely he describes as "examples of pure mezzotinting." Sherwin's Charles II, dated 1669, is indicated as the earliest known work of an English mezzotinter. Other Englishmen, Place, Logan, Lutterell, and Faithorne, are briefly mentioned. Ten full-page reproductions of early mezzotints accompany the article.—*Elmer Louis Kayser.*

9890. SABANEEV, LEONID. The evolution of the orchestra. *Nineteenth Century* 105 (625) Mar. 1929:

379-386.—This article, translated by S. W. Pring, deals with the future of the orchestra rather than its history. Sabaneev points out that the instruments of the orchestra have not improved to any great extent since their beginning. He feels that they are limited in scope and in need of evolution. To insure future life and progress the existing timbres will have to be extended and instrumental technique will have to be standardized. This standardized technique, according to Sabaneev, will be that of the keyboard for the wind and percussion instruments. Since string instruments have a special and differentiated technique of their own and lend themselves with more difficulty to standardization, they are not included in the radical changes suggested. To prove the practicability of his scheme, Sabaneev cites the experiment carried out at Moscow in 1893 by Professor Erarsky of the Synodal School who invented small organs with keyboards which had timbres of flute, clarinet, *cor anglais*, and bassoon.—*Anne E. Pierce.*

9891. STRACHAN, DOUGLAS. Art theory and stained glass practice. *Aberdeen Univ. Rev.* 16 (47) Mar. 1929: 111-126.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

9892. STRÖMBORN, SIXTEN. Un maître Suédois, Carl Gustaf Pilo (1711-1793). [A Swedish master: Carl Gustaf Pilo]. *Rev. de l'Art* 55 (306) May 1929: 215-225.—Born of a family of artists, trained first in his native circle and later in Germany and Austria, Carl Gustaf Pilo belongs primarily to the artistic history of Denmark. For 30 years he was a painter to the Danish Court, and for a large part of that time professor and director of the Academy of Fine Arts. His outstanding paintings of the Danish period are the portraits of Frederik V, Queen Louisa, and Countess Moltke. A Court intrigue forced Pilo to return to his native Sweden in 1774, and here, at the age of sixty, he began his Swedish career which culminated in the magnificent, though unfinished, *Coronation of Gustavus*



III, the masterpiece of Swedish painting in the 18th century.—*Henry Steele Commager.*

9893. UNSIGNED. Foreign influences in Russian silver. *Internat. Studio.* 92 (382) Mar. 1929: 28-31.—Russian silver reveals a predominance of English influence with an occasional evidence of the French, and in the large drinking vessels of the Scandinavian. Western styles were introduced in the reign of Peter the Great, and in the latter part of the 18th century they assumed and retained a dominance in the Russian arts. On the other hand the Russian national styles are distinctly oriental. The orientalism which inspired the Russian silversmiths is manifested in such pieces as the Caucasian ladles where the decorations of the handles and the bowl are essentially Russian in character, combining motifs similar to those found on Tibetan and other Far Eastern silver; and the traditional *bratina* (loving cup) and the smaller cup or *czarka* where the Eastern style reveals itself not so much in the shape as in the style of the applied decorations. They are made of silver and gold, either metal being embellished with enamel and set with valuable gems. Another method of decorating the metal was with niello, a technique of Oriental origin, practiced for a long time by the Burmese. It has the appearance of silver inlaid in enamel, while actually it is enamel inlaid in silver. This method seems to have been discarded in the 18th century. It is interesting to note that the *bratina* has the same form as the ancient English mazer bowl, while the *czarka* is in every way similar to the shallow vessels made by American silversmiths and known as porringers. The dates of Russian silver prior to the 18th century are difficult to determine as identification marks were introduced only in 1700 and became compulsory 30 years later. Thereafter

various emblems are found punched on plate to indicate the town in which it was made.—*N. N. Selivanova.*

9894. VALENTINER, W. R. David and the French Revolution. *Art in America.* 17 (3) Apr. 1929: 115-142; (4) Jun. 1929: 153-175.—Modern art has its beginning in the period of David and the French Revolution. This artist was trained in the school of Boucher and his early work still reveals the domination of this influence. In 1790, however, he was commissioned by the National Assembly to paint the scene of the Tennis Court Oath and from then on both his art and his political views assumed a bolder and more daring aspect. David destroyed the artificial, hyper-refined art and ideals of the 18th century and substituted for them a sterner, simpler, and more healthy and democratic art. The portraits of the artist of the Rococo period, like Rigaud and Boucher, are filled with a restless play of short-curving lines, light and shadow are alternated perpetually at close intervals, colors form a pleasing pattern of small variegated patches, and costumes and accessories almost eclipse the real motif—that of portraiture. In David's canvases, however, the figures emerge clearly from a wide and empty space, and a clear flowing line with definite horizontals and verticals has replaced the tortuous curves. David was an active member of the Jacobin club, was elected to the Assembly in 1792, painted figures and scenes of the Revolution, arranged national festivals, and sketched classical costumes for the various functionaries. After the fall of Robespierre he was imprisoned for several months but came into prominence again during the Napoleonic period. With the Bourbon restoration he retired to Brussels and died there in 1824.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 9765, 9897, 9908, 9911, 9916, 9917, 9918, 9935, 9943, 9957, 9982, 10010, 10040, 10045, 10080, 10101, 10108)

9895. BREMOND, HENRI. Les batailles de l'abbé de Rancé. I. À l'assaut des Cisterciens Mitigés. [The battles of the Abbot of Rancé. I. The assault against the Mitigated Cistercians.] *Correspondant.* 100 (1593) Feb. 10, 1929: 343-361.—This lecture is based on Dom Gervaise, *History of the Cistercian reform in France*, an attack on the Mitigated; Dom Canivez, *The Order of Cistercians in Belgium*; Dubois' biography of Rancé; Buffier, *Life of Abbot du Val-Richer*. Within the Trappists Rancé established the reform of the "narrow observance," thus separating from the "Mitigated" Cistercians. The precise point of difference, during 40 years, between the two observances was *abstinence*. The dispute was brought before Alexander VII. Dom Vaussin represented the Mitigated; Val-Richer and Rancé the Reformed. At the Vatican they had a warm reception. Rancé when refused a private audience by the Pope left Rome, but returned on command of his Vicar General. After two years of discussion the Pope promulgated a brief favorable to the Mitigated. Rancé appealed to Louis XIV, who upheld the Pope's decision. Clement IX confirmed the brief and reprimanded Rancé for his "temerity." But the Reformed made another protest to Louis XIV and Rancé wrote the king a letter reminding him of the grace of the "Provinciales." Louis stopped the debate by once more recognizing the competence of the pope in this matter. Rancé retired, and eventually realized his apparently absurd dream of Reform "in a private house where he was the master."—*Gabriel Rombotis.*

9896. BREMOND, HENRI. Tartufe à la Trappe: Rancé et M. Maine. *Rev. de France.* 9 (6) Mar. 15, 1929: 259-287.—When Rancé, the founder of the

austere Trappist Cistercians, resigned as abbot because of ill-health, the real power was usurped by the unworthy, "trois fois méprisable" "Tartufe" Maine. Maine's previous career is sketched. Supplying the post of a temporary secretary of Rancé, this secular insinuated himself into the abbot's good graces, was retained in spite of all irregularities, and became the right hand of his master for more than 20 years, exerting an influence that at times made the abbot tremble. The proof is found in the recently published correspondence of Madame de la Sablière with Rancé and Maine. Her life and correspondence is next reviewed. Her intimate confessions, which she desired burned, were stored away by this collector of autographs. "The abbey was governed by an abbot in two persons." When objections against Maine were made, Rancé denied the truth of the allegations. Maine was led by the love of intrigue and the temptation to exploit to his profit the prestige of the abbot. After the resignation of Rancé, his successors found themselves confronted by the intrenched secretary. When the second successor, Gervaise, tried to shake off this domination, Maine, by a system of intrigue brought about a fall of the abbot. Jacques de la Cour followed as abbot and was at first under the yoke of Maine, but when Rancé died in 1700, "Maine fell into the ditch which he had dug for others." The ambitious and dangerous intrigant was banished.—*J. C. Andressohn.*

9897. BREMOND, HENRI. Les batailles de l'abbé de Rancé. III. Austerités de La Trappe. [Battles of Abbot of Rancé, III. Austerities of La Trappe.] *Correspondant.* 100 (1597) April 10, 1929: 107-126.—When he despaired of converting the Mitigated, Rancé



decided to reform La Trappe itself (1666-1675). He proceeded systematically and gradually. According to Gervaise he eliminated all luxury from his church; he reduced the meals for all penitents to tasteless food, bread, salt and water; harder beds were now used for sleep. The sick were denied medical attention, drugs, even fire, except in extreme cases. Light was not permitted in the cells—the Trappists were to spend their time in common work, prayer, and unbroken silence. Fasting became such a rigid discipline that many succumbed from inanition: then Rancé brought a modification. Moreover, on Good Friday the Trappists stayed barefoot, had one meal, and sang 150 psalms during twelve hours. In the first year Rancé had only a dozen monks; by 1672 La Trappe became the "passion of all honest men" and "Rancé the oracle of the desert." This success was due mainly to Rancé's extraordinarily irresistible personality. Rancé's *Relation of life and death of some friars of La Trappe* shows clearly their devotion to their abbot as well as their sublime contempt of death. The *Relations* profoundly influenced thousands. Louis XIV and his court were moved to tears at the conversion of great sinners such as the ex-brigand Dom Muce. Thus the epigraph of the *Relations*, "The just is full of confidence in death" was justified, and Rancé's religious ideal finally realized.—*Gabriel Rombotis*.

9898. FOSDICK, HARRY EMERSON. What is Christianity? *Harpers Mag.* 158(947) Apr. 1929: 551-561.—Christianity is a development influenced by ages, races, and temperaments. Many elements of orthodox Christianity can be paralleled in non-Christian beliefs, including inspired books, miracles, deification of its founder, salvation by regeneration, prayer, philanthropic love. The universality of these ideas and practices shows the deep-seated human needs to which they have administered. Yet Christianity has distinctive elements. "The genius of Christianity lies in reverence for personality." The outcome of the coming struggle of Christianity for its life will depend on the maintenance of this idea. Without personality the universe would have no meaning. "It is on the moral side that Jesus approached the problem of personality." In its approach to God, Christianity thinks

in personal terms. "All materialism is magic." Inevitably, Christian philosophy issues in the hope of immortality. Behavioristic psychology and materialistic philosophy offer an obstacle to the next generation, but the sacredness of personality will make its appeal. "The fact is, there never have been many Christians."—*J. C. Andressohn*.

9899. LIGNE, PRINCE de. Le pape Pie IX a Gaète. [Pope Pius IX at Caieta.] *Correspondant*. 101(1598) Apr. 25, 1929: 172-195.—Pius IX, elevated to the Holy See in 1848, found himself surrounded by an outspokenly anti-Austrian entourage with Carbonarist tendencies, who sought to use his pontifical prestige to advance the cause of Italian unity. His failure to accede to popular demands for a constitution for the Papal States forced him to flee from Rome to Caieta, where he remained until foreign intervention restored his estates. Prince de Ligne, Belgian envoy to the papal court, followed him and records the events of the pontiff's exile from an extreme ultramontanist standpoint, giving intimate glimpses of the persons involved in the interventionist plans of the Catholic Powers. He reveals the details of the successful mission intrusted to him by Pius IX, of interceding with Leopold I to bring pressure on Palmerston to remain aloof from Italian affairs. Due to his interposition also, the papal flag was finally restored on the papal re-entry into the Eternal City. The author closes with an apologia for the maladministration of the papal States, which he declares basically responsible for their defection and entry into the Kingdom of Italy.—*M. W. Graham*.

9900. RIQUET, MICHEL. The Church and tolerance. *Thought*. 3(4) Mar. 1929: 585-601.—This article maintains the thesis that the Roman Catholic church teaches in principle the separation of church and state though there have been regrettable deviations in practice.—*Irving W. Raymond*.

9901. UNSIGNED. Georg Schwertfegers Gedicht von der Schweizerischen Gemeinde. [George Schwertfeger's poem of the Swiss Brethern.] *Mennonite Quart.* 3(2) Apr. 1929: 151-154.—This poem, composed probably about 1815, is printed here from manuscript for the first time.—*Guy F. Hershberger*.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 9926, 9947, 9972, 9998, 10105, 10111, 10116, 10117, 10843, 10845, 10857)

9902. HOYOS, ALEXANDER. Russia's pre-War policy. *Contemp. Rev.* 135(761) May 1929: 587-593.—This article is largely a review of the memoirs of Baron Michael Taube, for many years judicial adviser to the Imperial Russian Foreign Office. The book, entitled *La politique russe d'avant guerre et la fin de l'empire des Tsars*, is valuable in throwing more light on pre-War diplomacy and in giving informed judgments on the characters of Isvolsky and Sazonoff. The main point of significance is the contention that the European situation preceding the War was all in favor of Russian ambitions, "and it would have required an almost transcendental act of sacrifice for a Russian statesman to turn his back on the temptations offered to him and return to the ways of peace." Other points of significance are as follows: (1) Delcassé was very anxious to help Anglo-Russian friendship by an amicable settlement of the Dogger Bank affair; (2) Isvolsky's refusal to agree with Aehrenthal's proposal in 1906 to renew the Dreikaisersbünd brought on the building of the Mitrowitz railway by Austria-Hungary, and this in turn put an end to the European concert in Constantinople and the scheme for judicial reforms in Turkey, and broke up the Austro-Russian entente of Münzsteg (1903); (3) a military

convention between Russia and Bulgaria proposed by Isvolsky in 1910, and published in Taube's memoirs, is held by Taube to represent the first attempt by Russia to form a Balkan alliance aimed at Turkey and Austria-Hungary; (4) Bethmann-Hollweg's formal assurance to Sazonoff in 1910 that Austria-Hungary had pledged herself not to pursue an aggressive policy in the Near East and that Germany would certainly not uphold any such aggressive action was an unfortunate and fatal mistake in giving the impression that Russia had succeeded in isolating Austria and in encouraging Russia to take a more aggressive attitude in Balkan affairs. Rumania was gained to the Russian side, Serbia was strengthened by the Treaty of Bucharest, the day of Slav liberation seemed near—Sazonoff was not the man to turn back to prevent war in this situation.—*Luther H. Evans*.

9903. LODGE, RICHARD. The treaty of Worms. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44(174) Apr. 1929: 220-255.—In the war of the Austrian Succession Spain strove from the outset to acquire Italian territory for the Infants. To checkmate her, Austria needed the aid of Sardinia, which held the balance of power. Sardinia was opposed to the establishment of Spain in north Italy, but would contribute her aid to defend Austrian possessions only



if she was well paid. Otherwise she would throw her strength to the Bourbons. Indeed, she dealt with both sides seeking terms. From Austria she demanded territorial cessions, especially a sea port, specifically Finale, which would make of her a maritime power. The English ministers, Robinson at Vienna, Villette at Turin, pushed the demands of Sardinia upon a reluctant Austria. A Spanish advance in Italy, permitted by the slack naval commanders of Britain, forced Austria to agree to Sardinian terms at the convention of Turin, February, 1742. Thus secured, Sardinian co-operation gave speedy success to Austrian arms in Italy. At the same time Carteret came to head foreign affairs in England. He secured the withdrawal of Prussia from the war by the treaty of Breslau, by which Maria Theresa furnished the price of Prussian neutrality. His Italian policy was to convert the convention of Turin into a real treaty of alliance between Austria and Sardinia. Carteret, to keep matters as much as possible in his own hands, dealt first with the ministers of the Powers concerned at London, then went abroad, in the summer of 1743, where he negotiated at closer range, but broke contact with his own colleagues in England. By the mediation of England, an agreement was finally reached. Austria yielded only because the tide of success had turned against her and she blamed England for making her again pay the price for the support of an ally. The agreement was signed at Worms, Sep. 13, 1743. Austria held up ratification until Carteret promised concessions in the matter of a subsidy. Then he had the humiliation of hearing his colleagues of the cabinet reject the concessions. As to the treaty

itself, which, with the treaty of Breslau, is Carteret's most notable achievement, it proved ruinous. Carteret's plans demanded that Prussia remain out of the war. The treaty of Worms brought France actively into the war in Italy, caused Frederick of Prussia to re-enter, and brought about the disappointment of Carteret's hopes based upon the treaty of Breslau.—*W. F. Woodring.*

**9904. UNSIGNED.** *Afghanistan. Quart. Rev.* 252 (500) Apr. 1929: 305-320.—Since 1747, when Ahmed Shah laid the foundations of modern Afghanistan, that country has been an important factor in Britain's Asiatic policy. The first and second Afghan wars—1838 to 1842, and 1879—were manifestations of a "forward policy in Afghanistan," primarily actuated by the supposed Russian sympathies of Dost Mohammed and of Shere Ali. By the second of these wars the Indian government, through its acquisition of the Khyber Pass and of certain districts in Baluchistan, bettered the situation on the northwestern frontier. Since then, the British authorities have definitely abandoned the earlier policy, substituting for it a "forward policy up to the Afghan frontier" with complete non-interference in internal affairs. This change greatly strengthened the British position. The Afghan government became decidedly pro-British in its sympathies, and the danger of growing Russian influence in central Asia was correspondingly diminished. Whether the policy of non-interference will prove equally successful today, when the Russian menace has taken the form of propaganda instead of military force, remains to be seen.—*G. N. Steiger.*

## GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

(See also Entries 9544, 9575, 9876, 9879, 9950, 9960, 10053, 10055, 10066, 10086, 10088, 10114, 10424, 10496, 10632, 10694, 10703)

### GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 9765, 9871, 9885, 9903, 9904, 9907, 9966, 9974, 9996, 10015, 10017, 10019, 10026, 10039, 10042, 10044, 10076, 10117, 10636)

**9905. BAIN, PETER.** *An army list of 1808. Natl. Rev.* (553) Mar. 1929: 123-130.—The author is able to use an army list of the eve of the Peninsular War to call attention to a number of forgotten features of the British military establishment—for instance, foreign regiments from Germany, Switzerland, France, Corsica, Malta, Sicily, and Dutch colonies.—*J. B. Brebner.*

**9906. BECKETT, ARTHUR.** *The Hastings "chop-backs." Sussex County Mag.* 3 (4) Apr. 1929: 242-245.—For a period of several years beginning in 1762, the trials of Hastings pirates reveal that the fishermen and longshoremen, sometimes engaged in the smuggling trade, made up the crews who attacked Dutch ships under Hastings masters. Nicholas Wingfield and Adams Hyde were hanged in 1759 for piracy. The term "chop-backs" is derived from chopping the spine of a victim with an axe.—*E. Cole.*

**9907. CAM, HELEN M., and TURBERVILLE, A. S.** *Bibliography of English constitutional history. Hist. Assn. Leaflets.* #75. 1929: pp. 32.—*E. Cole.*

**9908. CHURCHILL, STUART.** *Anglo-Catholicism—rise and decline. Natl. Rev.* 93 (554) Apr. 1929: 269-279.—Anglo-Catholicism grew out of German Romanticism. The evangelical revival had run its course and the proposal in the Reform Bill of 1832 to suppress certain bishoprics was interpreted as an attack on the church and led the way for Keble. He was indebted, however, to German sources. There have been four stages in the movement. The first was marked by withdrawals to Rome. The second or Legal Period

saw a number of important lawsuits and the formation of the English Church Union. The Sheppard-Bennett case having to do with the real presence in the sacrament and the trial of Bishop King of Lincoln, in which the eastward position, the use of candles at the Communion, the mixing of water with the wine, and the singing of the Agnus Dei were pronounced lawful, were the most noteworthy. Third came the Social Period with leaders like Scott Holland and Charles Gore. Against the array of reforms carried out by the earlier Evangelicals, however, the modern Anglicans have little to show. Last was the Episcopal Period with the majority of the bishops supporting them. To the present Bishop of London must be attributed much of the advance. The movement is now in decline, due to (1) exploration—the discovery of a second century book, *The Doctrine of the Twelve Apostles*, which overthrows sacramentalism, (2) mystery cults, (3) science, and (4) disloyalty.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

**9909. CUST, LIONEL.** *National museums and galleries. Fortnightly Rev. (London)* (747) Mar. 1929: 330-346.—The article describes some of the experiences of the author who for 44 years has been connected with the administration of the national museum and galleries. It anticipates the reports soon to be issued by the Royal Commission appointed on July 1, 1927, to inquire into the condition of the National Museum and Art Galleries.—*J. C. Amundson.*

**9910. ERITH, L. E. P.** *The fallacy of British-Israelism. Rev. of the Churches.* 6 (2) Apr. 1929: 194-200.—The theory propagated by the British Israel Federation that the British race is descended from the ten lost tribes of Israel is a sensational fallacy founded on fiction and devoid of any basis of truth, not even coming within the range of learned discussion.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*



9911. FEILING, KEITH. Clarendon and the acts of uniformity, 1662-3. *Eng. Hist. Rev.* 44(174) Apr. 1929: 289-291.—Two letters here printed.—Gilbert Sheldon, Bishop of London, to Clarendon, (Clarendon MSS. 77, fo. 319) and Clarendon to Ormonde, (Carte MSS. 47, fo. 3),—throw some light upon Clarendon's attitude toward the enforcement of uniformity at the end of August and the beginning of September 1662. He was not in favor of severe measures, rather looked to the power of the king to dispense in certain cases, and was by no means so thoroughly Anglican in his attitude as his own memoirs and his sons' statements would go to show.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

9912. KEATING, JOSEPH. The aftermath of emancipation. *Month.* 153(779) May 1929: 434-444.—The grudging terms of the Act of 1829 bore their own nemesis. Some 45 members of Parliament supported O'Connell and from that day till the Irish treaty of 1921 this alien body was a source of disorder in English politics. A large proportion of Catholics in England are workers of Irish descent.—*A. H. Sweet.*

9913. KNAPLUND, PAUL. Mr. Oversecretary Stephen. *Jour. Modern Hist.* 1(1) Mar. 1929: 40-66.—James, later Sir James, Stephen was permanent undersecretary in the British Colonial Office, 1836-1847, when E. G. Wakefield, Charles Buller, Lord Durham, and Sir William Molesworth attacked the existing colonial system. They blamed Stephen for the defects of that system and accused him of being hostile to and neglectful of the true interests of the colonies. The author refutes these accusations and shows that Stephen's confidential notes, minutes, and memoranda reveal him as working strenuously to make the colonial administration efficient and responsive to the needs and the demands of the colonists; that he favored self-government in the colonies and that the home government should relinquish its colonial patronage; that he was anxious to protect the natives and newly liberated slaves from being exploited; and that in a period when many English statesmen doubted the value of colonial possessions, James Stephen maintained that they contributed to England's greatness and should not be given up unless the colonists themselves insisted upon independence.—*Paul Knaplund.*

9914. MARSHALL, D. The domestic servants of the eighteenth century. *Economica.* (25) Apr. 1929: 15-40.—This is perhaps the first attempt to study any part of the history of domestic service. The starting point is in the bitter complaints of Swift and Defoe and countless early 18th century pamphlets and letters to the press. The first main charge, that servants' wages had risen exorbitantly, seems hardly justified. They had risen considerably since 1660, but all wages increased between 1660 and 1800, and the servants' improvement was not disproportionate. Charges of insubordination, insolence, and luxury are better grounded, for the servant class, especially in London, did get out of hand. If servants received food they squandered it; if instead they received "board wages" they pilfered food and spent the board money in liquor and gaming. They aped their employer's dress, speech, habits, and morals, and where these were bad the imitation was even worse than the original. They exploited tipping, and even dinner guests had to give big tips, known as vails, to all the servants. Masters were helpless in face of this extortion, and poor men often had to decline invitations because they could not afford this levy. Various perquisites were openly claimed, such as profits on the supply by the butler of cards and lights for cards parties, commissions from food and drink dealers, allowances for tea and sugar, etc. Servants' tenure was often insecure, so they made hay while they could. Some servants obtained civil service posts through their master's

patronage, others became farm tenants, but many fed the stream that flowed to Newgate and the gallows. In 1759 a movement began in Aberdeen to stop the giving of vails, card profits, etc.; it spread southward, despite riots in London. Frequently some increase in wages was given as compensation for the loss of the perquisites, and as the moral tone of society improved the servant ceased to be a public and social nuisance, and became the efficient, well-disciplined type of the early Victorian age; but the insolent independence of the 18th century gave place to occasional servility in the next century.—*H. Heaton.*

9915. NEF, JOHN U. Dominance of the trader in the English coal industry in the 17th century. *Jour. Econ. & Bus. Hist.* 1(3) May 1929: 422-433.—The English coal industry provided one of the principal fields for the investment of capital during the century from 1580 to 1680. Probably the industry was overdeveloped; it was certainly exploited by the rising merchant class. The distributors of coal were rich London traders who took advantage of every opportunity in bargaining with colliery owners. Although the original mine owners had sunk a great deal of capital in their mines, the traders invested even more in distribution. By loans made to the colliery owners on exorbitant terms and by agreements and combines for the manipulation of the market, these traders, the money lenders, came to possess many collieries and to dominate the industry. They used their wealth for acquiring social position and political power, reducing the crown to dependence upon them for funds. "Coal helped to establish parliamentary government."—*Halford L. Hoskins.*

9916. POYNTER, J. W. Roman Catholic emancipation. *Natl. Rev.* (552) Feb. 1929: 939-947.—April 13 marks the hundredth anniversary of the British Catholic Emancipation Act. The centenary is interesting for a number of reasons: historical, social, economic, political, religious, and, in Ireland at least, racial. Bad as the Catholic penal laws were, they had other origins than the mere wanton spirit of persecution. England was menaced by enemies intent upon subverting her government, and these enemies used Ireland as a base of attack. This was a main factor in the problem. The religious struggle was as much political as theological, and the political aspect was the vital one. A striking characteristic of the Irish penal code was the fact that its victims constituted at least three quarters of the nation and that it was intended to demoralize as well as degrade. In England the Catholics were but a small remnant. The principles of the papal bull of Boniface VIII, *Unam Sanctam*, guided the Papacy not only in the Middle Ages, but also in its conflicts with England and other countries after the Reformation. In brief, the problem of the penal laws against Roman Catholics in the British Isles was essentially one of self-defense against a hostile power which would not have hesitated (except possibly from reasons of expediency) to employ even fiercer methods in its own cause. Nevertheless, the essential principle of Protestantism is freedom of conscience, so the time was bound to arrive when the logic of this principle would require the repeal of penal laws in matters of religion. It is significant to note that the struggle for emancipation was essentially a layman's struggle. When the Irish agitation passed into the hands of Daniel O'Connell, he proceeded to paralyze the law by the "legal illegality" of the Catholic Association. By that agitation the final repeal of the penal laws was obtained. Since the repeal, the Roman Catholic church in England has developed into a strong body so far as organization goes, but, except for its increase due to Irish immigration in the 1840's, it is doubtful if it has made relative numerical progress.—*M. M. Heald.*



9917. PROBERT, C. K. Newport church a hundred years ago. *Essex Rev.* 38(150) Apr. 1929: 72-76.—*E. Cole.*

9918. SMITH, HENRY. Great Bardfield fifty years ago. *Essex Rev.* 38(150) Apr. 1929: 82-88.—*E. Cole.*

9919. THOMAS, J. A. The repeal of the Corn Laws, 1846. *Economica.* (25) Apr. 1929: 53-60.—Analysis of the House of Commons division lists on the second and third readings of the bill to repeal the Corn Laws shows that when party ties were loosened, members voted not as representatives of their constituencies, nor from loyalty to a party leader, but as representatives of the economic group to which they belonged, thus making a territorially elected legislature really functional in character. The issue involved cut across party lines, with supporters and opponents of repeal in both party camps. The division lists show that repeal was solidly backed by the industrial, financial, and commercial groups; a majority of lawyers and railroad leaders voted for repeal, while in every occupational group there was a marked contradiction between party connections and the nature of the vote cast. But the fact that about as many landowners voted for repeal as against it shows either that party loyalty played its part in making Conservative landowners follow the lead of their chief, or that not all landowners were protectionist. In the debates opponents of repeal quite frankly resented the attempt to dethrone the political influence of the landed interest in favor of industry and commerce.—*H. Heaton.*

9920. WEBSTER, C. K. History without tears. *Contemp. Rev.* 135(759) Mar. 1929: 317-322.—Guedalla's *Gladstone and Palmerston*, a book of documents drawn from the family archives of Broadlands and Hawarden, is done in a sprightly manner. His scholarship develops with practice. Guedalla previously depicted Palmerston as typically 18th century. However Webster concludes that though "Pam" may not have prated about "progress" and parliamentary reform yet he was not reactionary. He abandoned protection, advocated municipal improvement, and in foreign affairs was among the first to recognize the growth of nationalism as an important feature of the 19th century.—*Carroll Amundson.*

## AUSTRALIA

9921. KIRWAN, JOHN W. The centenary of Western Australia. *Nineteenth Century.* 105(626) Apr. 1929: 463-478.—This is a survey of a century's development by a veteran editor and politician. Western Australia was settled in order to establish "effective occupation" and ward off French designs on the region. But the isolation of the colony from the rest of the continent and from outside markets made progress very slow until the discovery of gold in 1888-1892. Population jumped from 46,000 in 1890 to 277,000 in 1910, and a colony which had been "regarded as the Cinderella of the Australian group was through the agency of the goldmining industry raised from poverty, stagnation and obscurity to progress, prosperity, and prominence." Increasing production costs eventually caused a serious decline in the gold output, and compensation was sought in a vigorous extension of settlement, especially for wheat-growing. Elaborate schemes of group-settlement of immigrants have not been successful, but the wheat area has been increased tenfold in 20 years, and new goldfields are being exploited. The state has perhaps the only university in which tuition is free.—*H. Heaton.*

9922. RYAN, J. Labour government in Queensland. *Labour Monthly.* 11(4) Apr. 1929: 245-251.—A review in disillusioned mood by a vigorous socialist

of the record of Labour governments in Queensland during the last 13 years.—*J. B. Brebner.*

## CANADA

(See also Entries 10020, 10026, 10059, 10084)

9923. GUSHUE, RAYMOND. Newfoundland and Labrador. *Canadian Forum.* 9(102) Mar. 1929: 195-197.—The author traces the origins of the Labrador boundary dispute, indicating the importance of the territory concerned. As to the future of Newfoundland, union with either Canada or the United States is not an issue. It is possible, however, that Newfoundland may prove financially unable to develop Labrador, which may eventually have to be offered for sale. The United States is more likely to be a buyer than Canada or Great Britain.—*G. deT. Glazebrook.*

9924. JAFFARY, ELIZABETH. Farming on Peace River a century ago. *Queen's Quarterly.* 36(3) Summer, 1929: 482-490.—This description of farming and life in this district, is based on recently found journals written by factors of the Hudson's Bay Co.—*G. deT. Glazebrook.*

9925. PRITCHETT, J. P. The origin of the so-called Fenian Raid in Manitoba in 1871. *Canadian Hist. Rev.* 10(1) Mar. 1929: 23-42.—This article is valuable in demonstrating clearly for the first time that the so-called Fenian Raid on Manitoba in 1871 was not a Fenian enterprise, and that, in fact, the Fenian Brotherhood refused to assist in it. The raid was the work of William B. O'Donoghue, one of the leaders of the insurrection in Manitoba against the Canadian government in 1869.—*George W. Brown.*

9926. STORY, NOAH. Papineau in exile. *Canadian Hist. Rev.* 10(1) Mar. 1929: 43-52.—This is an examination based largely on manuscript material of the activities of Papineau during his exile after the Rebellion of 1837 in Canada. Some interesting information is given as to Papineau's relations with radical leaders in England and France.—*George W. Brown.*

## IRELAND

(See also Entry 10097)

9927. CURRAN, CONSTANTINE P. Religious aspects of O'Connell's early life. 1. His deistic tendencies. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 18(69) Mar. 1929: 20-32.—Daniel O'Connell's *Journal*, a much-neglected document, throws new light on his early life. This work, composed between 1795 and 1802, shows that the great Irish leader shared so fully in the revolutionary ideas current in the London radical clubs that his Christian faith was for some years seriously shaken or overthrown and that he learned in London the political principles and practices that he later applied in Ireland. The intellectuals in England and France at that time were in revolt not only against the existing political systems but also against orthodox Christianity. Such men as De Maistre, Lacordaire, Görres and Ozanam were in their youth imbued with revolutionary ideals. The atmosphere in London was democratic, largely inspired by Paine and Thomas Hardy. O'Connell, a reader and a warm admirer of Paine, Gibbon, and Godwin, was absorbed for many years in the radical deistic thought of his day. The language and the sentiment of the *Journal* are uniformly deistic and anti-Christian. What definite religious experience led him back to his Catholic loyalty is not known, but from 1802 onward his life "was the life not merely of a good but in some respects of an heroic Catholic." The political influences of his London experiences are shown in O'Connell's use of Catholic rent, reading circles, processions, mass meetings and the Convention; these



devices he had learned from the radical societies of London.—*F. A. Mullin.*

9928. GWYNN, DENIS. Religious aspects of O'Connell's early life. II. The Catholic democrat, 1790-1815. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 18 (69) Mar. 1929: 33-47.—During the early part of his career Daniel O'Connell accepted with evident sincerity political and social doctrines that were usually connected with attacks on Catholicism. He joined with those who believed with Wolf Tone that Catholic emancipation was only the first phase in a great revolutionary movement that would liberate Irish Catholics from religious superstition and priestcraft. He became a free-thinker, engaged in duels, joined the Free Masons, and even became Master of a Masonic lodge. The same influences that brought him to free-thought in religion led him to democracy in politics. In following these influences he was doing as most of the Catholic political leaders of his time were doing. In 1802 he returned wholeheartedly to the Catholic ranks, and by 1812 his leadership in the Catholic cause was as sincere as it was undisputed. When Grattan offered to compromise with the Catholics in 1813, O'Connell refused flatly with a magnificent courage and disinterestedness, proclaiming openly that he stood for full Catholic liberties.—*F. A. Mullin.*

9929. LENIN, N. The Easter rising in Ireland, 1916. *Labour Monthly.* 11 (4) Apr. 1929: 215-219.—Writing shortly after the Easter rising in 1916 Lenin refutes the idea that the rising was a *putsch*, an attempted rising instigated by a handful of conspirators or maniacs and lacking the support of the masses. Whoever so considers it is a blind reactionary or a doctrinaire incapable of conceiving a social revolution as a living phenomenon. The blow struck against bourgeois imperialism by the Irish was more important for the sharpening of the revolutionary crisis in Europe than

any blow that might have been struck in the colonies. In the war of the proletariat for emancipation and freedom every popular movement against imperialism must be utilized. The misfortune of the Irish was that they rose when the European insurrection of the proletariat was not yet ripe.—*Frank Monaghan.*

9930. TYNAN, KATHERINE. The Anglo-Irish. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125 (748) Apr. 1929: 466-477.—An article written in 1923. When England began the plantation system in Ireland, the Irish gentry, largely dispossessed, exiled, or destroyed, ceased to lead; then the colonist Protestant class dominated Ireland and gave tone, distinction, and leadership to Irish society. Protestant in Ireland came to mean a colonist of English or Norman blood. They became attached to the soil; they loved Ireland. They took thence the habit of freedom. In the late 18th century they became the leaders for liberation. Every member of the United Irish Society was probably of colonist stock and Protestant. There was no great Catholic leader of the Irish after Owen O'Neill; Wolfe Tone, Edward Fitzgerald, Emmet, Davis, Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, and Parnell were Protestants. The Anglo-Irish produced the volunteers of 1782 and made formidable the rebellion of 1798. "Not a Catholic sat or voted in Grattan's parliament." Absentee landlordism was the bane of Ireland; but not all English landlords were absentees. Many lived in Ireland, became Irish, treated Irish tenants with kindness and consideration and were held in affectionate regard by the Irish; hence the feeling of surprise and resentment when later Irish tenants turned from their landlords' nominees to Irish Catholics for their parliamentary representatives. The Anglo-Irish were, as a class a "drinking, roystering, gaming, and duelling" lot; yet they produced a "galaxy of talent and patriotism." They are much needed in Ireland today.—*G. A. Hedger.*

## FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 8269, 9638, 9685, 9818, 9868, 9876, 9885, 9887, 9888, 9894, 9895, 9896, 9899, 9974, 9980, 9985, 10007, 10008, 10014, 10016, 10019, 10020, 10031, 10066, 10076, 10077, 10091, 10102, 10116, 10117, 10657, 10748, 10845, 10887)

9931. ASKENAZY, SIMON. Napoléon inédit. [Unpublished Napoleona.] *Rev. Deux Mondes.* 99 Apr. 15, 1929: 766-789.—In 1822 Count Titus Dzialynski, descendant of an illustrious Polish family, purchased a collection of Napoleon's autographic writings from "Doctor" Antommarchi. After carefully verifying their authenticity, he added them to his fine library of manuscripts in the chateau of Kornik. Here they were preserved by the son and the grandson of the purchaser, and thereafter entrusted to the care of the Polish Republic. Before the World War the writer had these manuscripts photographed and he promises that they shall soon appear in a complete edition. The Kornik collection contains 15 documents on 34 folio sheets. Eleven documents were written by Napoleon's own hand and 4 were dictated by him and provided with marginal notes and autographic corrections. With the exception of a single note bearing a prior date, all these writings were penned between 1793 and 1795. The writer gives a résumé and some extracts from the most interesting ones:—*Note politique sur la République de Gènes*, written at Nice near the end of July, 1794; *Note sur le parti que l'on peut tirer de l'artillerie de l'armée de l'Ouest*; a series of notes, plans, and instructions for the armies of the Alps and Italy; two documents dealing with a French military mission to Constantinople which he wished to head; and a short romance, *Clisson et Eugénie*, inspired by his love affair with Eugénie Clary.—*G. G. Andrews.*

9932. BIDOU, HENRY. Le Maréchal Foch. (Marshal Foch.) *Rev. de Paris.* 36 (7) Apr. 1, 1929: 704-712.—The great soldier who has just passed away, was a leader, in turn admired and denied, a teacher eagerly listened to and vigorously criticized, a general who has passed from high command to open disgrace; but who was always there at the critical moment to take over a difficult inheritance and to accomplish desperate tasks. At times of most serious crisis neither his firmness nor judgment were wanting. In character as in intelligence, he was the perfect leader. Such a combination makes for true grandeur.—*L. D. Steefel.*

9933. BOUCHER, HENRI. Lettres familières de Théophile Gautier. [Intimate letters of Théophile Gautier.] *Mercure de France.* 212 (742) May 15, 1929: 108-135.—Three of these letters throw some light on life in Paris during the siege of 1870 and 1871.—*C. P. Higby.*

9934. BOURGIN, GEORGES. Note sur la division civile de Ministère de la Justice et les archives de la Commission des Administrations Civiles, Police et Tribunaux. [The civil division of the Ministry of Justice and the Archives of the Commission of Civil Administration, Police and Courts.] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française* 33 (3) May-Jun. 1929: 256-269.—After tracing the succession of the ministers of justice during the period of the French Revolution and Napoleon, (the commission of Civil Administration, Police and



Courts having been substituted for the Ministry in 1794-1795), Bourgin briefly describes the documents contained in the National Archives on the Ministry and the Commission—archives which have not been greatly exploited.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

9935. CALENDINI, LOUIS. *Après la Révolution: La réorganisation des Séminaires au diocèse du Mans (1801-1819).* [After the Revolution. The reorganization of the seminaries in the diocese of Mans (1801-1819).] *Rev. Questions Hist.* 57 (2) Apr. 1, 1929: 374-405.—For some years after the Concordat of 1801 the personnel of the diocese of Le Mans was almost wholly made up of older men. From 1803 to 1806, 26 priests were ordained and 103 died. Facilities for theological studies were lacking and the younger generation did not seem attracted to a clerical career. Napoleon's scheme for the University of France, with its rigorous military discipline and governmental control of all kinds of secondary education, was a further handicap. Nevertheless, a *petit séminaire* was started in 1806, and boys destined for priesthood were also trained in the regular secondary schools, so that by 1809 there were 400 pupils in the diocese enrolled "for the clerical state." A *grand séminaire* was finally established in 1811, after long negotiations with the prefect, negotiations which throw some light on the workings of the Napoleonic bureaucracy. Intellectual standards in these schools, founded with difficulty in the presence of a none too friendly administration, and largely dependent on private charity, were not very high. Philosophy was taught out of Montazet's *Institutiones Philosophicae* (1782), a mixture of scholasticism and Cartesianism. German philosophy was unknown. Theology was largely concerned with relations of church and state. The Bible was taught only with regard to the needs of the parish preacher. There is no trace up to the Restoration at least of the influence of the writers of the so-called Catholic revival—de Maistre, Chateaubriand, etc.—*Crane Brinton.*

9936. CONTENTSON, L. de. *Lettres du comte Louis de Périgord (1806-1807).* [Letters of Count Louis de Périgord (1806-1807).] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 43 (2) Apr.-Jun., 1929: 109-130.—De Contenson quotes a series of letters written by a young nephew of Talleyrand during the campaigns of Jena and Friedland in which the nephew served as a second lieutenant in the *Grande Armée* about a year before he was fatally stricken by a fever.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

9937. DECHAMPS, JULES. *Le légende de Napoléon et la littérature comparée.* [The Napoleonic legend and comparative literature.] *Rev. de Litt. Compar.* 9 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 285-307.—About 1822 despite the censorship which for two decades was imposed upon it, the Napoleonic legend began to spread and to become incorporated in the literary tradition of nearly all the peoples of the world. The Man of Destiny has been sung and lauded in verse and prose, not only by Frenchmen, but by English, Irish, Dutch, Belgians, Germans, Austrians, Czechs, Poles, Magyars, Spanish, Portuguese, and the islanders of the seas. This article gives a brief résumé of what has been done by investigators in this field of research, but lays no claim to being in itself a definitive study.—*M. B. Garrett.*

9938. D'ESPINAY de BRIORT, CH. *Correspondance inédite—Le Prince Imperial et Ernest Lavisse.* [Unpublished correspondence—The Prince Imperial and Ernest Lavisse.] *Rev. Deux Mondes.* 99 Apr. 1, 1929: 555-591.—There are here published a number of the letters that passed between the son of Louis Napoleon and his former tutor, the historian, Ernest Lavisse, during the years 1871 and 1879. They bear witness to the high regard in which the scholar was held by the imperial family, and to the devotion with which he clung to their cause. Lavisse reveals himself as an

ardent imperialist, who maintained close relations with others of his persuasion. He helped to found a journal, *La Nation*, to present favorably the cause of the Napoleons. The letters contain some historically valuable comments on the constitutional development of France in this period. Lavisse frequently rebukes the Prince gently for not taking a more active part in the promotion of his own cause, and for making the work of his friends in France difficult by his rather capricious interventions. The great trouble with the imperialist cause, and with France itself, was the lack of any constructive leadership, Lavisse thought, and he was constantly advising the Prince to surround himself with a corps of capable advisers, and thus become the living center of his party; but as long as he pursued the policy of doing nothing, people who might easily become good imperialists would ask "Who is the Prince Imperial?" and "Where is he?"—*Brynjolf J. Howde.*

9939. DUSSANE. *Une comédienne dans les prisons de la Terreur.* [An actress in the prisons of the Terror.] *Rev. Deux Mondes.* 99 Apr. 15, 1929: 880-900.—Collot d'Herbois was determined "to guillotine the head of the Comédie-Française" (Dazincourt, Fleury, Raucourt, Lange, and the Contat sisters) for its anti-revolutionary influence. Louis Contat, one of the greatest actresses of her time, and her sister Émilie escaped actual imprisonment until February, 1794, due to the protection of Fabre d'Églantine. A friendly actor, perhaps Talma, obtained their transfer in March to more comfortable quarters in an English convent. In all probability, however, they would have gone to the guillotine but for another actor, Charles Labussière. Chance gave this little clown a clerical position in the offices of the Committee of Public Safety where it was his delight to baffle the severity of that body by making away with certain documents of accusation. Some 1,100 heads were saved in this way, including those of Joséphine de Beauharnais, Florian, Mme. de Beaufort, and the younger Ségur. Disorder in the revolutionary administration made this possible. Fouquier-Tinville's suspicions were aroused, however, and the timely fall of Robespierre probably saved Labussière's head. Louise Contat, restored to the drama, maintained a dominant position until her retirement in 1809. Labussière died in poverty and oblivion.—*G. G. Andrews.*

9940. EVANS, DAVID OWEN. *Pierre Leroux and his philosophy in relation to literature.* *Pub. Modern Lang. Assn.* 44 (1) Mar. 1929: 274-287.—Full treatment is yet to be given to the literary activities and influence of Pierre Leroux, philosopher, historian, economist, literary critic, editor of nine influential journals, author of upwards of 70 articles and books, leader of the mid-19th century French romanticists, friend and collaborator of George Sand, follower of Saint-Simon, teacher of Sainte-Beuve, and, perhaps most significant of all, the inspiration and guide of Victor Hugo. His editorial contributions during the years 1824 to 1871, gave fresh challenge to the writers of his day. He suggested a new orientation for the romantic movement, reproving contemporary writers for their scepticism and appealing to Lamartine and Victor Hugo in particular to disown the futilities of art for art and to proclaim the principles of the society of the future. "He contemplated with alarm the undercurrents of scepticism which pervaded the 1820's and 1830's, leading to Byronism in literature and to Schopenhauerian pessimism in philosophy. French society, as he saw it, was in the midst of a prodigious ferment engendered by doubt, an aftermath of the philosophy of the 18th century, which was speedily carrying it into chaos." The doctrine of perfectibility is the starting-point of Leroux's entire philosophy and the source of his optimism. He was an idealist in revolt against the strongly individualistic tendencies of "the plutocracy of



the incipient Industrial Age." He saw in such individualism danger to democracy and advocated, to forestall its evil effects, equality of opportunity through general education. For mythological Christianity he had no regard. For this he substituted the positivist doctrine of palingenesis. In his spiritual beliefs he was a pupil of Spinoza, although his religious ideas are benignly evangelical, and Stapfer characterizes him as a forerunner of "liberal Protestantism." The forthcoming book by D. O. Evans treats of Pierre Leroux's influence as writer and critic.—*M. M. Heald.*

9941. FILARETI, G. *Idealtà e interessi nella Rivoluzione Francese. [Ideals and interests in the French Revolution.] Nuova Riv. Storica.* 12 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1928: 486-512.—The thesis of this paper is that the Revolution was inaugurated by idealists but was carried on by a succession of mediocre men, who were interested not in ideals but in the acquisition of power and riches, and whose excesses led inevitably to the absolutist reaction and dictatorship. (According to Filareti's philosophy of history this description applies to every revolution.) The program of the idealists was that of the *Contrat social* and was enacted into the Constitution and the Declaration of the Rights of Man. Contrary to the expectation of the idealists, the revolution did not stop with this creation of a constitutional monarchy, but descended rapidly into a conflict of interests between groups and individuals. The first indication that "interests" had entered the scene was the limitation placed upon the choice of representatives to the new Assembly. Then came the conflict for power between the Girondins, inspired by Mme. Roland, and the Jacobins. This in turn developed into the Robespierre-Hébert and Robespierre-Danton duels. Immediate material and personal interests dictated the attitude of the principals in these struggles, and not considerations of ideals.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

9942. FERSEN, AXEL de. *Lettres et journal intime de Comte Axel de Fersen. [The letters and private journal of Count Axel de Fersen]. Rev. de Paris.* 36 (9) May 1, 1929: 79-105; (10) May 15, 1929: 379-409.—This is the first time any portion of the journal of Fersen has been published. The adventurous life of this Swedish nobleman, who was successively a favorite at the court of Gustavus III, a volunteer with the American forces in the War of Independence, a courtier at Versailles, and intimate friend of Marie Antoinette, gave him a rare knowledge of late 18th century diplomacy. The excerpts from his diary and letters published here cover the months from February, 1792, when he made a secret trip to Paris, and conversed with Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI, to January, 1794, when, learning of the queen's execution, he abandoned the plots he had woven for her rescue, and retired from Brussels to Germany. The passages from his journal reveal the confusion and uncertainty of the émigrés regarding events in Paris, the ineptitude of their attempts to aid the king and queen, and their blind hatred of the Revolution.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

9943. GAZIER, CÉCILE. *Françoise-Marguerite de Joncoux (1668-1715). Rev. de Paris.* 36 (8) Apr. 15, 1929: 827-859.—The seven volume work of Sainte-Beuve on the Jansenists of Port-Royal, monumental though it is, leaves unfinished the portraits of some of the lesser figures. Françoise-Marguerite de Joncoux was, like Pascal and the Arnaulds, a native of Auvergne. From 1699 until her death in 1715, while Port-Royal was enduring the persecution of Louis XIV, she was at the center of activities there, and this study of her life, compiled from new and original sources, supplements the earlier histories of Jansenism for these years.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

9944. G[OTTSCALK], L[OUIS] R. Professor Aulard. *Jour. Modern Hist.* 1 (1) Mar. 1929: 85-86.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

9945. HUGO, VICTOR. Victor Hugos Friedensrede. [Victor Hugo's address on peace.] *Pan Europa.* 5 (4) Apr. 1929: 22-29.—Delivered at the Paris Peace Congress, Aug. 21, 1849.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

9946. JULIAN, P. *Un poème Biblique inédit de Jean-Henri Fabre. [An unpublished Biblical poem of Jean-Henri Fabre.] Mem de l'Inst. Hist. du Provence.* 5 (1-2) 1928: 7-16.—This poem is entitled *Ezekiel* and is to be found in the first 15 pages of Fabre's manuscripts. The example given is chapter 16 which tells of Ezekiel's return to Jerusalem upon the order of the Lord. He follows the Biblical text closely. It is not a passing youthful erotic poem but a product of mature thought. Fabre was unable to comprehend the romantic deification of *la femme amante* and thus it is singular that the piece attained realism in his familiar language.—*H. McG. Seemann.*

9947. JUSSERAND, J. J. Louis XIV et ses ambassadeurs à Londres. [Louis XIV and his ambassadors to London.] *Rev. Deux Mondes.* 99 Apr. 15, 1929: 809-833.—This article is based on the correspondence of the foreign ministers of Louis XIV with his ambassadors at London. During the 54 years of his personal reign, Louis XIV had only 4 ministers of foreign affairs, and with the single exception of Colbert de Croissy, their letters were lively and witty in style, friendly and much more personal in tone than the letters of state of our own day. The correspondence of Hugues de Lionne is the most delightful and valuable of all. Louis XIV required frequent and detailed dispatches from his ambassadors. The accuracy of these reports is attested by the use made of them by all the historians of the time, English included. In contrast to the long tenure of foreign ministers, ambassadors to London followed each other in rapid succession, few remaining longer than 3 years. The climate and the expense of maintaining their position, for which the compensation was inadequate, were held responsible. Since French foreign policy, inherited from Richelieu, aimed at friendship and alliance with England, the London post was considered "undoubtedly the most important that the King can entrust outside the realm."—*G. G. Andrews.*

9948. KLIPFFEL, L. *La Garde Nationale de Metz à Saverne, 1793. [The National Guard of Metz at Saverne in 1793.] Rev. d'Alsace* 75 (493) Mar.-Apr. 1928: 113-129; (494) May-Jun. 1928: 225-241; (495) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 347-355.—An account of the brief and somewhat inglorious participation by the hastily recruited National Guard contingents from Metz in the defense of Alsace and Lorraine against the Austrian invasion in the latter months of 1793. The want of discipline and organization is illustrated at length. The attitudes toward the war on the part of both the patriots in the field and those they left at home are described. The distinctly unmilitary character of the ambitions and capacities of the volunteers from Metz—who, indeed, decided to return to their firesides after a month of service—is indicated plainly but not unsympathetically. This episode gave rise to numerous investigations, commissions of inquiry, delegations to Paris, etc.—the details of which shed considerable light on the functioning of the Revolutionary government.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

9949. LACOUR-GAYET, G. Washington, Bonaparte, Talleyrand. *Rev. Mondiale.* 191 (10) May 15, 1929: 123-132.—The death of Washington and its effect on the French is the subject of this paper. A comparison is made of the death of Washington in the United States and the elevation of Napoleon as First Consul in France. The combination of the two events is used as the basis for ceremonies in the Temple of Mars in which Washington is eulogized by Napoleon, Fontanes, and Talleyrand. Contemporary accounts



of the celebration with quotations from the addresses are quoted from the *Moniteur*. Talleyrand is given credit for starting the project for the construction of a monument to Washington in France.—A. K. *Christian*.

9950. LAUNAY, L. de. *Le tunnel sous La Manche*. [The tunnel under the Channel.] *Rev. Belge*. 6(3) May 1, 1929: 258-273.—More enthusiasm is now shown for a Channel tunnel on the part of the English than hitherto; the French have always been willing to undertake the enterprise. The project was first suggested in 1802 at the time of the peace of Amiens, but the resumption of hostilities prevented any agreement. In 1857 the French engineer, de Gamand, presented Napoleon III with a carefully studied plan for a tunnel. Several years of Anglo-French discussion finally resulted in a commission to work out the problem. By 1876 it completed a draft for a treaty; concessions were given to English and French companies and some 3,000 metres had been drilled when a strong opposition in the public opinion of England interrupted the work which is just now being resumed. Thirty-eight kilometers of the tunnel will be under sea, nearly twice as long as any tunnel now in existence. The problems of construction are much the same as in the exploitation of mines. As soon as the English Parliament votes its consent, the two companies formed in 1875 will begin the construction. The French company has already spent 2,000,000 francs in preparatory work.—Helen M. *Cory*.

9951. LENOIR, RAYMOND. *La philosophie de Victor Cousin*. [The philosophy of Victor Cousin.] *Rev. Philos.* 107(5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 411-443.—Walther I. *Brandt*.

9952. LEUILLIOT, P. *L'Alsace en 1815*. [Alsace in 1815.] *Rev. d'Alsace*. 75(492) Jan.-Feb. 1928: 65-76; (493) Mar.-Apr. 1928: 130-146; (494) May-Jun. 1928: 242-259; (495) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 356-374; (496) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 479-489; (497) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 549-565.—Alsace had loved Napoleon. Under his regime she had prospered. Her population increased amazingly, as did her wealth. If she accepted the restoration of the Bourbons in May, 1814, it was because they brought peace. Yet by no means was the royal authority readily reestablished or public confidence restored. The prefects reported, "Personne ne veut pas obéir." The original sin of the Bourbons had been that they had returned in the baggage of the Allies. In addition, they were unpopular in Alsace on account of the shabby treatment received by the Napoleonic officers, the outrageous pretensions of the émigrés, and the attacks directed against the former constitutional priests and the holders of the "biens nationaux." The Bonapartist agitation was hardly allayed by the inept *sottises* of the Duc de Berry during his Alsatian tour. His cool reception was in marked contrast to the cordiality which attended the passage through Alsace of Queen Hortense at about the same time. The return of Napoleon from Elba stirred universal enthusiasm in Alsace. Addresses were prepared, volunteers were sent off to the imperial army, and the administration was "purified" of Royalists. Then Waterloo. Even after the second abdication had become known, the Alsatians gave heroic resistance to the Allies. The work of reorganization was rendered very difficult by the excesses committed by the army of occupation. Bonapartism continued to flourish in certain quarters in spite of the absurdly severe penalties meted out by the prefects to all whose loyalty was suspected. The Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars practically annihilated the nobility of Alsace. Rural society now became based on the small proprietor. In the cities there existed a genuine democratic spirit. By 1820 the average Alsatian was "aussi bon français que mauvais royaliste." (Appendices and very copious footnotes throughout.)—Robert Gale *Woolbert*.

9953. LOZOWICK, LOUIS. Honoré Daumier (1808-1879). *Nation*. (N.Y.) 128(3329) Apr. 24, 1929: 505-506.—Fifty years have passed since the death of Honoré Daumier, one of the greatest artists and probably the greatest revolutionary cartoonist of the 19th century. Daumier sprang from the working class, and was all his life, which spanned all the great revolutions in France between 1830 and 1871, a "fierce republican." The matchless technique and the mordant animus of his several thousand political and social drawings rendered him an object of frequent persecution, and on one occasion drew him a six months' jail sentence. Remembered today as a great artist, whose pictures are coveted by the rich, he was gall and wormwood to the wealthy of his own day.—Brynjolf J. *Hovde*.

9954. MARMOTTAN, PAUL. *La dotation du Sénat-Conservateur en Toscane*. [The endowment in Tuscany of the Senate of the First Empire.] *Rev. Études Hist.* 95 Jan.-Mar. 1929: 37-62.—In 1809 the French Senate was assigned a revenue of 200,000 fr. from Tuscan lands situated in the newly organized department of the Mediterranean, and an agent, Jean-Claude Drouin, was sent to Leghorn to administer the property. His duties were to secure possession of the lands, which in most cases had originally been church property, survey their resources, and make improvements that would increase their revenue. Some of the documents in the national archives at Paris which concern his activities are printed in full to show the importance of the economic aspects of Napoleonic statesmanship in Italy.—F. H. *Herrick*.

9955. MATHIEZ, ALBERT. *Robespierre et Vergniaud*. [Robespierre and Vergniaud.] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française*. 33(3) May-Jun. 1929: 217-241.—In this continuation of his comparative study of the Jacobin and Girondin leaders, Mathiez considers their careers as statesmen. That of Robespierre was the longer. While Vergniaud played only a local part in the early phases of the Revolution, Robespierre became a national figure as the champion of the lower classes, preventing the continuation in power of the king's friends by his famous decree prohibiting members of the National Assembly from sitting in the Legislative Assembly. It was he who prevented the Jacobin Club from disintegrating after the massacre of the Champ-de-Mars. Thereafter he became the outstanding leader of the democratic party, Vergniaud himself being among his admirers. But when Vergniaud became a member of the legislature, he fell under the influence of Brissot, whose plan was to save the monarchy by submitting it to bourgeois control. Vergniaud soon became a leading instrument in this policy of intimidating the king without dethroning him. This was a policy that led to rupture and war with Austria, against which Robespierre strove bravely, thus bringing about a definite break between his party and Brissot's. The resulting struggles between the Girondins and the king almost brought about a reconciliation of the two factions, but Vergniaud's speech of July 3, 1792, in which he bitterly attacked the throne but ended with a plea for support of it, alienated Robespierre again. Robespierre now openly worked for Louis' dethronement until, on Aug. 10, he succeeded. Thereafter, Vergniaud attacked the Mountain on every occasion, and Robespierre replied in kind. The trial of the king was largely a duel between the two men, Vergniaud pleading for a referendum and Robespierre insisting that the execution of the king was a purely political measure that the exigencies of the situation required. In the end, to everyone's astonishment, Vergniaud voted for execution. For two months Vergniaud remained silent. His next speech (Mar. 10, 1793) did not please even his friends. In April the defection of Dumouriez became the occasion of another verbal duel between the two men, though Vergniaud's attitude was one of



reconciliation. In May, Vergniaud, threatened by the Paris sections, again returned to the attack, and Robespierre now openly began to preach insurrection again. Robespierre's speech of May 31, interrupted by Vergniaud, who taunted him to "conclude," ended with the famous "Yes, I shall conclude and against you!" and there followed the demand for the arrest of the Girondin leaders. This was the last verbal duel between the two men. Two days later Vergniaud was arrested.—*Louis R. Gottschalk*.

9956. MONVAL, JEAN. Charles Morice et François Coppée. [Charles Morice and François Coppée.] *Correspondant*. 101 (1600) May 10, 1929: 413-430.—The literary and artistic creed of these two writers as revealed in some newly collected correspondence.—*Geoffrey Bruun*.

9957. PFISTER, CHR. L'Alsace et l'Édit de Nantes. [Alsace and the Édit of Nantes.] *Rev. Hist.* 160 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 217-240.—The author of this article attacks the statement made recently in the Chamber of Deputies to the effect that "the Édit of Nantes, revoked in France, has been observed in Alsace." As a result of the study of the collections of ordonnances of the king and regulations of the Sovereign Council of Alsace, published at Colmar by the first president M. de Corberon, and the collection of edicts of the Council of State and Sovereign Council of Alsace, published in 1775 by the president, M. de Berg, the author maintains that the Edict of Nantes as an act was never applied to Alsace. In fact, under both German and French control in early times, the local ruler or lord determined the religion of his subjects.—*F. C. Palm*.

9958. RECLUS, MAURICE. M. Thiers et le prince Louis Bonaparte en 1848. [Thiers and prince Louis Bonaparte in 1848.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 12 (586) May 4, 1929: 571-572.—Early in November, 1848, Louis Bonaparte approached Thiers to secure Thiers' support for Louis' candidacy for the presidency of the French Republic. After considerable negotiation and some friction Thiers came out publicly for Louis early in December and became his chief and essential support. After his election as president, Louis, conformably to his engagements, asked Thiers to form his ministry. Thiers refused either to form it or to become a member of it. But he and Molé really made the appointments though often in conflict with the Prince's camarilla. Outwardly friendly to Louis, Thiers was inwardly not pleased with the prince's attitude, for while Louis often appealed to him and showed him deference, he sometimes disregarded Thiers' advice. Thiers even suspected the prince of serious intrigue against him. The article is taken from a book by M. Reclus on Thiers.—*Jonathan Scott*.

9959. REYNIER, GUSTAVE. La "science de dames" au temps de Molière. [Feminine erudition in the time of Molière.] *Rev. Deux Mondes*. 99 May 15, 1929: 436-464.—From a study of the curriculum and prospectus of a school established in 1655 for the education of ladies and gentlemen, the author estimates that a Parisian girl of the 17th century often received a surprisingly thorough training in the arts and sciences. The feminine thirst for erudition was too strongly developed in Molière's day to escape the attention of that great satirist, and in attacking it he ridiculed a tendency with which his audiences were fully familiar.—*Geoffrey Bruun*.

9960. SAVASTANO, GALILEO. La battaglia di Trafalgar (21 ottobre 1805). [The battle of Trafalgar.] *Nuova Riv. Storica*. 13 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 153-179.—This is not only a description of the tactical maneuvers of the battle, but a general consideration of the naval aspects of Napoleon's threatened invasion of England and the part which Trafalgar played in this enterprise. The author traces the responsibility directly to the Emperor. (Plan and bibliography).—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

9961. SCHNERB, ROBERT. La municipalité contre-révolutionnaire de Saverne à l'époque de la Législative (Novembre 1791-Septembre 1792). [The counter-revolutionary municipality of Saverne at the time of the Legislative Assembly (Nov. 1791 to Sep. 1792)]. *Rev. d'Alsace*. 75 (496) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 437-465.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

9962. SÉE, HENRI. Hat manufacturing in Rennes, 1776-1789: its financial and commercial organization. *Jour. Econ. & Business Hist.* 1 (2) Feb. 1929: 208-240.—This industry was established in 1776 under the protection of the estates of Brittany, a province which had never before manufactured hats. Exemption from taxes was granted to the joint-stock company, whose board of directors showed itself unusually interested in details of the business, and exercised a close supervision over the manager. The enterprise failed, partly from competition from Paris and Rouen, partly from the lack of skilled labor in Rennes, partly for lack of markets. Rennes was too far from the western ports—for even a short distance by land was then a serious handicap—and the American market, from which after 1778 much was expected, continued largely in English hands. Children receiving poor relief from the parish were given employment.—*C. Brinton*.

9963. SÉE, HENRI. Le commerce des Juifs en France au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. [The commerce of the Jews in France in the 18th century.] *Nouvelle Rev. Juive*. 2 (4) Apr. 1929: 176-180.—*Herbert Solow*.

9964. SEILLIÈRE. La romantique jeunesse de Maurice Barrès. [The romantic youth of Maurice Barrès.] *Séances & Travaux de l'Acad. des Sci. Morales & Pol.* 89 May-Jun. 1929: 430-493.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

9965. TARLÉ, ANTOINE DE. Le Maréchal Foch. [Marshall Foch.] *Correspondant*. 101 (1597) Apr. 10, 1929: 25-38.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

9966. TORREY, NORMAN L. Voltaire's English notebook. *Modern Philol.* 26 (3) Feb. 1929: 307-325.—The original was discovered in the Voltaire Library at Leningrad and published in the *English Review* in 1914; but, for reasons not very obvious, the editor omitted many interesting paragraphs. The present edition is complete except for two paragraphs which contain obscenity. The notebook shows what English authors particularly attracted Voltaire's interest.—*M. B. Garrett*.

9967. UNSIGNED. La population de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon en 1776 et ses dettes envers le roi. [The population of St. Pierre and Miquelon and the colony's indebtedness to the king.] *Rev. de l'Hist. des Colonies Françaises*. 17 (3) May-Jun. 1929: 298-299.—A census taken in 1776 reveals the fact that there were then 604 permanent residents and 604 transient fishermen in St. Pierre and 649 settlers and 127 temporary inhabitants in Miquelon. Heavy shipments of provisions had been sent out by the royal government and the islanders were then in debt to the amount of £188,683, 18s. 9d. for them. Little of this sum was ever paid.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9968. VETERE, MARIA. La storia sentimentale di Madame Récamier e Chateaubriand. [The romantic story of Madame Récamier and Chateaubriand.] *Nuova Antologia*. 64 (1370) Apr. 16, 1929: 477-486.—This article is an interpretation of the evidence on the relations of Madame Récamier and Chateaubriand. The author finds that love came to Madame Récamier in the evening of her life which finally aroused an enduring love for her in the heart of Chateaubriand.—*C. P. Higby*.

9969. SAULX-TAVANES. Mémoires de la duchesse de Saulx-Tavanes. [Memoirs of the duchess of Saulx-Tavanes.] *Correspondant*. 101 (1600) May 10, 1929: 321-342.—These excerpts, hitherto unpublished,



from the memoirs of a French *émigrée* cover the period of her exile in Russia and Poland, and contain brief character sketches of the famous people she met

—Catharine II, Prince Zuboff, Count Cobenzl, the future Czar Paul I, Gustavus IV of Sweden, etc.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

## DUTCH NETHERLANDS

(See Entries 5924, 8225, 8251, 9157, 9906, 10696)

## ITALY

(See also Entries 9576, 9577, 9589, 9899, 9903, 9954, 10091, 10132, 10136, 10634, 10818, 10820, 10856, 10858, 10860-10862, 10908, 10910, 10937, 10939, 11066)

9970. BELLAVITA, EMILIO. *La battaglia de Adwa: Leggende e realtà.* [The battle of Adowa: Legends and facts.] *Nuova Riv. Storica.* 13 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 45-71.—This article professes to clear up the controversy which has raged intermittently for over 30 years concerning the responsibility for the defeat of the Italians by the Abyssinians at Adowa on Mar. 1, 1896. The author was present at this battle in the capacity of aide-de camp to General Dabormida. The legend has it that generals Albertone and Dabormida were in a conspiracy to ignore orders from their commander (Baratieri) and maneuver their brigades as they saw fit. This "legend" is refuted as incompatible with the character of the generals and the conditions under which the battle was fought. The author demonstrates how Albertone's rapid advance, in which he lost contact with the other 3 brigades, was due, not to his excessive thirst for glory,—as usually alleged—but to the maps which had been given him and which omitted many important features, while misnaming and mislocating others. Albertone was not only in principle opposed to further Italian expansion in Africa, but in particular had not favored the march on Adowa in the council of war. Dabormida insured Italian defeat by marching in the wrong direction due to misunderstood orders, and thus completely isolated himself from the other brigades. Dabormida's faults may be summarized as: blind and unintelligent obedience, an absolute lack of initiative, inability to accept suggestions from subordinates, a severe myopia, and an excessive faith in the defective maps. For these short-comings he paid with his life on the field of battle. (Plans and bibliography.) —*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

9971. CORBINO, EPICARMO. *Il commercio estero italiano nel 1861-70.* [The foreign trade of Italy from 1861 to 1870.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 43 (11) Nov. 1928: 899-917.—Special attention is paid to the origin and destination of the merchandise. At that time Italy was independent of the foreign market as to her food supply, an independence which disappeared with the increase of population.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

9972. DARIOSKI. *La prima azione di rivolta italiana contro il gioco triplicista.* [The first rebellious act of Italy against the Triple Alliance.] *Gerarchia.* 8 (11) Nov. 1928: 872-876.—Some diplomatic history dealing with events preceding and following the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria and the Turco-Italian war in Tripoli.—*O. Eisenberg.*

9973. FERRARI, ALDO. *Fatti e figure della terza Italia: Il trasformismo (1881-92).* [Facts and personalities of the third Italy: "Trasformismo" (1881-92)]. *Nuova Riv. Storica.* 12 (4) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 357-383.—The old division into Right and Left, inherited from the Risorgimento, broke down in the late 70's, and by the gradual process of *trasformismo* there emerged by the 90's three great political groups: the reactionaries, the moderate center, and the extreme Left. Depretis based his regime not on parties but on individuals. After the electoral reform of 1881, which raised the number of electors from 500,000 to over 2,000,000, he declared against further reforms and

thereby increased the hostility and strength of the extreme Left, to which Crispi, Cairoli, Giolitti, Sonnino, and others now adhered. Except for the railway conventions and the reform of the land laws, Depretis' last years were filled with woes. Depretis had little interest in or aptitude for foreign affairs, which he considered subordinate to domestic policy. Hence the weakness and variability of his foreign policy. Crispi, who succeeded Depretis upon his death in 1887, was a former extreme liberal whom the exercise of power rendered a dictatorial authoritarian. He defended the Triple Alliance, pursued an aggressive policy in Eritrea, and favored measures displeasing to the pope. His actions were impulsive and his ideas grandiose. In 1891 he was succeeded by di Rudini, a mediocre though upright politician, who failed to carry out his promises of economy. The year 1880 saw the founding of the Labor Party. Suppressed by Depretis, the movement was continued by the creation of the Italian Workers' Party in 1891, which in turn became the Italian Socialist Party in 1892 through the exclusion of the revolutionary elements. The manner in which the church approached the social question is described, with due attention to the historical importance of the encyclical *Rerum Novarum*. The decade of the 80's witnessed a remarkable reawakening of intellectual activity in Italy, the great figures of which are briefly discussed. (Bibliography.) —*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

9974. GUIDO, BUSTICO. *L'alleanza di Gioacchino Murat con l'Austria e l'Inghilterra.* [Murat's alliance with Austria and England.] *Nuova Antologia.* 64 (1369) Apr. 1, 1929: 328-338.—These extracts from the memoirs of the Neapolitan general Rossetti deal with various episodes of the last year of Murat's reign. Rossetti refused to serve against the French in 1814, but at Murat's request assumed command of the garrison of Naples. Murat, after Fontainebleau, said plainly that had he known his allies were to treat Napoleon so, he would never have joined the alliance, which step he had originally taken solely for Italy's good. He began to intrigue with Napoleon as soon as the latter arrived at Elba, and a brig from the Neapolitan navy was regularly used to carry messages between Elba and the mainland. Barras, according to Rossetti, proposed to Louis XVIII to make a trip in person to Naples to get Murat to resign his throne for a sum, which he had hoped of doing, for Murat was still grateful to him. There is an amusing description of a feast given by Murat to Queen Caroline of England, then in Italy incognito on the trip which was to figure so prominently in her divorce trial.—*C. Brinton.*

9975. LEVI, GIULIO AUGUSTO. *Vita del Leopardi: dalla tentata fuga al primo viaggio.* [The life of Leopardi: from the attempted flight to his first travels]. *Cultura.* 1 (2) Feb. 1929: 73-84.—In 1819 Giacomo Leopardi, then twenty-one years old, driven to desperation by boredom and ill-health, attempted in spite of the orders of his father to flee from his home in Recanati; but the attempt was frustrated. This article sketches his life from that time until November, 1822, when with his father's consent he finally left home to spend the



winter in Rome. The lack of sympathy between him and most of the members of his family is well known, although some of them attempted to encourage him; in general, in spite of a rich inner life, the environment in Recanati reduced him to melancholy and despair. In 1818 he had published two poems, and he sought to republish these with a third—that to Angelo Mai on the discovery of Cicero's "Republic," but for a long time his efforts were futile, since the political views suggested by the poems were considered dangerous. Efforts to secure a position that would make him independent of his father also failed; he remarks in a letter: "It is sufficient that I should want something for the opposite to happen." His attitude toward his father was calculated to make mutual understanding impossible; but he had friends to whom he was devoted, even though they were not always loyal to him. These points are illustrated by copious extracts from letters by Leopardi.—*K. Mc Kenzie.*

9976. MARINI, PIO LUIGI. La politica economica di Emanuele Filiberto (aspetti antropogeografici). [The economic policy of Emanuele Filiberto (Anthropogeographic aspects)]. *Riv. d'Italia*. 2 1928: 179.

This article outlines the policy of Emanuele Filiberto in his work in the duchy of Aosta. In this region the representative magistrates were not suppressed and the laws were maintained; moreover, the codification of the laws was accomplished by these magistrates, on the request of Emanuele Filiberto in order to fix their duties. The economic policy followed by Emanuele Filiberto, particularly in agriculture and forestry, is illustrated and criticized.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

9977. NORSIA, ACHILLE. Il concetto di nazionalità nella mente di Gian Domenico Romagnosi. [The concept of nationality in the thought of Gian Domenico Romagnosi]. *Nuova Riv. Storica*. 13 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 180-189.—The great jurist Romagnosi (1761-1835) was the first to create a systematic legal theory of nationality, thus laying down the foundation upon which P. S. Mancini later erected his philosophic-juridical doctrine of nationality. To Romagnosi the nation represented the perfection of human society. Yet he did not base his concept of nationality upon purely sentimental and ideal grounds, but upon the objective reality of ethnic and historical facts. He felt that the unhappy state of disunited Italy could not endure because it was contrary to justice. He wrote prophetically that Italy must be united through the efforts of a free state to join to it the rest of the people. "Luck, negotiations, and alliances can serve to this end."—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

9978. PAGANI, CARLO. Dopo Custoza e volta nel 1848. [After Custoza in 1848.] *Nuova Antologia*. 64 (1367) Mar. 1, 1929: 102-109.—This is a study based largely on unpublished material from the archives of the Casati family of the attitude of Charles Albert and the political leaders in Lombardy and Piedmont in the epoch of discouragement following 1848.—*E. Ellery.*

9979. PETRINI, DOMENICO. Tra i legittimisti dell' 800: negli ultimi anni del Principe di Canossa. [Among the legitimists of the nineteenth century: during the last years of the Prince of Canossa.] *Nuova Riv. Storica*. 12 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1928: 513-553.—The last years of the Prince of Canossa were unhappy. He had served the tyrannies of both Ferdinand of Naples and Francis of Modena as a minister of the most absolutist principles. He ceased to serve the former upon his exile after the Revolution of 1821. Expelled from Tuscany in 1830, he went to Modena, whence he departed in 1834 to lead a roving life in Central Italy and to seek without success to obtain honorable employment from various princes. He died in 1838. Most of the material is derived from the rich collection of letters of Angelo Maria Ricci (in the communal library at Rieti), who was occasionally an unwilling host to the prince. A

considerable part of the article consists of direct quotations from letters.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

9980. PINGAUD, ALBERT. Le premier royaume d'Italie: L'oeuvre militaire. [The first kingdom of Italy: The military work.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 43 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 155-182.—Although difficulties were encountered in recruiting the army of Napoleon's kingdom of Italy the soldiers in that force served as a group worthy of distinction. In 1806 Napoleon classed the soldiers of his Italian kingdom as ranking fourth in valor among European soldiers and in 1811 he prophesied that some day the Italians would be "the first soldiers of Europe." Schools for native officers were established as one of the moves in the scheme of reorganization which was inaugurated for Italy in 1802. Officers trained in these schools played an important role in Napoleon's later campaigns. In fact in 1813 seven of the major generals in the armies of the Emperor were Italians. After 1815 Italians who had served as officers in Napoleon's forces served with honor in different European states and some of them contributed materially to the movement for Italian unification. In order to secure his position in Italy Napoleon gave careful attention to the establishment of fortifications. "All my strength in Italy," he wrote in 1805, "is in my system of fortifications." Lines of fortification were established in the northeastern part of the country, particularly along the Adige. Along the Adriatic, Venice and Ancona were fortified and developed as naval bases. Aiming to wrest naval supremacy from the British in the Adriatic, Napoleon undertook a program for naval construction at these bases and succeeded there in launching a number of vessels of war in 1811 and 1812. The Italian soldiers, who were united temporarily under the eagles of Napoleon, should be hailed as "the precursors and the ancestors of those who gave Italy its independence in 1859, its capital in 1870, and its natural frontiers in 1918."—*F. S. Rodkey.*

9981. SARTORIO, GIULIO ARISTIDE. Deichiostrì Benedettini distrutti sul Campidoglio. [Benedictine cloisters destroyed on Campidoglio.] *Capitolium*. 4 (9) Dec. 1928: 453-457.—On the basis of several photographs and plans, this article describes the two cloisters which unfortunately were destroyed at the end of the last century in order to construct on Campidoglio the memorial to Victor Emmanuel II. Their historic importance is derived from the fact that in them in the Middle Ages gathered the people and the magistrates of the city of Rome. This also had an influence on their architectural form.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

9982. SCHIPA, MICHELANGELO. Un concordato fallito tra Ferdinando IV e Pio VI. [A broken concordat between Ferdinand IV and Pius VI.] *Nuova Antologia*. 64 (1371) May 1, 1929: 72-87.—A concordat between Naples and Rome, made in 1741 became a dead letter, and under Ferdinand IV of Naples there was danger of open rupture. His prime minister, Caracciolo, who came into office in 1786, endeavored to bring about a reconciliation, but lacked both ability and power. The curia unfortunately insisted on the old form of homage, which Caracciolo could not concede. He died, and there was no more talk of a concordat for 30 years. The Concordat of Terracina was concluded in 1818.—*R. H. Bainton.*

9983. SPECTATOR. Luigi Cadorna. *Nuova Antologia*. 64 (1367) Mar. 1, 1929: 43-65.—This is a study of General Cadorna in the light of his family tradition and his own personality. Trained as a soldier in the years in which Italy was learning the military lessons of the war of 1870 he was more concerned with problems of technique and organization than with the human problems involved. In other words, a tendency to the doctrinaire and the lack of flexibility and failure to give due weight to moral forces account for his defeat. He was neverthe-



less in his exalted patriotism and his personal integrity a worthy representative of his family and of the spirit of the Risorgimento.—*E. Ellery.*

9984. **TITTONI, TOMMASO.** *Ricordi personali di politica interna.* [Personal recollections of domestic politics.] *Nuova Antologia.* 64 (1369) Apr. 1, 1929: 304-327; (1370) Apr. 16, 1929: 441-467.—Tittoni, the son of a Roman patriot and exile, was a conservative from the beginning of his career. Although an adherent of the Right, he preached in the late 70's against the tendency of the Catholics to isolate themselves from all political life. An incipient moderate Catholic party was, however, terminated by papal disfavor. After receiving his laureate from Rome in 1876, he went into journalism, and in 1886 entered the Chamber of Deputies scarcely 30 years of age. During his years in the Chamber he never participated in any great political debates. He preferred to occupy his time with administrative and economic affairs. Refusing to stand in the elections of 1895, he retired to private life, whence he was called in 1898 to the prefecture of rebellious Perugia by di Rudini, in which office he displayed much zeal for law and order. He deplored the absence of firmness in the administrations of di Rudini and Pelloux. During three years following the summer of 1900 he was prefect of Naples, where he pursued the *Camorra* and the Socialists. He resigned this charge due to differences with Zanardelli over the conduct of elections. He was in a short retirement when Giolitti called him back to the Foreign Ministry. Tittoni played an influential part in securing the Catholic participation in the elections of 1904, made possible by a relaxation of the *non expedit*. During the railway strike of 1905 Giolitti became ill and Tittoni assumed *pro tempore* the direction of government policy. When Giolitti resigned, the great fear of the Left was that a Tittoni ministry would be formed. The brief Fortis and Sonnino ministries were succeeded by another of Giolitti's combinations, in which Tittoni was again Foreign Minister. The latter also interested himself in domestic affairs and was the object of much abuse from the anti-clerical press, which accused him of secret pacts with the pope. "The pope governs by means of our Minister of Foreign Affairs," they alleged. Tittoni denies the pacts but admits demanding stern measures against the anti-clerical violences of 1907. The inspiration behind these attacks upon his policies, domestic and foreign, came from Masonic sources. A proposal to abolish religious instruction in the schools made in 1908 by Bissolati, the Socialist leader, is a summary of the status of this question from 1859 to 1929. In 1909 Giolitti intentionally wrecked his entire minis-

try, by insisting upon a bill unacceptable to the Chamber because on the one hand he realized that the balance in the Chamber had swung Left, while on the other he did not wish to offend his conservative collaborators by dismissing them. From 1910 to 1916 he was ambassador in Paris, where the Masonic radical-socialist press received him as a secret agent of the Vatican. Disappointed in the *Partito Popolare* by its failure to overthrow post-war socialism, Tittoni, then President of the Senate, turned to the Fascisti as the savior of the nation.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

9985. **VULLIAUD, PAUL.** *Gioberti et l'impérialisme Italien.* [Gioberti and Italian imperialism]. *Revue de France.* 212 (742) May 15, 1929: 82-107.—The recent events in Italy—the settlement of the Roman question—make it appropriate to reconsider the work of the Abbé Gioberti entitled *Del primato morale e civile degli Italiani* (1843), (*Concerning the moral and civil supremacy of the Italians*). (1) Banished from Italy for his republican ideas, Gioberti first lived in Paris, then in Brussels, where a modest professorship provided him with a livelihood. From there he worked and wrote for the religious, political, scientific, and artistic emancipation of his country. After the publication of the *Primato*, the king, Charles Albert, offered him a pension and Gioberti returned to Italy. (2) The *Primato* consists of two parts, first a denunciation of the nation which he detests (France), and second, a glowing exaltation of his own nation (Italy). Italy is the capital of Europe, because Rome is the metropolis of the religious world. Italy is the savior of the rest of the world; she cannot receive salvation from the outside, but will find it in herself. "Italy, being the preserver and redeemer of the European civilization, destined to occupy the entire world and to become universal, may justly be called the mother-nation of the human race." The papacy is the creator of the Italian genius. The monks are a social necessity. In the second volume of the *Primato*, Gioberti claims that Italy is the creator of Christian and modern Europe; that she seems destined to make peace among the peoples of Europe, just as the Italian philosophy alone is able to harmonize the discordant speculations of other countries; that Italy alone has kept intact the protological principal of knowledge. (3) The *Primato* is the development of ideas which Gioberti had expounded in a previous work entitled *Introduzione allo studio della filosofia* (1841) (*Introduction to the study of philosophy*). The *Primato* endeavors to gain especially the ear of the clergy. There are many contradictions in this work.—*Waller R. Zahler.*

## CENTRAL EUROPE

(See also Entries 9876, 9901, 9902, 9972, 9997, 10119, 10121, 10137, 10211)

### GERMANY

(See also Entries 9579, 9872, 10111, 10658, 10659, 10845, 10916, 10976)

9986. **ASTER, E. von.** *Aufklärung, Romantik und Gegenwart.* [Enlightenment, romanticism and the present.] *Morgen.* 5 (1) Apr. 1929: 73-85.—Romanticism is not the only expression of the German spirit. Otherwise Lessing with his cool rationalism could not be considered a German. The period of enlightenment was experienced also in Germany, although it did not develop as freely as in France and England. Kant considered it as "man's way-out from his own self-encumbered minority." According to the philosophy of the enlightenment every object can be resolved into its last elements, all individuals are essentially alike, and their differences disappear before the one moral law.

It was shown by Hume, Rousseau, and Kant that the individual as a free personality is above the sphere of natural necessity (*Naturnotwendigkeit*). From this point the development of romanticism was rapid. In opposition to the enlightenment the principle was adopted that the whole was more than its parts, and determines them, that the individual and the group were peculiar entities. Both enlightenment and romanticism have virtues and faults. In the one there are dangers of oversystematization, in the other the predominance of merely subjective feelings and the lack of all rational approach. The German romanticists such as Schlegel and Tieck, while emphasizing the peculiar beauty of their folk-group, recognized fully the worth of other folk entities. They did not strive for a spiritual isolation of Germany, but conceived of a spiritual unity of all mankind in the form of a world church. It is natural and proper to



emphasize the past of a folk, and to learn from it, but it becomes dangerous if the sober consideration of present reality is thereby impaired.—*Nelson Glueck.*

9987. LIPPERT, WOLDEMAR. *Sächsische Stadtwappen und Gemeindesiegelbilder.* [Saxon town arms and community seals.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächsische Gesch.* 49 (2) 1928: 289-322.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

9988. MARTELL. *Zur Geschichte der Prostitution der Stadt Berlin.* [The history of prostitution in the city of Berlin.] *Zeitschr. f. Sexualwissenschaft.* 16 May 1929: 133-145.—This is a resumé of the methods employed in dealing with prostitution in Berlin from the Middle Ages to 1867.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

9989. MARTIN, RUDOLF. *Die grossen Vermögen vor und nach dem Kriege in Deutschland.* [Large fortunes in pre-war and post-war Germany.] *Westermann's Monatsh.* 73 May, 1929: 256-260.—Contrary to general opinion, the War and its aftermath of economic disruption and of inflation affected the huge fortunes in Germany more adversely than the smaller fortunes. Germany did not emerge from the War a land of a few very rich and many very poor. The number of natural persons (including families, but excluding corporations, foundations, etc.) who possessed a fortune of 10,000 M. or more decreased from 2,670,765 on Dec. 31, 1913, to 1,559,390 on Dec. 31, 1923. In this same period the number of millionaires decreased from 15,547 to 3,917. The greatest drop came in the class of those who possessed ten million or more marks. Their number fell from 367 to 54. Those who held wealth in the form of real estate property lost least. The War, moreover, did relatively little damage to the fortunes built upon banking institutions, coal and iron works, the manufacture of chemicals, electrical products and artificial silk, large newspapers and breweries. The 49 members of the Hohenzollern family, including ex-emperor William II, remain the richest family in the Reich, with estates, etc., valued at 500,000,000 M. Hugo Stinnes' interests were valued at 400,000,000 M. at the time of his death. Dr. Carl Bosch has the greatest single income in Germany, his dyestuff interest yielding him 2,000,000 M. annually. Martin also thinks that the number of millionaires in 1928 may have been double that in 1913 while the figure for 1933 may be expected to equal that for 1913.—*Walter C. Langsam.*

9990. PETERSDORFF, HERMAN von. *Friedrich List und Preussen.* [Friedrich List and Prussia.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* Apr. 1929: 31-39.—Three letters found in the secret State Archives at Berlin-Dahlem show List's attempt between 1833 and 1835 to interest the Prussian government in a program of railroad construction between Berlin and other important cities of Germany.—*Carl Mauelshagen.*

9991. PONICKE, HERBERT. *Die Reichenbacher Tuchmacherei und die Handelsbeziehungen der Tuchmacherzunft zu Böhmen und Süd- und Norddeutschland im 17. und 18. Jahrhundert.* [The Reichenbach textile industry and the trade relations of the clothmakers guild to Bohemia and South- and North-Germany during the 17th and 18th centuries.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächsische Gesch.* 49 (2) 1928: 231-244.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

9992. SCHNETZ, JOSEPH. *Untersuchungen zu Flussnamen Deutschlands.* 4a. *Nochmals die Mindel.* 5. *Gruppenbenennung bei Flüssen.* [Researches concerning the names of rivers in Germany. 4a. More concerning the Mindel. 5. Group naming of rivers.] *Zeitschr. f. Ortsnamenforschung.* 5(1) 1929: 52-57.—The name of the river Mindel is derived from the Celtic root *men* (clean). The change of *e* to *i* has come according to the rule of Celtic vowel change whereby *e* before *n* plus a closed vowel becomes *i*. The Germans therefore, must already have found the name of the river with the stem *mind* in it. Group naming or comparative naming is illustrated by such cases as Lohr and

Hafenlohr or the three Aurach rivers and the three Traubach streams. It indicates that the given geographical area where these group names are found was originally settled by one people or stock.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

9993. WALDMAN, MARK. *Goethe und das Jüdische.* [Goethe and Yiddish.] *Germanic Rev.* 4 (2) Apr. 1929: 123-130.—Although at the end of the 16th century the Jews in Germany spoke the same language as the Germans, they used in Goethe's time a mixture of German and Hebrew called Yiddish. Young Goethe at the age of 12 showed some interest in this language, and this was caused by a human skull located on the bridgehead at Frankfurt a/M. This skull belonged to a baker, named Milhfett, who, after leading an insurrection, had been captured and executed in 1616. During this revolt some 1,300 Jews were driven from the city and a few were killed. When Goethe saw this skull, his curiosity was aroused and he decided to investigate its history. He found an account of this persecution of the Jews written in Yiddish, and in order to gather more information he ventured into the Jewish quarter of the city. As his uncle, who was a lawyer, had had some Jewish clients, Goethe was received very cordially and consequently felt sympathetic towards the Jews. Having been invited to return, Goethe renewed his visits and in the course of time learned to speak Yiddish. He even attained considerable skill in writing it, as is proved by his *Directions for the study of Jewish-German.* This contains a number of rules which he had copied from a text book on Yiddish by the theologian Koch. Goethe took lessons in this language from a sergeant of Jewish descent who often brought messages to Count Thorane, then living in Goethe's house. Though Jews were not allowed to teach, it seems that this man was either a convert or the son of a convert, and thus could give instructions to the young boy. As a result of this we find the "Judenpredigt" published in 1856 in the Weimar Sunday paper No. 40. This was considered a malicious jest but seems to be just a humorous piece. Later, while studying English, Goethe conceived the idea of co-ordinating all the languages he knew and he wrote a *Novel in letters* which was composed of the correspondence of six brothers living in different parts of the world to their sister. The youngest of these was to write in Yiddish, whereas the others should use Latin, Greek, English, French, and German, each according to his occupation and place of residence. After Goethe had finished his law course, he practiced in Frankfurt, and, like his illustrious uncle, also handled cases for Jews; out of a total of 27 cases, there were 7 in which Goethe represented Jewish clients. The contact with this race had a certain influence on Goethe as is shown by his beautiful verses in Hebrew meter.—*P. E. Gropp.*

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 9903, 9991)

9994. SCHWARZ, ERNST. *Zur Geschichte der deutsch-tschechischen Ortsnamenbeziehungen.* [The relations between German and Czech place names.] *Zeitschr. f. Ortsnamenforschung.* 5(1) 1929: 25-43.—Czech place names containing the letter *g* reveal the existence of old German settlements. The Germans however, seemed to have settled there only towards the close of the 12th century shortly before the Czech vowel change of *g* to *h* became definitely established.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

## SWITZERLAND

9995. GUINAUDEAU, O. *La Suisse au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle: les liens spirituels entre Suisses.* [Switzerland in the 18th century: spiritual bonds among the Swiss.] *Rev. de Litt. Compar.* 9 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929:



223-260.—Spiritual unity among the Swiss, the result of the determination of numbers of Swiss "patriots" throughout the 18th century, preceded the political unity of the 19th century. After the close of the Middle Ages, powerful disintegrating forces had practically wrecked the Swiss Confederation—foreign gold paid to Swiss mercenaries, flattering eulogies heaped upon them, a growing self-conceit resulting from the feeling that the Swiss were rich and powerful and the arbiters of the destinies of Europe, and finally, the religious issue. The intellectuals of the 18th century who hoped to recreate a feeling of Swiss unity were greatly influenced by English philosophers and poets. The great contribution of Haller to the formation of a national spirit was his poem, *Die Alpen*, in which he made known their own country to the Swiss. Another advance was made when Bodmer attempted to create a public among his Latin compatriots for the Teutonic Haller. The foundation by Bodmer of a club and a *Revue* to promote Swiss

studies brought about him a number of young enthusiastic Swiss intellectuals. Imitation of the French was frowned upon. The age of William Tell was glorified as the golden period in Swiss history. The study of medieval history and especially medieval poetry was furthered by Bodmer and Bretinger.. The cohesive force of a national education was realized, and these "patriots" made noteworthy contributions to educational theory. In fact, many of the ideas of Rousseau's *Émile* can be found in the writings of this older group of Swiss "patriots," but Rousseau, despite his lack of originality, made a greater appeal to the Swiss. The *Société helvétique*, founded in 1762, though unsuccessful in the political field, did succeed in creating interest both in economic independence for Switzerland and in national education. By 1785 the spiritual links were forged firmly enough to withstand the shock of the French Revolution.—H. P. Lattin.

## SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 9892, 9942, 10195, 10769, 10836, 11001)

9996. BECK, RICHARD. Gisli Brynjúlfsson. An Icelandic imitator of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." *Jour. Engl. & Germanic Phil.* 28 (2) Apr. 1929: 220-237. —Brynjúlfsson, in his *Faraldar* (*Wanderer*), 1846, appears as the first conscious imitator of Byron in Iceland. His prototype, in part, is Childe Harold. The hero, imbued with longing for freedom, is afflicted with the typical *Weltschmerz*. Disillusioned in his imaginings he seeks the fate of a hero in strife. The golden dream over, and with emptiness in his soul he dies from a fatal wound on foreign soil. Other poems exhibit Byronic melancholy. Noteworthy is the poet's interest in the contemporary liberal movements in France, Hungary, and Ireland. Byronists may note an unknown poem, *The Conquest*, (1828), which Brynjúlfsson translated and published in the *Nordurljari* (1848).—J. F. L. Raschen.

9997. BRODERIUS, JOHN R. German folk-songs in Sweden. *Philol. Quart.* 8 (2) Apr. 1929: 157-164.—An analysis of 42 Swedish and German folk-songs indicates that the number of songs common to both is not as large as sometimes has been supposed. Only from 20 to 27 songs can be considered common to the people of both countries. Each one of the 42 songs is analyzed separately.—Oscar J. Falnes.

9998. FORSSBERG, EINAR. Sveriges accession till den heliga alliansen. [Swedish accession to the to the Holy Alliance.] *Hist. Tidskr. (Stockholm)*. 48 (2) 1928: 156-184.—On the basis of available printed contemporary sources and MS material in Stockholm, the author discusses Russia's Turkish policy after the Congress of Vienna and the attitude of the Turks towards the Holy Alliance, which they had not been invited to join. Turks, Austrians, and others feared that behind the pious phrases of the Tsar lurked a desire to partition the Ottoman Empire. Russia's finances made such a war difficult, and the attitude of England and Austria made it impossible. The development of the Tsar's feeling that he was the protector of Europe is traced in some detail; Mme. Krüdner and her fellow mystics no doubt stimulated rather than originated the idea of the Holy Alliance, and the German philosopher, Franz Bader, may have helped promote the idea. The reception accorded the Holy Alliance after its unexpected publication in the European press by the Tsar varied from open hostility (Metternich) to genuine approval (Münster); Constantinople saw the possibility of a new crusade. Sweden was invited by Russia to join, May 12, 1816, and the united Swedish-Norwegian council gave its assent on May 21. Prussia's

invitation to join was delayed until April, 1817. Swedish opinion was mainly anti-Russian; but the historian Gijer showed enthusiasm at first, in contrast with Tegner. The question of the distribution of the Danish-Norwegian debt was acute at this time; Charles John (Bernadotte), Crown Prince of Sweden, felt the need for support of the Norwegian position from the outside, as Denmark's protests against the Norwegian proposals had thrown the matter into the hands of the Powers. On this point Denmark had managed to secure Prussia's support, and the west European states were prepared to ask Sweden to assume responsibility for the Norwegian debt. Tsar Alexander's support of Charles John's position therefore became valuable to Sweden, though the Tsar showed little inclination to intervene actively. It helps to explain Swedish acceptance in May, 1817, of the invitation to join the Holy Alliance.—Waldemar Westergaard.

9999. OPFFER, FREDERIK. Historic towns of Denmark: Kjöge. *Amer.-Scandinav. Rev.* 17 (3) Mar. 1929: 157-161.—Kjöge is of historical interest because it is one of the oldest towns in Denmark and the one besides Ribe where 16th century streets and houses are still preserved.—H. S. Commager.

10000. RHODIN, JOHN G. A. Christofer Polhammar, ennobled Polhem: The Archimedes of the North, 1661-1751. *Newcomen Soc. for the Study of the History of Engin. & Technol., Trans.* (1926-1927). 7 1928: 17-23.—Erick Dahlberg, who published his *Suecia antiqua et hodierna* in 1701, and Christofer Polhammar were the two great Swedish engineers of the late 17th century. The latter began as a clerk to Vausta and Follnas estates in Sudermania, entered Upsala university, and was later appointed mining engineer at Stova Kopparberget, the famous copper mine. In 1694 he improved the derricks and designed new water driven headgear for haulage; about 1710, his elevating screw for cannon brought attention of the government. He was made assessor in the Board of Trade and in 1714 at the age of 53 ennobled with name of Polhem. Later he built dock gates at the naval port of Karlskrona and the old lock at Stockholm—uniting Malar Lake with the Baltic, and undertook to construct a system of locks to make the Trolhatten waterfalls passable, for which his plan was remarkable but never carried out. His "patriotic testament," finished in 1746 and published in 1761, contains descriptions of many of his inventions; among them was the great rolling mill at Stjærnsund for plates and bar iron.



His work is scarcely known in Sweden; Linnaeus grew to monopolize all the fame of the period.—*E. Cole.*

10001. SUNDBY-HANSEN, H. Norway's industries: III The fisheries. *Amer.-Scandinavian Rev.* 17(4) Apr. 1929: 230-236.—The importance of the fishing industry has been maintained unimpaired from earliest times, and it assumes a cultural significance because it has permeated the folk-lore and literature of the Norwegian people. In the Middle Ages Norway

exported largely to England, France, and Spain; this trade reached its height in the 13th century. Thereafter the Hanseatic League secured control of the Norwegian fisheries. In 1919 there were 109,764 fishermen in the country, carrying on the industry in some 17,000 boats. The chief items in the fisheries are cod and herring, largely exported to Southern Europe. In 1916 the export value of fish and fish products reached 320,000,000 kroner.—*H. S. Commager.*

## NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 9578, 9589, 9826, 9893, 9902, 9966)

### RUSSIA

(See also Entry 9969)

10002. STEINBERG, J. N. Der Cholem fun der Grindungs Versammlung. [The dream of the Constituent Assembly.] *Zukunft.* 34(4) Apr. 1929: 235-244.—The first Commissar of Justice and one of the leaders of the left social-revolutionaries describes the dispersal of the Russian Constituent Assembly and the attitude of the members of his party. When on Nov. 12, 1917, the delegates to the Constituent Assembly were elected, they were faced with the new situation created by the Bolshevik revolt of Oct. 27. The moderate socialists waited for the convocation of the assembly with the frank hope that it would effect the overthrow of the Soviets, the Bolsheviks nurtured a secret desire to kill it before it started functioning, and midway stood the party of the left Social Revolutionaries who, striving for a working agreement between the two powers, waited with a determined calmness. At the night session of the Central Council of Soldiers and Workmen on Dec. 1, the government presented a decree calling for the arrest and prosecution by the revolutionary tribunal of all the leaders of the Constitutional Democrat party as enemies of the people. The left Social Revolutionaries seeing in that a foreshadowing of a coming terror and above all a direct blow at the Assembly, objected strenuously, but Lenin declared that the Constitutional Democrat party was the political staff of the capitalists and of the counter revolution and for their treason there was but one answer—prison, and he was supported by the majority of the council in this view. When the Assembly was finally convened, on Jan. 5, 1918, the Bolshevik Uritzky, chairman of the arrangement committee, systematically organized a guard for the Assembly consisting of the most violent revolutionary elements of the Kronstadt and Helsingfors sailors, and likewise managed to pack the galleries with Bolshevik supporters. Sverdlov, in the name of the government, opened the session, reading the government declaration, a document modeled, in form, after the French Declaration of the Rights of Man, but in content more of a social-revolutionary program for the proletariat. Burkharin in the name of the Bolshevik delegates demanded an immediate declaration in favor of the Soviet government. Steinberg, on behalf of the left Social Revolutionaries sought a compromise by calling for the consideration of the government declaration as the first order of business. The right majority, however, decided to ignore the government completely and as a result first the Bolsheviks and later the left Social Revolutionaries left the hall. The next day, by an order of the government, the assembly was dispersed.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

10003. STEKLOV, J. Стеклов, И. Г. Чернышевский и революционное движение 60-х. [I. G. Chernyshevsky and the revolutionary movement in the sixties.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии.* 27(3) 1928: 173-211. Chernyshevsky was the leader

and the inspiring source of the revolutionary spirit in the sixties. His influence reached not only the most remote and obscure regions in Russia, but it overflowed the boundries of his country. The first socialists in the Balkans sought their intellectual inspiration in his writings and the creator of French communism, Jules Guesde, declared that he came to Marxism through Chernyshevsky. Studying the history of the secret societies, the revolutionary literature, journals, pamphlets, and proclamations of the sixties, the author considers Chernyshevsky as the father of the bolshevik tactics, and refutes Pokrovsky's thesis which ascribes to Chernyshevsky the origin of Menshevism.—*O. Eisenberg.*

### POLAND

(See also Entries 9145, 9266, 9931, 9969, 10793)

10004. DUVAL, MAURICE. Mickiewicz. L'homme et le penseur. [Mickiewicz: The man and his thought.] *Mercure de France.* 211(741) May 1, 1929: 513-532.—Adam Mickiewicz was a versatile genius of the highest order, a thinker, poet, journalist, and professor. He perceived the essence of truth and beauty and explained the intricate phenomena of life on no mere rationalist and scientific basis but by a spontaneous intuition born of spiritual insight. For him moral truths were more significant than mathematical formulas. The perfection of the intellect alone can not produce a sound civilization. Emphasis on the moral regeneration of the individual is necessary for the progress of humanity.—*Frank Nowak.*

10005. LAEUVEN, HAROLD. Die geschichtlichen Kräfte Polens und ihre Richtung in der Gegenwart. [The historic might of Poland and its present aims.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 60(4) 1929: 193-207.—Poland's dissolution was due to a series of weaknesses including: the absence of a political nucleus in the central part of the state, most of its great rulers having come from the border districts; the inability to absorb the Eastern and Western cultures which it embraced within its geographic boundaries; the extreme individualism of the Poles, and the absence of any cementing tie save a common love for Polish soil; and the check to the growth of new ideas of statehood, caused by the Jesuit's victory over the Protestants. Moreover, the country's partition in the 18th century was due, not so much to the land hunger of its neighbors, as to their desire to stamp out this breeding place of revolutions. At present, the Poles are aiming to re-establish their ancient might by re-incorporating East Prussia, Lithuania, and the Ukraine within their borders. Under Pilsudski's leadership Poland is trying to convince the East Prussians and Danzigers of their economic dependence upon the Polish hinterland, while at the same time it continues to hint to Lithuania that a re-union of the two countries is inevitable. Poland is also keeping in touch with the Polonophiles in the Ukraine. It is up to Germany, therefore, to meet the Polish activities with equally skillful propaganda aimed at restricting



further Polish territorial development. Poland must never be permitted to overshadow Central Europe in world affairs.—*Walter C. Langsam.*

**10006. LUNINSKI, ERNEST.** The press in Poland. *Poland* (N. Y.). 10(3) Mar. 1929: 170-173; 223-224.—The first Polish journals were printed in Latin in the 16th century, and the newspapers from that time to the present form a valuable source for the cultural and political history of Poland. After the partition of the kingdom (1772-1795), and especially in Russian Poland in the 19th century, it was the peculiar task of the journalists to keep alive the Polish national spirit and the Polish language, a task which occupied many of the greatest writers of that nation, and gave to the press a unique position in the history of the country.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

**10007. MONTFORT, HENRI de.** Mickiewicz en France avant 1830. [Mickiewicz in France before 1830.] *Rev. Bleue.* 67(10) May 18, 1929: 295-297.—One of the patriotic Poles who took refuge in France after the unsuccessful revolution of 1830-31 was the great poet, Adam Mickiewicz. He arrived in Paris in June, 1832. Unlike many Polish men of letters, however, he was not entirely unknown in France when he arrived, for his works, especially his *Sonnets from the Crimea* and *Konrad Wallenrod*, had been made known to French readers through the columns of the *Journal des Débats* and the *Revue Encyclopédique*. Marc-Antoine Jullien de Paris, who had played an active part in the French Revolution, and who was undoubtedly as much interested in Mickiewicz for his national liberalism as for his literary genius, was editor of the *Revue Encyclo-*

*pédique*. Only the absorption of the public interest in the stirring events of 1830-31 prevented Mickiewicz from being even more widely known.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

**10008. PERRIER, MARTIAL.** André Towianski et son influence sur Mickiewicz. [Andrew Towianski and his influence on Mickiewicz.] *Mercur de France.* 211(741) May 1, 1929: 579-595.—Towianski, a fellow student of Mickiewicz at the University of Vilno in 1828, traveled extensively about Europe between the years 1833 and 1848. As a mystic, reformer, and evangelist he was very popular in France especially among the Polish exiles in Paris. Announcing himself as the Messiah he predicted the resurrection of Poland. His friendship with Mickiewicz, who symbolized the aspirations of the Polish nation, brought him great prestige. This curious friendship with the great poet of Poland resulted from a mutual admiration for France and Napoleon and from a curious incident which seemed to convince Mickiewicz that Towianski possessed supernatural powers. One day Towianski called on the mentally deranged wife of the poet and miraculously cured her of her mental disease. Henceforth his influence over the poet was profound. The admirers of Towianski hailed him as a modern saint, while his enemies denounced him as an imposter and traitor. He alienated the patriots by counselling submission to Russia during the insurrection of 1831 while at the same time he carried on secret negotiations with the entourage of the Tsar of Russia.—*Frank Nowak.*

**10009. ZALESKI, Z. L.** Adam Mickiewicz. *Rev. de Paris.* 36(9) May 1, 1929: 176-189.—*Frank Nowak.*

## NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 8121, 8541, 9902, 9972, 9998, 10003, 10216, 10714, 10914)

**10010. KAN'ÂN, ṬAWFIQ.** Al-awliya' fi falastin. [Saint worship in Palestine.] *Al-Kulliyah.* 15(4) May 1929: 241-251.—A large number of the trees, springs, caves, and rocks held sacred today by the Moslems and Christians of Palestine and associated by them with Moslem and Christian stories go back to Hebrew and Canaanite origins. Cf. Joshua 15:7; Exodus 3:2; I Sam. 7:12, etc. A survey of the modern shrines in 26 villages in the district of Jerusalem shows that 70% of those shrines stand on summits of mountain or hills, 24% on slopes of mountains, and 5% only in valleys and plains. These shrines, therefore, represent the survival of the Hebrew "high places" which superseded the Canaanite high places (Numbers 33:52; Deut. 12:2). Of the 583 shrines investigated by the author, 60% have big trees standing by them; most of the rest had once upon a time trees which have since died. The walls of many of the shrines are decorated with pictures illustrating the human hand, the snake, and branches of the palm tree. The Moslem peasant calls the hand "the hand of Fātimah," and the Christian, "the hand of Virgin Mary." But the origin of this illustration should be sought in Assyro-Babylonian mythology where the hand is the symbol of the pleiades. The part which the snake played in early Hebrew worship is well preserved in the Old Testament. As for the palm tree it has always stood in the mind of the ancient peoples for "the tree of life" and as an emblem of victory. In the neighborhood of Beisan is a Moslem saint known by the name of "al-Shaykh Rihab" which is nothing but a corruption of the name of the Canaanite city, Rehob, destroyed in the 11th century B.C. In "al-Shaykh 'Ajlūn" to the southwest of Hebron, we have the survival of another ancient Canaanite town, Eglon. Modern Moslem tradition has preserved nothing regarding the histories and lives or these saints beyond stories of miracles performed by them.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

**10011. MAHMOUD MOHAMED EL-DARWISH.** Analysis of some estimates of the population of Egypt before the 19th century. *L'Égypte Contemp.* 20(113) May 1929: 272-286.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

**10012. REPOULES, EMMANUEL.** Ἀπὸ τὸ ἀρχεῖον τοῦ Εὐμανουὴλ Ρεπούλην. [From the archives of Emmanuel Repoules.] Ἐλευθερον Βῆμα. [*Eleutheron Bema.*] May 1929: 26-30.—On the 10th anniversary of the Greek occupation of Smyrna, the Athenian journal, *Eleutheron Bema*, published extracts relating thereto from the archives of the late Emmanuel Repoules, then vice-president of the government during Venizelos' absence at the Paris Conference. These hitherto unpublished documents consist of 11 confidential telegrams from Venizelos, 2 from Repoules, and 2 from Captain Mavroudes between May 6, and 16, 1919. The early telegrams announce the decision of Wilson, Lloyd George, and Clemenceau to entrust Greece with the occupation of Smyrna and give orders for collecting the necessary transports and for sending Stergiades as political advisor. There follow the orders to General Paraskevopoulos to disembark there, the proclamation by the Premier to the division entrusted with the task, and announcement of the Greek landing on May 15, the Premier's congratulations to Admiral Kountouriotis, and his proclamation to the Greeks of Smyrna. Then comes Captain Mavroudes' messages, relating the Turkish attack upon the Greek forces, accusing the Italians of exciting the Turks, and asking for reinforcements. The last document is Venizelos' telegram for Stergiades, containing the phrase: "I never passed a day of greater agony than when I was informed how the occupation took place."—*W. Miller.*

**10013. RUPPIN, ARTHUR.** The acquisition of the Emek. *New Palestine.* 16(16-17) Apr. 26-May 3, 1929: 358-360.—The fertility of the land in the Emek Jezreel and in the Plain of Aeco, as well as the possi-



bility of purchasing large stretches of land from a single owner, early attracted the attention of the Zionist leaders. In 1891 Joshua Hankin negotiated for the purchase of 160,000 dunam at 15 fr. a dunam, but an order of the Turkish government prohibiting the further immigration of Russian Jews, caused the failure of the project. The first actual purchase was made in 1910 and from that time until 1928, 225,000 dunam in the Emek and 65,000 dunam in the Plain of Acco were bought. Colonization work was concentrated here more than on the coast because large tracts were available for purchase and because on the coast colonization must be based principally on the cultivation of oranges, which involved a six year wait for profits, whereas here general agriculture and dairying afforded the best opportunity. As a result of these purchases the Jews have, for the first time, come to constitute a majority of the agricultural population of a considerable area, and the Jewish National Fund is assured of a lasting influence upon the development of Haifa.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

10014. THEOTOKES, SPYRIDON. 'Ο κόμης Καποδίστριας καὶ ὁ ὑποψήφιος Βασιλεὺς τῆς Ἑλλάδος. [Count

Capo d'Istria and the candidate for the Greek throne.] *Ἑστία*. [*Hestia*.] May 1929: 8-16, 18-19.—The keeper of the Corfiote archives publishes a second instalment of the correspondence between Capo d'Istria and Prince Leopold of Coburg (afterwards King Leopold I of the Belgians, and then candidate for the Greek throne). The Swiss Philhellene, Eynard, in two letters in 1829 describes the candidate's character and assures Capo d'Istria that the prince would retain him as adviser; in others of 1830, he announces Leopold's acceptance on condition of union with Crete, describes an audience with Charles X, and criticizes Leopold's withdrawal of his candidacy on the ground of Capo d'Istria's discouraging reports upon the Greek situation. He complains of Leopold's indecision, urges the dispatch of money, suggests the purchase of Alkarnania, Crete, and Samos, and thinks that the prospect of the Belgian throne was Leopold's motive for withdrawal and Capo d'Istria's letters only an excuse. He informs the latter of the continual complaints against him by persons returning from Greece.—*William Miller.*

## INDIA

(See also Entry 10694)

10015. BENERJI, BRAJENDRANATH. Rammohun Roy's political mission to England. *Modern Rev.* 45 (1) Jan. 1929: 18-21.—Rammohun's visit to England as the accredited *elchi* (ambassador) of Akbar Shah II arose from a dispute between the Mughal Padishah and the East India Company on the assignment of the revenue of certain *Mahals* on the Jumna for the support of the royal household. The whole of the revenue was assigned, but a minimum was specified "whether the whole of the amount is or is not collected from the Khalsah lands." The collections improved materially, but no revision was made of the fixed minimum. Repeated protests had no effect, so Akbar Shah decided to send Rammohun to Great Britain to obtain redress. He sailed Nov. 15, 1830, as a private individual, owing to fear of the *elchi's* obstruction, arriving in London Apr. 8, 1831. Before presenting his letters to the King, Rammohun appealed to the Company; on June 25, 1831, he addressed a letter (quoted *in extenso*) to the chairman and deputy chairman of the East India Company. Again on Sep. 6, 1831, he addressed them (letter quoted) proving his right to be regarded as an ambassador. He was presented to King William IV on Sep. 7, 1831, by Sir Charles Grant. The directors referred the papers back to the board of control, stating that they "were willing to increase the king's stipend to 15 lakhs but only through the medium of the local government." Against this attempt to ignore his status as a royal envoy, Rammohun again protested to Sir Charles Grant (letters quoted *in extenso*).—*F. W. Buckler.*

10016. BESSON, MAURICE. Le général comte de Boigne. [General Count de Boigne, French adventurer in India.] *Rev. de l'Hist. des Colonies Françaises.* 17 (3) May-June, 1929: 251-294.—Charles Benoît Le Borgne was born in Chambéry, the son of a furrier in comfortable circumstances, near the middle of the 18th century. Following a series of escapades, his father purchased a commission in the French army for him, and he was stationed in the Ile de France (Mauritius) for two years. This gave him a keen interest in the east, and, after his return to France, he entered Russian service as Captain in a military force operating among the Greeks. He was taken prisoner by the Ottomans, secured his release, and went to Smyrna whence he set out for Bagdad. When marauding parties put an end to his hopes of reaching this

Moslem metropolis, he returned to Smyrna, set sail for Suez, was shipwrecked off Egypt, and finally secured passage for Madras on a British East India Company vessel, arriving in 1778. With his wide experience, he soon secured command of one of the corporation's sepoy armies, distinguished himself, was engaged by the famous Sindhia, who was capitalizing the break-up of the Mogul Empire by seizing control of extensive regions, to command his forces as general, and rose to greatness under him. Investing his capital in commerce de Boigne became enormously wealthy, but re-entered Sindhia's service when the latter's position was menaced re-established him on his throne and became the most influential personage at his court. Following the ruler's death, he returned to Europe in 1796 and became a conspicuous figure among the émigrés in London. His fortune of more than a quarter of a million pounds sterling was converted into British government bonds, he married a daughter of the Marquis d'Osmond but gained little happiness thereby and, at the close of the Napoleonic wars, he purchased an estate in the environs of Chambéry where he lived until his death in 1830, endearing himself to the townsmen by his lavish charity.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

10017. HARIHAR DAS. The mission of George Weldon and Abraham Navarro to the court of Aurangzeb. *Indian Antiquary.* 58 (727) Apr. 1929: 69-74.—During the latter part of the 17th century the English East India Company, fared ill in its commercial prosperity because, on the one hand, the Mughul emperor Aurangzeb and his vassals demanded exorbitant returns for trading privileges, on the other stifling European competition and interlopers drained its resources heavily. The company invoked the assistance of the directors in England, and Sir Josiah Child, chairman of the company, devised three remedial measures: (a) the transfer of the company's chief station from Surat to Bombay, which as a "sovereign possession" would be immune from Mughul exactions; (b) the fortification of the west coast settlements "to avoid surprises," and (c) the fitting out of a squadron to relieve the settlement in the Bay of Bengal. But when the squadron besieged Chittagong, it was repulsed with loss. Meanwhile Sir John Child, the governor of Bombay, issued an ultimatum to Mukhtar Khan, the Mughul governor of Surat, demanding reparations for injuries sustained. Receiving



no reply the English captured certain Mughul ships and brought them to Bombay as prize. The Khan immediately declared war, attacked Bombay, recovered his ships, and blockaded Sir John. Although the Indian Raja Sambhuji was helping him, victory seemed impossible. Sir John therefore wrote to Aurangzeb intimating his will to peace; the emperor, reluctant at first, yielded to the persuasions of the Indian merchants, and to the prospects of the revenue from the English trade. The company appointed three envoys: George Weldon, Barker Hibbins, and Abraham Navarro, to conclude a treaty with instructions that Mughul ships, money, and goods under English custody would be delivered provided a reciprocal treatment was accorded the English along with a new charter which would entitle the company to free trade in the Mughul kingdom with a 2% customs duty. The respective representatives met on the neutral territory of Daman under the auspices of the Portuguese and the conference began. A rupture of negotiations was avoided only by a timely change in Aurangzeb's gubernatorial choice for Surat: the Khan was replaced by I'timad, who was friendly to the English, and at his suggestion two men were sent with worthy presents to the court of Aurangzeb to pray for pardon. Afterwards the conference was resumed at Bassein and the affairs were adjusted.—*C. Joseph Chacko*.

**10018. RAU, B. RAMCHANDRA.** Early bank note issues and their lessons. *Calcutta Rev.* 30 (3) Mar. 1929: 295-317.—Although almost all the European banks established in India prior to 1833, as well as a considerable number of those established after that date, enjoyed the privilege of note-issue, the amount of bank paper in circulation before the enactment of the Paper Currency Act of 1861 was relatively small. Even the Presidency Banks (of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras) had at that date an actual total issue of only £3,317,000. The failure of the Presidency Bank notes to achieve popularity may be attributed to the fact that their

smallest denomination was Rs. 10. In the case of the non-Presidency Banks, which issued notes as small as Rs. 4 and Rs. 8, various obstacles prevented their notes from becoming an important supplement to the stock of metallic currency. Chief of these obstacles were: the absence of facilities for redemption away from the home office, the refusal of the various issuing banks to consider as cash the notes of their rivals, the government's refusal to treat bank notes as legal tender, and the failure of the people to appreciate the advantages of the new currency. Some trouble also resulted from the fact that the early notes were easily counterfeited.—*G. N. Steiger*.

**10019. UNSIGNED.** État de comparaison des dépenses générales du Bengale en 1768-1769 et 1755-1756. [A comparison of the general expenditures of Bengal in 1768-1769 and 1755-1756.] *Rev. de l'Hist. des Colonies Françaises.* 17 (3) May-Jun. 1929: 300-301.—The cost of maintaining the factories in Chandarnagar and its environs and the fleet in their vicinity ran to 535,757 rupees in 1755-1756, before the breaking of French power in the peninsula, as against 459,560 rupees in 1768-1769, when the French had been reduced to the position of mere traders.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

**10020. UNSIGNED.** La campagne de la Pérouse dans l'Inde. [La Pérouse's campaign in India.] *Rev. de l'Hist. des Colonies Françaises.* 17 (3) May-Jun. 1929: 301-306.—La Pérouse's fame rests primarily upon his ill-fated search for the Northwest Passage from the Pacific side and his charting of northwest Pacific waters between 1785 and 1788. It is sometimes forgotten that he played a role of considerable importance along the Coromandel and Malabar coasts in 1774 and along the eastern shore of Canada and in the Hudson Bay country during the American Revolution. These exploits are of a most romantic nature and the document here presented gives the intrepid mariner's own account of his career in India.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

## AFRICA

(See Entries 9625, 9638, 9640, 9802, 9970, 10069, 10148)

## UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 9547, 9548, 9553, 9554, 9613, 9776, 9864, 9866, 9867, 9873, 9877, 9878, 9880, 9881, 9884, 9885, 9886, 9942, 9949, 10110, 10111, 10632, 10633, 10641, 10646, 10652, 10680, 10731, 10739, 10761, 10815, 11037)

**10021. ANDERSON, MARY F.** The old brick Capitol, Washington, D. C. *Americana.* 23 (2) Apr. 1929: 162-168.—The building which housed Congress after the Capitol was burned in the War of 1812 will be demolished to make way for the new Supreme Court Building. This old brick structure was used before the Civil War as a hotel for senators and congressmen, during the war as a federal prison, for a time as a private residence, and since 1921 as the headquarters of the National Woman's Party. The site originally known as Jenkins Hill is part of the tract at one time owned by Robert Morris.—*E. Cole*.

**10022. AUSTIN, WARREN.** The Concord school of philosophy. *New England Quart.* 2 (2) Apr. 1929: 199-233.—An account of "one of the most interesting experiments in adult education ever attempted, carried on during the summers 1879-1888."—*A. B. Forbes*.

**10023. BARKER, CHARLES R.** The Gulph mill. *Pennsylvania Mag. of Hist. & Biography.* 53 Apr. 1929: 168-183.—The story of a famous mill in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.—*W. F. Dunaway*.

**10024. BARR, STRINGFELLOW.** The uncultured South. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 5 (2) Apr. 1929: 192-200.—Before the Civil War, the North dreaded and vilified

the Southern system. After the Civil War, however, the North began to show sympathy toward the "licked" South; and gradually a romantic and glamorous picture of the cultured South developed in the minds of Northerners and Americans in general. Then came, and are continuing to come, the "de-bunkers," those who let fall upon shocked though interested ears the question, "Is the culture of the Old South a myth?" The planters, economically, and to a far greater extent, socially, remained colonials long after the American Revolution. They were part of the same cultural complex as Europe. The essence of the Old South was a spirit of aristocracy. This resulted from the belief of cultured Southerners in the worth-whileness of intangible values—courage in men, chastity in women, hatred of lying, scorn of greed, loyalty to one's superiors, fidelity to one's retainers, reticence in intimacy, grace in all things, and leisure as the basis of a life worth living. Through this exquisite sense of leisure, the planters developed the arts of the Old South—manners, hospitality, and good conversation. The successive attitudes of the North toward the South have been the result of the cleavage between the democratic and the aristocratic sets of values.—*R. H. Taylor*.



10025. BARTON, W. H. Is Lincoln among the aristocrats? *Jour. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 22 (1) Apr. 1929: 65-78.—The article is essentially a summary of Barton's *The Lineage of Lincoln*. The answer to the query in the title is contained in the evidence that the Hankses intermarried with the Lees.—*Fred A. Shannon*.

10026. BOYD, THOMAS. Mad Anthony Wayne. *Scribner's* 85 (3) Mar. 1929: 273-287; (4) Apr. 1929: 426-439; (5) May 1929: 554-562; (6) Jun. 1929: 667-686; 86 (1) Jul. 1929: 61-77.—Mad Anthony Wayne began his warlike career as a member of the Chester County Committee. Later he was called to Philadelphia as a member of the Provincial Committee of Safety, in which capacity he did yeoman service in drilling troops, gathering munitions, and inspiring the people. He was made commander of one of the four Pennsylvania battalions in 1776, getting his first taste of battle in Canada. It was in this campaign that he showed those qualities which gave him his name. He always preferred the attack, and was absolutely fearless. His men followed him without question, and Mad Anthony justified their confidence by always pulling them out of awkward situations. His superior abilities as a leader of small bands made it possible for him to take risks that would have been sheer folly in a less able leader. He proved himself again in the battle of Monmouth, but was denied the fruits of his really brilliant tactics by the cowardly retreat of General Charles Lee. Superseded shortly after this by Arthur St. Clair, he sulked in Philadelphia until called upon by Washington to take Stony Point. This almost impossible undertaking was accomplished by that same spirit which made him reply to the order, "General, I'll storm hell if you'll only plan it!" He was then sent to join Lafayette in the south, where he aided effectively in holding Cornwallis at Yorktown. After the Revolution he stayed in Pennsylvania until called upon to fight the Indians of the Northwest. As commander-in-chief of the American army (practically non-existent) he invaded the Indian territory, established several forts in the region, and finally defeated the braves. It was while taking over the forts ceded by England in the Jay treaty that blood poisoning set in as the result of a wound received before Yorktown and he died before reaching his home.—*Philip G. Davidson*.

10027. BROOKS, R. P. The industrialization of the South. *Univ. Georgia, Bureau of Business Research, Study* #1. Apr. 1929: pp. 20.—After a brief treatment of the physical and human resources of the ante-bellum South, this article attributes the relative backwardness of the section in developing manufactures to the absorption of the energies and available capital in cotton-raising with slave labor. Even so, considerable progress had been made in manufactures—especially in cotton milling—by 1860. Tables are given showing that while at the close of the ante-bellum period, the South had 38.7% of the population, she possessed only 22% of the manufacturing establishments; 16% of the capital so invested; 14% of the wages earned; and 15% of the total value of the products. The physical recovery from the destruction incident to the Civil War is placed at approximately 1880, tables and discussion supporting this view. The development of all manufacturing enterprises and of cotton milling specifically is traced to 1927. Perhaps the most striking statement made in the article is that despite the very rapid industrialization of the South during the past two or three decades, that section is now in about the same relative position as in 1880 with respect to the nation as a whole. A concluding section of the article elaborates the thought that the South needs, for many reasons, a larger measure of industrialization to remedy some of the economic evils that accompany an agricultural regime.—*R. P. Brooks*.

10028. BROWNE, C. A. An old Colonial manuscript volume relating to alchemy. *Jour. Chem. Educ.* 5 (12) Dec. 1928: 1583-1590.—The Massachusetts

Historical Society possesses a manuscript transcribed probably in the second half of the 16th century which is a collection of various English and Latin tracts on alchemy, and which belonged to John Winthrop, Jr., first Governor of Connecticut. It may have belonged originally to the alchemist and mystic, Dr. John Dee, for Winthrop owned several books from his library. This book contains some items not to be found in Asmole's *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum* (London, 1652), but which may have been included in the second volume of that collection which was never published. The manuscript has few embellishments,—only two pages of alchemistic diagrams. This was probably the first book on alchemy to reach America, and as such deserves careful examination and preservation.—*V. D. Harrington*.

10029. BURCH, ESTHER E. The sources of New England democracy. A controversial statement in Parrington's "Main currents in American thought." *Amer. Literature* 1 (2) May 1929: 115-130.—Parrington's contention that the democratic Lutheranism of the Pilgrims of Plymouth Plantation played an important role in the development of colonial Massachusetts is tested by an examination of the bibliography he cites for the relevant chapters of *The colonial mind* and by other secondary materials. The writer finds little evidence for Parrington's theory that Plymouth Plantation was influenced by an essentially democratic Lutheranism in contrast with the aristocratic Calvinism of Massachusetts Bay. It is suggested that the Pilgrims rather derived their church discipline from Calvinism, and that the influence of Plymouth on Massachusetts in this respect was much less marked than Parrington has maintained.—*Merle Curti*.

10030. CABOT, WILLIAM B. (Interview.) The meaning of Indian place names. *Rhode Island Hist. Soc. Coll.* 22 (2) Apr. 1929: 33-38.—The Indian meanings of a number of Rhode Island place names, including Aquidneck and Narragansett, are identified by a student of Algonquin.—*V. W. Crane*.

10031. CASENAVE. Les émigrés bonapartistes de 1815 aux États-Unis. [The Bonapartist émigrés of 1815 in the United States.] *Revue d'Hist. Diplom.* 43 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 131-154.—The role which Bonapartist émigrés in the United States played in filibustering in Latin America during the Latin American revolutions after 1815 alarmed French and Spanish authorities and occasioned embarrassment for the United States State Department. Uneasiness was occasioned particularly by a project of an émigré named Lakanal for the establishment of a *Confédération Napoléonienne* which was to aid revolutionaries in Mexico and to proclaim Joseph Bonaparte as king in that territory. In 1818 an unsuccessful attempt was made to settle a group of about 150 Bonapartists near Galveston, Texas, at a place which was to be named *champ d'asile*. Also in 1818 a party of emigrants organized by the *French Agricultural and Manufacturing Society* settled on the Tombigbee near Mobile and founded the villages of Demopolis and Aigleville. This party was allotted government lands but as their experiments in agriculture did not prove very successful many of the emigrants soon abandoned their holdings. The activities of the Bonapartist émigrés in the United States began to decline in 1818. Thereafter as regulations against Bonapartists were relaxed in France many returned to their native land.—*F. S. Rodkey*.

10032. CAULEY, T. J. Early meat packing plants in Texas. *Southwest. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 9 (4) Mar. 1929: 464-478.—Texas cattle were commercially unimportant until after the Civil War, in spite of a few sporadic efforts either to drive them to market or to pack the meat in salt brine. Vast increases of the herds during the course of the war led to a number of organized packing ventures in the late '60s—including both



salted and tinned meat. These operations were universally unsuccessful because of the lack of natural ice and the relatively late development of adequate railroad transportation to the large industrial centers. Most of the cattle were driven north over the plains to market, and the present packing industry of Texas did not originate until the large Chicago firms established branch plants after 1900.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

**10033. C[HAPIN], H. M.** Rhode Island's place in the history of naval signal flags. *Rhode Island Hist. Soc. Coll.* 22(2) Apr. 1929: 39-41.—The numerical signal code system was presented at Newport, Rhode Island, to Admiral Howe, who later introduced it into the British navy. Based on the French code, it was possibly derived from earlier observations of the French fleet in the same waters.—*V. W. Crane.*

**10034. C[HAPIN], H. M.** Was Claggett, the clock-maker, an engraver? *Rhode Island Hist. Soc. Coll.* 22(2) Apr. 1929: 41-45.—The question is answered affirmatively by comparing the lettering on one of William Claggett's clocks with the well-designed Rhode Island paper money of 1738 which he was employed to print. Other facts concerning Claggett as clock-maker, electrical experimenter, and friend of Franklin, are recalled.—*V. W. Crane.*

**10035. COLE, ARTHUR H.** Evolution of the foreign-exchange market of the United States. *Jour. Econ. & Business Hist.* 1(3) May 1929: 384-421.—"The foreign exchange market in the United States represents a specialization of business activities which was in origin an outgrowth of the trade between England and the colonies in the 18th century. It was then that colonial business men began to make fairly frequent use of bills of exchange on London, when they could not balance their accounts by shipments of goods to England. Dealings in exchange were simply transactions between merchant and merchant in the early period. Even at the close of the 18th century American merchants were selling exchange on London only as incident to their import and export trade. But by the 1830's the purchase and sale of bills had begun to grow into an independent and well-defined business. Merchant bankers specializing in foreign exchange had arisen; and commercial banks were then playing a significant part. Between the 1830's and the 1880's the business came wholly into professional hands. Documentary bills rather than clean bills had by that time become of first importance to the market and sight and cable drafts had been originated. By the 1880's, indeed, practically all the devices of the modern market had been developed. At this mature stage private bankers dominated in the exchange business."—*A. Rive.*

**10036. CONNELLEY, WILLIAM E. (ed.)** John McBee's account of the expedition of the Nineteenth Kansas. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 361-374.—*E. Cole.*

**10037. COOLIDGE, HAROLD JEFFERSON.** An American wedding journey in 1825. *Atlantic Monthly.* 143(3) Mar. 1929: 355-366.—Viewed from the southern eyes of Thomas Jefferson's grand-daughter, Eleanora Wayles (Randolph) Coolidge, a wedding journey from Monticello to Boston was an arduous undertaking. As revealed in a series of letters to her mother, slow coaches, bad roads, and crowded inns left her exhausted at the end of the five weeks' trip. The hustle and bustle of New York, the bareness of New England, and the inelegant though amiable nature of her husband's relations left her pining for the quiet and refined life of the old Virginia plantation. The only bright spot in an otherwise dreary experience was the meeting with her grandfather's old friend, General Lafayette, in New York.—*Philip Davidson, Jr.*

**10038. COYLE, EDITH WOODBURY.** The Quincy homestead. *Old-Time New England.* 19(4) Apr. 1929: 147-158.—The Quincy homestead at

Quincy, Massachusetts, was built by William Coddington about 1636 as a plain four-room house. It early went into the hands of the Quincy family, by whom it was remodeled and enlarged several times. The last and most important of these changes occurred in 1706 at the hands of Judge Edmund Quincy, who was the third of that name. The present house retains the form given to it at this time. In recent years it has been repaired and refurbished by the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames, and is now open to visitors. The article describes very briefly the architecture and furnishings, gives detailed drawing of the arrangement of both stories, and includes pictures of both the exterior and interior.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

**10039. FISHER, GEORGE J. B.** Trenton—the first American offensive. *Coast Artillery Jour.* 70(4) Apr. 1929: 336-345.—The fortnight following Christmas, 1776, saw the birth of American military power. The British in New Jersey controlled the connecting link between New England and the South. If New Jersey had been held by Howe, the campaign in upper New York in 1777 would have been unnecessary. British carelessness and Washington's skill turned this highway of communication over to America permanently, with overwhelming results on the final outcome of the war.—*Fred A. Shannon.*

**10040. FITZPATRICK, JOHN C.** George Washington and religion. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 15(1) Apr. 1929: 23-42.—In Washington's own writings there is plenty of evidence from which his attitude towards religion may be determined. According to this evidence, Washington was consistent and regular in his attendance at church and was assiduous in commanding general and regular attendance at divine services in the army. He respected, and emphatically sought respect for, the religious opinions and practices of others; he severely criticised manifestations of religious prejudice. A deep sense of the intervention of divine providence in the affairs of men and in the disposition of events found frequent expression in his life, and he had a clear idea that the cause of America depended greatly on the help of God. On many occasions he urged his soldiers to render thanks to God, to quit the "foolish and scandalous practice of profane swearing," and to live and act as Christian soldiers. He insisted upon the necessity of religion in the conduct of government. Soldier and man of faith to the last, he whispered in his final moments: "I am not afraid to go."—*F. A. Mullin.*

**10041. FORBES, HARRIETTE M.** Early portrait sculpture in New England. *Old-Time New England.* 19(4) Apr. 1929: 159-173.—Wood and stone carving in New England were well known arts in the 17th and 18th centuries, being first used for such articles as ship-heads, church pews, and gravestones. Prominent before the end of the 17th century were Edward Budd, the Robinsons, Richard Knight, and John Weld (who was responsible for the Massachusetts codfish). Early gravestones were decorated with conventional borders, faces, and coats-of-arms. The use of portraits on the stones began about 1720, and gradually grew in favor, particularly in the less urban districts. William Codner of Boston was the favorite pre-Revolutionary artist in this field. Pictures of 17 of these stone portraits are printed at the end of the article; with each reproduction is a brief biography of the subject, and a mention of the artist, wherever known.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

**10042. FOX, DIXON RYAN.** Burgoyne before and after Saratoga. *Quart. Jour. New York Hist. Assn.* 10(2) Apr. 1929: 128-137.—John Burgoyne prior to the American Revolution achieved military fame in the Spanish wars in which he rose to the rank of major-general. His interests, however, were never confined to military affairs alone, but embraced politics and literature as well. In the period of agitation preceding the



outbreak of the revolt in the colonies he steadfastly supported the ministry's policy of coercion and criticized those who opposed energetic measures. New York he considered the pivotal point in diplomacy or war as early as 1774. Its loss he attributed to mismanagement on the part of the royal governor whom he had hoped to succeed in office. When the war came he was with Gage in Boston chafing under the inactivity and incapacity of his superior. On his return to London in the autumn of 1775 he rendered reports on the situation in the colonies that were listened to with respect. It was he who recommended the invasions of New York from Canada, a proposal which won the approval of the king and his ministry and led to his appointment as leader of one of the ill-fated expeditions. For the failure at Saratoga Burgoyne shares responsibility with the ministry and the king. It can no longer be explained by the alleged moment of carelessness on the part of Lord George Germain. After Saratoga Burgoyne returned to England where for a time he was made the butt of hostile criticism. His military fame was never restored, but he achieved distinction in other fields, notably in literature. He also re-entered political life and was connected with such affairs as the Falkland Island controversy and the Warren Hastings trial. As an orator he "cut no mean figure." It is, however, as a playwright that he bulked largest in the years following Saratoga.—*Leo J. Meyer.*

10043. GILLESPIE, G. C. Seals. *Americana*. 23 (1) Jan. 1929: 20-25.—No seal was used on the Declaration of Independence because the states did not adopt one until 1782. The Secretary of State, as custodian of the seal, has power to affix it to those papers bearing the President's signature.—*E. Cole.*

10044. GOHDES, CLARENCE. Ethan Allen and his magnum opus. *Open Court*. 43 (874) Mar. 1929: 129-151.—Before the days of Thomas Jefferson and Tom Paine, free thought, stimulated by the works of Descartes, Locke, and Newton, had only a slight influence in America. The first important printed attack on Christianity through rationalistic argument was Ethan Allen's *Oracles of Reason*, published about 1785 at Bennington, Vermont, and it exemplifies the popular reaction against Puritanism. The work comprises a fairly complete system of natural religion, including discussions on the nature of God, creation and free will, based on logic and "conscious intuition," with attacks on the doctrines of the inspiration of the Scriptures, the possibility of miracles, and the atonement. The facts about Allen's early education and religious training are obscure. His rugged capacity for profanity of the most eloquent quality and his coarse frontier humor are illustrated by anecdotes and quotations from his own comments on the *Oracles*. Following these are excerpts from the serious criticisms of his work by Timothy Dwight and Jared Sparks, interspersed with satiric doggerel on the same subject by other hostile critics.—*P. S. Smith.*

10045. GOHDES, CLARENCE. Some remarks on Emerson's Divinity School address. *Amer. Lit.* 1 (1) Mar. 1929: 27-31.—An essay of the Reverend Samuel D. Robbins, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, in *The Boston Quarterly Review*, three months prior to Emerson's Divinity School address, so strikingly resembles it in thought and expression that, according to the writer, the Divinity School address must be regarded "as one of the concrete manifestations of a general attitude among Transcendentalists, and not as an extraordinary bit of spiritual pioneering." Other essays published in Boston during the same year that the Divinity School address was given support this thesis.—*Merle Curti.*

10046. GRAHAME, PAULINE. Some songs of long ago. *Palimpsest*. 10 Mar. 1929: 93-108.—Following a description of the "pleasant and unsophisticated institution known as the singing school" which flour-

ished in the Middle West during the seventies and eighties, many of the familiar songs of that period are mentioned and the words of some are reprinted.—*John E. Briggs.*

10047. GRAVES, RHODA FOX. President Monroe's visit to northern New York in the interests of national defense. *Quart. Jour. New York State Hist. Assn.* 10 (2) Apr. 1929: 119-127.—The article describes the journey made by President Monroe accompanied by General Joseph G. Swift and his private secretary, Mason, during the summer of 1817. After leaving Burlington, Vermont, on July 24 his party crossed Lake Champlain and travelled in successive stages from Vergennes to Fort Niagara inspecting the military facilities under the guidance of Major General Jacob Brown. From Fort Niagara the presidential party descended upon Detroit by water and then rapidly overland through Ohio to Washington which was reached on September 17. Throughout the trip the president was acclaimed with enthusiasm by the populace.—*Leo J. Meyer.*

10048. GREEN, ANNA M. Civil war public opinion of General Grant. *Jour. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 22 (1) Apr. 1929: 1-64.—Contemporary public estimate of Grant was based on his military record, personal characteristics, and relation to political affairs. The greatest factors in shaping public opinion were newspaper editorials, articles from war correspondents, and letters from soldiers, published or otherwise. Grant's earlier cloudy record was held against him rather generally until the close of the Vicksburg campaign. The tendency was to credit McClellan with the victory of Belmont, C. F. Smith with Fort Donelson, Buell or McClellan with Shiloh. Grant was left to shoulder the burden of all errors. He had not the confidence of Halleck, and but little from Lincoln and Stanton. Furthermore, he had virulent critics in Congress as well as in the public press. The appointment of Charles A. Dana as official observer of the Vicksburg campaign was in response to the public feeling of dissatisfaction. With the surrender of Vicksburg, press opinion coincided with popular approval in making of Grant the great hero of the war. Thereafter even the removal of McClellan, the erstwhile popular favorite, failed to create excitement. Even Halleck and Stanton were unable to secure their coveted monopoly of the glory. Yet doubt as to Grant's ability persisted among the die-hards at Washington. In 1864, Grant sank again in general esteem, a large group of level-headed persons feeling that his powers had been highly overrated. But, with the brighter outlook of the fall of 1864, confidence was again restored, and the surrender of Lee fixed Grant permanently as a military hero. As to personal characteristics, Welles seems to have characterized Grant best as to weaknesses, especially such traits as lack of discrimination in the choice of subordinates. Drunkenness was the charge most often raised, but testimony is conflicting, except for the two classic examples in the Vicksburg and Petersburg campaigns. As to politics, Grant was immune during the war, except for the scattering agitation for his candidacy for president in 1864. (Bibliography).—*Fred A. Shannon.*

10049. HAARDT, SARA. The etiquette of slavery. *Amer. Mercury*. 17 (65) May 1929: 34-42.—The nature of slavery in the South tended to develop an etiquette between master and servant. Among gentlemen, slaves were not sold except from extreme necessity. Prohibition of alienation after the war imposed much hardship. Certain of the domestic slaves possessed great authority. The mistress often had more influence over the Negroes than the master. Everywhere the dependence of master and mistress upon their servants caused the latter to usurp many privileges. Southern Negroes continue to exercise them. Class distinctions were enhanced by extreme subdivision of labor. Regard



for their immediate necessities largely explains the faithfulness of plantation slaves during the war. Class distinctions still prevail and render improbable a concerted Negro movement. The Negro with a view to his material advantage has always attempted to propitiate the white man.—*Herbert A. Kellar.*

**10050. HARMON, J. H., Jr.** The Negro as a local business man. *Jour. Negro Hist.* 14(2) Apr. 1929: 116-155.—The Negro in business is not a recent development. Exceptional slaves were frequently trained, privately, for special positions, and later, as free Negroes, used this training in businesses of their own. Examples are given of successful Negro business men and enterprises past and present, with an explanation of the failure of some and the present problems of existence of others.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

**10051. HAUBERG, JOHN H.** Black Hawk's Mississippi. *Jour. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 22(1) Apr. 1929: 93-163.—This diary of a week's vacation on the Upper Mississippi in the summer of 1928 is rich in retrospect on the Sacs and Foxes, the Black Hawk War, the antithetical characters of Keokuk and Black Hawk, and the swift decline of the nation they administered. The cruise of the *Catherine*, from Rock Island to Prairie du Chien, may serve as a model course in history given by an intelligent adult to boys of 12 to 15. Modern progress and surviving natural beauty are the background for a sympathetic survey of the Red Man's empire and its brave defenders. Nor is the White Man's part ignored, for many leaders in the Civil War were here given their baptism of fire.—*Louis Martin Sears.*

**10052. HAUGEN, NILS P.** Pioneer and political reminiscences. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 12(3) Mar. 1929: 271-299.—The views of Nils Haugen on taxation of railroads based on the full value of their property prevailed in Wisconsin. He advocated and secured the passage of the first successful income tax law in that state and set an example for the United States. At Governor Robert La Follette's request Haugen drafted the platform for the Republican Party in Wisconsin in 1904. Although a warm supporter of Senator La Follette, he considered the Senator too ambitious and impatient to reach the presidency for which he had a burning ambition. He advised La Follette to wait until the people called him, but such advice was unheeded. Being a poor loser, La Follette became a "carping critic" and refused to do teamwork in the Senate. He denounced bosses while he himself was a boss who discarded friends without scruple when they were in his way.—*W. E. Smith.*

**10053. HEATON, HERBERT.** The development of new countries, some comparisons. *Minnesota Hist.* 10(1) Mar. 1929: 3-25.—An examination of the development of the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa shows many resemblances and some contrasts. The history of all new countries has been predominantly economic; progress has depended on pushing back the frontier, finding minerals, discovering new areas for settlement, and seeking uses for regions or resources which at first seemed worthless: abundance of land or timber has always led to wasteful exploitation, and no new country thought of conservation till its natural resources were showing signs of exhaustion; scarcity of labor everywhere led to labor-saving devices and in agriculture to the "family farm" unit; large areas and variety of climate and resources made the aim of self-sufficiency seem not fantastic; transportation problems involved the covering of long distances; attempts to develop a national outlook were checked by bitter sectionalism, accentuated in some countries by racial differences; colonial grievances gave birth to national self-consciousness, to the demand for economic and political autonomy, to encouragement of manufactures and shipping,

and to gratification at the development of "home made" art and artists; democratic ideals were adopted, and insistence on popular education, equality of rights, and improved methods of ascertaining the "general will" was universal. The contrasts are quantitative—the difference between the population and productivity of the United States and that of equally large areas in Canada and Australia—but also qualitative. Populations range from the heterogeneity of the United States to the British homogeneity of Australasia; outlooks from the individualism and weak labor organization of North America to the collectivism, equalitarianism, and strong labor organization of the antipodes. Australia drew the population that gave it its social orientation from the European malcontents of the mid-19th century; but if there had been good free or cheap land for them Australia's history might have been very different.—*H. Heaton.*

**10054. INGRAHAM, CHAS. A.** A rare river to fame unknown. *Americana.* 23(2) Apr. 1929: 148-161.—The Battenkill of upper New York and Vermont has been the scene of many significant historical events.—*E. Cole.*

**10055. INSH, G. P.** Arrival of the Cardross settlers. *South Carolina Hist. & Geneal. Mag.* 30(2) Apr. 1929: 69-80. (Reprinted from *Scottish Hist. Rev.* 25 Jan. 1928.)—New light on the Scottish Covenanters' settlement at Port Royal, based on a letter printed therein.—*V. W. Crane.*

**10056. JERNEGAN, MARCUS WILSON.** The development of poor relief in colonial Virginia. *Soc. Service Rev.* 3(1) Mar. 1929: 1-19.—With a brief portrayal of the English background, the application of the English parish system to administering poor relief in colonial Virginia is traced in its aid to the needy classes, the poor, paupers, vagabonds, and convicts who came as indentured servants, and the free Negroes and mulatto servants. Colonial legislative records and vestry books show the details of regulation and administration. Social as well as economic conditions are reflected and there are noted increases in the number of illegitimate children with the increase of indentured servants and of mulatto children with the increase of slavery in the 18th century. Poor relief rested largely on the apprenticeship laws for children, and for adults on the general laws. The vestries under general power could administer bequests for the poor, make levies, meet individual cases by allotting aid and apprentice poor children. Radical proposals for relief included plans for "farming out" the poor to the lowest bidder and the erection of a poor house in the parish but they were not tried. Sums agreed upon were paid to individuals for caring for the poor in different homes. While administered with apparent regard for the feelings of the beneficiary the system of poor relief became more and more unsatisfactory by the middle of the 18th century as the result of changes in society, decline of the Anglican church, delay in forming parishes in large western counties. With the Revolution the Virginia Assembly dissolved the vestries and passed acts, 1780-1785, for the care of the poor by overseers in each county.—*Maude Woodfin.*

**10057. JOHNSON, C. W.** History of pharmacy in the state of Washington. *The Washington Hist. Quart.* 20(2) Apr. 1929: 89-97.—*W. E. Smith.*

**10058. KITE, ELIZABETH S.** A grave in Arlington. *D. A. R. Mag.* 63(3) Mar. 1929: 133-141.—Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, and his plan for the national capital.—*E. Cole.*

**10059. LOWER, A. R. M.** New France in New England. *New England Quart.* 2(2) Apr. 1929: 278-295.—From the 1870's on, the French-Canadians, for a decade previous mainly birds of passage, migrated to New England with the idea of permanent settlement, a movement stimulated not only by the exhaustion of



available land in Quebec but also by the activities of recruiting agents of mill owners. It gradually won the approval of the church as a providential mission for the regeneration of Puritanism's stronghold. After 1900 it began to slow up as the result of Quebec's industrial expansion following upon the opening up of the Canadian west. The French communities already established did not, however, dissolve. Will their racial identity be maintained? Among the factors that will make it possible are the proximity of this immigrant to his base, the transfer *en masse* of his civilization, his frontiersman quality of adaptiveness, his low living standard and large families, and the large and homogeneous communities which he has established. Naturalization has only strengthened the position of the race within the larger community. On the other hand, a certain measure of economic advance and intermarriage is tending to undermine this racial identity. As for the all-important factors of religion and language, which find strong support in the priest, school, national society, and press, it would appear that only where the French-Canadians live in compact areas in the cities is French holding out. Yet the French-Canadian is still confident that he will come out on top.—*A. B. Forbes.*

10060. LYLES, STELLA PENDLETON. Shawneetown. *Jour. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 22(1) Apr. 1929: 164-191.—The antiquarian is the ally of the historian. He brings to the more general field the loyalty to group that should give to the historian keener sympathy for the creations even of the humble and less known. The antiquities of Shawneetown, its early history, its Indians, the development of salt wells and of early trade, progress in medicine and in other professions and trades, a sustained account of the visit of General Lafayette, are but a portion of the items embedded in this portrayal of a Southern Illinois town.—*Louis Martin Sears.*

10061. LEE, THOMAS AMORY. Colonel A. M. Harvey. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 734-743.—*E. Cole.*

10062. LINDSAY, ARNETT G. The Negro in banking. *Jour. Negro Hist.* 14(2) Apr. 1929: 156-201.—Although there were scattered instances of accumulation of wealth and trading in money by free Negroes before 1865, it was recognized that banking institutions could only follow improvement of the economic condition of Negroes generally. The crash of the Freedman's Bank brought colossal distrust. After numerous later failures a few successful commercial banks were established and played an important part in the acquisition of property in the South. The author believes that the most profitable field for banking service for Negro institutions is in industrial loans.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

10063. McDOWELL, TREMAINE. Bryant and the "North American Review." *Amer. Lit.* 1(1) Mar. 1929: 14-26.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

10064. MAYO, LAWRENCE S. Jeremy Belknap and Ebenezer Hazard, 1782-84. *New England Quart.* 2(2) Apr. 1929: 183-198.—An account of the publication of the first volume of Belknap's *History of New Hampshire*, based on the correspondence of the two men.—*A. B. Forbes.*

10065. MILEY, CORA. A forgotten president—the enigmatical "Little Magician," Martin Van Buren. *Americana.* 23(2) Apr. 1929: 169-181.—*E. Cole.*

10066. MORGAN, W. T. English fear of "encirclement" in the seventeenth century. *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 10(1) Mar. 1929: 4-22.—This article gives a useful synthetic account of the rivalry of French, Spanish, and English in the Mississippi valley during the 17th century. The writer shows that the possibility of the English colonies on the Atlantic coast being encircled by the French and Spanish became plain to all the rivals early in the century and provided a powerful motive for exploration. Special attention is given to the work in

the west of the early English explorers whose record is less well known than that of the French and Spanish.—*George W. Brown.*

10067. MORROW, R. L. The Liberty Party in Vermont. *New England Quart.* 2(2) Apr. 1929: 234-248.—In the '40's and '50's in Vermont the violence of denunciation and the severity of personal liberty laws indicated an abnormal state of public opinion on the slavery question. It was due largely to the activities of the Liberty party in the state. It never had any considerable political success itself, but its propaganda—lectures, newspaper, and other literature—permeated the entire state, influencing the adherents of both major parties alike.—*A. B. Forbes.*

10068. MULHOLLAND, JOHN. Magic in America. *Inst. Mag.* 1(6) Mar. 1929: 8-9, 26-28.—A brief sketch of the performances of a series of magicians who have appeared before American audiences, ranging from one Broome in 1734 to Harry Kellar, who retired in 1908. (Illustrated.)—*Walther I. Brandt.*

10069. MUNGER, MARTHA P. A little known debt. *Americana.* 23(1) Jan. 1929: 11-19.—The War with Tripoli, 1801-1805.—*E. Cole.*

10070. MYERS, C. CLYDE. Salem: a town that bloomed, then faded. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 384-388.—*E. Cole.*

10071. NUNN, ANNIE A. (contrib.). Some letters of Salmon P. Chase, 1848-1865. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 34(3) Apr. 1929: 536-555.—These 16 hitherto unpublished letters to Stanley Matthews of Ohio deal chiefly with Ohio politics, especially the political maneuvers that led to the election of Chase to the U. S. Senate in 1849, when the Free Soilers held the balance of power in the Ohio legislature. The few written from Washington continue to deal with state politics. One discusses the cost of translating a speech into German for wholesale distribution, another suggests the governorship to Matthews. The last, of Apr. 14, 1865, expresses alarm at the mild reconstruction policy of Lincoln.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

10072. PETERSEN, WILLIAM J. Captain Joseph Throckmorton. *Palimpsest.* 10 Apr. 1929: 129-144.—The career of Joseph Throckmorton as a pioneer steamboat captain on the upper Mississippi River affords a review of the significant phases of river transportation between 1828 and 1870.—*John E. Briggs.*

10073. PRICHARD, ALVIN L. The beginning of old Vienna, now Calhoun, in McLean County. *Hist. Quart. Filson Club.* 3(3) Apr. 1929: 105-112.—Following the dedication of a marker by the Daughters of the American Revolution in October, 1928, commemorating the founding of Fort Vienna, now Calhoun, Kentucky, about 1786, original documents and old newspaper clippings have come to light which tell of its early history. The documents consist of plates and lists of lots and certificates of title and other papers dealing with the transfer of real estate. These with the newspaper clippings tell of the activities of Jacob Myer, John Handley, and other land owners large and small, and give a description of the old fort and of the raids of the Indians. A short bibliography follows.—*P. M. Smith.*

10074. QUAIFE, M. M. Detroit biographies: John Askwith. *Burton Hist. Coll. Leaflet.* 7(4) Mar. 1929: 49-64.—A few papers left in Detroit by John Askwith, a Canadian, who died in the Indian country about 1795, give a glimpse of the business activities and social customs of Detroit at that time. Askwith was clerk to John Askin, merchant, and was involved in speculative enterprises to secure title to Indian lands in northern Ohio following the treaty of Greenville. The records of the sale of Askwith's personal effects, which included musical instruments, books, and a great variety of clothing and other articles, show him to have been a



man of considerable culture and social standing.—*P. M. Smith.*

**10075. RAITT, EFFIE I.** Home economics in Washington. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 20 (2) Apr. 1929: 98-110.—*W. E. Smith.*

**10076. REEVES, GEORGE W.** The story of the North country. *Quart. Jour. New York State Hist. Assn.* 10 (2) Apr. 1929: 105-108.—The territory embraced under the name is "that domain in Canada and New York included within the boundaries of Lake Champlain and the Richelieu westward to Lake Huron and southward to and along the southern shore of Lake Ontario and the northern shore of Lake Erie." Most of this region was dominated in colonial time by the Five Nations who attained the height of their power between 1609-1670. In the struggles between the British and the French the Iroquois usually sided with the former. Only through the efforts of Sir William Johnson were the eastern Iroquois kept friendly to the English. When the French developed their system of posts and forts cutting off the trade with the Oswego Indians, the Iroquois definitely threw their lot with the English by ceding the western country to King William. The British did not take possession as the Iroquois hoped, but filed the deed away for future use. Meanwhile the stage was being set for the conflict between the French and English colonists for the control of the interior. Both sides sought the support of the Five Nations. The war found the western Indians espousing the French cause while those in east gave the British lukewarm support. Later during the Pontiac conspiracy, the Iroquois, incensed by English neglect of their interests, were almost persuaded to join the uprising. Only the influence of Sir William prevented such action. The American Revolution found the Five Nations bewildered and divided. It marked the end of their power and before 1800 settlers, heralds of a new era, began to pour in on both sides of Lake Ontario.—*Leo J. Meyer.*

**10077. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK.** A tragedy of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. *Jour. Negro Hist.* 14 (2) Apr. 1929: 227-236.—The practice of privateering, by which nationals of a country not at war could prey upon the commerce of another country, was fairly common until late in the history of international law. Frequently slaves and reputed slaves were carried off. In one of the raids, conducted under the commission of privateering issued by Louis XIV to French, English, and others, a privateer descended upon the South American coast and carried away many persons, among them a Spanish mulatto. His petition to the Governor of Massachusetts in 1709 carries his story, praying for release from the slavery to which he had been committed.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

**10078. ROLL, CHARLES.** Indiana's part in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for president in 1860. *Indiana Mag. Hist.* 25 (11) Mar. 1929: 1-13.—The unpledged Indiana delegation at the Chicago convention was an important factor in securing the nomination of Lincoln. Indiana Republicans, conservative on the slavery question and with a strong nativist admixture, tended to favor Bates and Lincoln rather than Seward or Chase. At Chicago it was not the offer of a cabinet post to one of its number, Caleb B. Smith, but the growing conviction that Lincoln was the most desirable candidate, that prompted the Indiana delegation to cast its entire vote for the latter on the first ballot. This action made possible a later concentration of all the anti-Seward factions upon Lincoln and thus paved the way for his nomination. Newspapers and memoirs are the chief sources.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

**10079. ROOT, GEORGE A.** Reminiscences of William Darnell. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 479-513.—This account contains Indian and pioneer sketches regarding the Darnell family, ranging from North

Carolina in Revolutionary War times to Illinois before and after the Black Hawk War up to 1855, and includes experiences of the trip by ox team to Kansas territory and of the establishment of a home on the frontier.—*E. Cole.*

**10080. ROSS, EDITH CONNELLEY.** The old Shawnee mission. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 417-435.—The treaty with the Shawnees of 1825 provided for a reservation extending from Kansas City to a point beyond the site of Topeka,—where the lost bands of the Shawnees settled in 1835. The Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1830 sent Thomas Johnson to Turner (Wyandotte County) as a missionary to the Shawnees. In 1838 the site was removed to Westport, where school buildings and a church were erected. In 1840 the enrollment of Indian children, including a few of other tribes, was 72. Because of the conflict between factions divided on the question of slavery, the manual training part of the school was discontinued in 1854, and the rest abandoned in 1864. Thomas Johnson, whose attempt at reconciliation caused suspicion, was killed by a ruffian band in 1865. The "landmark" of the mission is now preserved in the Shawnee Mission Memorial Park.—*E. Cole.*

**10081. ROSS, EARLE D.** Lincoln and agriculture. *Agric. Hist.* 3 (2) Apr. 1929: 51-66.—The free-soil, economic legislation enacted during the Civil War embodied in varying degrees the aims of the various elements that united behind Lincoln in the election of 1860. This paper deals mainly with Lincoln's relations to the agricultural portion of this program. As a background for his attitude toward agricultural measures a brief survey is made of his early farming experiences and of his public record on questions affecting agriculture. Lincoln's early environment was one of pioneer exploitation, not settled cultivation. As a boy he had a marked aversion for regular farm work. He, unlike so many of his contemporaries, never invested in land. He was aware, however, of the importance of farming for the section from which he came. His early public activities were concerned with the securing of land grants, markets, and transportation for his agricultural constituency. In 1860 he was put forward as a conservative old-line Whig who would both protect property rights and sanction the various measures of government aid sought by the groups which supported him. Lincoln took a conservative position on the proposed agricultural department. He recommended merely a bureau in the Interior Department but approved of the independent commission when it was created. The Federal Department of Agriculture began inauspiciously when Lincoln appointed an incompetent politician to serve as the first commissioner of agriculture and continued to support him in spite of many protests. In the homestead, railroad, and college land grant measures Lincoln made no effort to eliminate abuses, if he was aware of them, and to safeguard the interests of small holders. Apparently he thought of all this legislation as a part of the immediate task of winning the war. He saw no possible menace in the financial and industrial measures passed at the same time to the agricultural interests. He was unmindful of the great transformation that was taking place in American life and did not recognize the need for regulation and control of the rising capitalism.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

**10082. ROSS, EDITH CONNELLEY.** The Bloody Benders. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 464-479.—The murder terrors near Independence, Kansas, in the seventies.—*E. Cole.*

**10083. SAGE, EVAN T.** Classical place-names in America. *Amer. Speech.* 4 (4) Apr. 1929: 261-270.—Carefully defining his standards of selection and elimination, the author does not claim exhaustiveness for his list of 2,200 classical place-names. Neither does he pretend to give a complete explanation for the phe-



nomenon of these place-names: the classical renaissance at the beginning of the 19th century only partly explains it. Many motives for naming places are obscure and indeterminable. A table showing the rank of the states according to classical place-names and according to population indicates that they are comparatively rare in New England and frequent in the South and West, especially in Florida and Kansas. They give a flavor to our geography; and at times may help to perpetuate the classical tradition and remind Americans of the achievements of another people and another time, of a permanent and important element in our civilization.—*M. E. Curti.*

10084. SHOLES, STANTON. A narrative of the northwestern campaign of 1813. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 15 (4) Mar. 1929: 519-525.—Captain Sholes brought his company from Beavertown, Pennsylvania, to Cleveland, thence to the mouth of the Maumee river, where he arrived a few days after Perry's victory at Put-in-Bay. Joining Harrison's army here, he participated in the invasion of Canada and returned to Detroit in the late fall.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

10085. SIMONS, W. C. Lawrence newspapers in territorial days. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 325-338.—*E. Cole.*

10086. SIOUSSAT, ST. GEORGE L. The breakdown of the royal management of lands in the southern provinces, 1773-1775. *Agric. Hist.* 3 (2) Apr. 1929: 67-98.—This study falls into three divisions. The first treats of the reception in the four royal provinces, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, of the royal instructions of 1773 and 1774, which were intended by the British government to put a stop to the old system of land management and to initiate a new system. The second has to do with the failure of the Indian policy of Great Britain in so far as the policy undertook to safeguard the lands of the Indian tribes from unauthorized and illegal invasion by whites. The third explains, as resultants of the first two, the situation which developed on the Virginia-North Carolina frontier in 1774 and 1775, and the consequent action of the convention of Virginia.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

10087. SMITH, BRYANT. Neglected evidence on an old controversy—Bronson v. Rodas as a forecast of *Hepburn v. Griswold*. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 34 (3) Apr. 1929: 532-535.—The opinion of the Federal Supreme Court, expressed in *Hepburn v. Griswold* in the legal tender decision in 1870, was not entirely unprecedented. The case of *Bronson v. Rodas*, one year earlier, though restricted in scope, was of similar nature, and here the opinions of several judges ran in the same direction and were therefore a forecast of the probable attitude of the court in the later case. This fact sheds new light on the charge that the Supreme Court was packed as a consequence of the *Hepburn v. Griswold* decision.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

10088. SMITH, CULVER H. Why Pennsylvania never became a royal province. *Pennsylvania Mag. of Hist. & Biog.* 53 Apr. 1929: 141-158.—This article is chiefly concerned with the failure of the efforts made by Penn himself to effect the transfer of his colony to the crown. The most promising chance was in Penn's lifetime, and the failure to effect the change was due partly to Penn's unreasonable terms, partly to his paralysis, but chiefly to the political upheaval in England in 1714, which displaced his friends and substituted those not interested in his schemes.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

10089. SMITH, WILLIAM E. The Oregon trail through Pottawatomie County, Kansas. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 435-464.—*E. Cole.*

10090. SOLOW, HERBERT. Major Noah: politician, playwright, Messiah. *Inst. Mag.* 1 (6) Mar. 1929: 10, 27-28.—An early American playwright, Mordecai Manuel Noah, 1785-?, led the varied career of editor, United States consul to Tunis and Tammany politician.

His last important activity was his attempt to lead the Jews of the world to the new Canaan,—Buffalo, New York. (Illustrated.)—*Walther I. Brandt.*

10091. SPILLER, ROBERT E. Fenimore Cooper: critic of his times. *Amer. Lit.* 1 (2) May 1929: 131-148.—Five long unpublished letters written by Cooper from Rome and Paris in the years 1830-1831 still further reveal Cooper as a discerning political and social critic of his times. The letters describe events of the revolutions of 1830, contain interesting remarks on artists, writers, and other personages, and give additional insight into the vigorous and contradictory qualities of Cooper's mind.—*Merle Curti.*

10092. STARKE, AUBREY HARRISON. Sidney Lanier and Paul Hamilton Hayne: three unpublished letters. *Amer. Lit.* 1 (1) Mar. 1929: 32-39.—The letters, together with the editor's scholarly exposition, show how Lanier, although sensitive to the defects of Hayne's style, was indebted to the older poet. The letters further reveal the critical and stylistic tendencies of Lanier's prose.—*Merle Curti.*

10093. STEPHENSON, GILBERT T. Ye beginnings of trust companies in the United States. *Trust Companies.* 48 (3) Mar. 1929: 343-348, 546-547.—*Lawrence Smith.*

10094. STEVENS, JOHN F. Great northern railway: reconnaissance surveys, Puget Sound extension, Spokane to Puget Sound. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 20 (2) Apr. 1929: 111-113.—*W. E. Smith.*

10095. STRONG, MARGARET HART. Angel Island, keeper of the western door. *D. A. R. Mag.* 63 (5) May 1929: 283-288; (6) Jun. 1929: 351-356.—The United States Immigration Station has a reserve of several acres of land belonging to the War Department, Angel Island, San Francisco. Accommodations meet the needs of members of various racial groups, who may be found illegally in the country, or who are visitors for a specified period. It is the place of admission and deportation on the western coast. Welfare work there is under the direction of Miss Katherine Maurer, of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—*E. Cole.*

10096. TILGHMAN, ZOE A. Quarter horses and racing in the southwest. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 348-351.—*E. Cole.*

10097. UNSIGNED. General John Joseph Carty. *Jour. of Amer.-Irish Hist. Soc.* 27 1928: 326-329.—*E. Cole.*

10098. UNSIGNED. Salaries of school-teachers in colonial America. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (4) Apr. 1929: 27-31.—Evidence is submitted from town records and other sources of the low salaries paid school teachers in colonial times, i.e., from about 1650 to the outbreak of the Revolution, and their inferior social status. Illustrations of this are cited in the colonies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. The wages were often paid partly by taxation and partly by tuition fees. They were sometimes paid both in money and in produce.—*D. C. Knowlton.*

10099. VALLANDIGHAM, E. N. Lieutenant Colonel George Vollandigham. *Pennsylvania Mag. of Hist. & Biog.* 53 Apr. 1929: 159-167.—A sketch of the career of a frontier soldier of Pennsylvania in the Revolutionary era.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

10100. WAGENKNECHT, EDWARD. The man behind the dictionary. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 5 (2) Apr. 1929: 246-258.—Noah Webster was not a secluded scholar; rather, he employed every available channel of influence in his life-long role of "prompter"—he was in turn editor, author, office-holder, reformer. The tendency to magnify the worth of his own undertakings was accentuated by his earnestness and lack of humor. All of his writings were permeated by the moral element, and the moral and the utilitarian were the two tests which he invariably applied to recreations, the



arts, and literature. He labored under financial and physical difficulties, but, sustained by a boundless energy, he toiled on, believing that his service was to his three loyalties—his family, his country, and his Maker—and that it would in the end be appreciated. As a patriot, he was not a Jeffersonian democrat. He believed that the people could be trusted in the matter of language but not in government. The value of nationalism was questioned by him, and war was denounced as wasteful and destructive. Webster's religious awakening in the winter of 1807-1808 led him to join the Congregational Church; but common sense determined his acceptance of doctrine as well as his practical religious activities. His outstanding trait was his incurable fondness for perpetrating his ideas, unsought, on his contemporaries—"prompting."—*R. H. Taylor.*

**10101. WARREN, LOUIS A.** Benjamin Ogden. First western cavalier. *Jour. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 22 (1) Apr. 1929: 88-92.—This brief sketch of a pioneer of Methodism in Kentucky treats of his health, his assignments, the impugning of his orthodoxy, and his association with Thomas Lincoln, father of the President. It is the story of a busy man, whose chief claim to memory is his slight connection with a great man.—*Louis Martin Sears.*

**10102. WEAD, EUNICE.** British public opinion of the peace with America in 1782. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 34 (3) Apr. 1929: 513-531.—A compilation of excerpts from London newspapers, 1782-1783, commenting on the treaty granting independence to the United States.—*W. T. Laprade.*

**10103. WEINZIRL, JOHN.** The science of bacteriology in the state of Washington. *The Washington Hist. Quart.* 20 (2) Apr. 1929: 83-88.—*W. E. Smith.*

**10104. WEST, J. S.** Early days in Drywood township. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 352-361.—*E. Cole.*

**10105. WHITAKER, ARTHUR P.** New light on the treaty of San Lorenzo: an essay in historical criticism. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 15 (4) Mar. 1929: 435-454.—An investigation of hitherto unexploited manuscript sources leads the author to reject the commonly assigned reasons for Spain's abrupt yielding to the United States, in 1795, on the questions of the southern boundary and the navigation of the Mississippi. It was not due to French pressure, not to direct British influence, nor to apprehensions of the probable terms of the Jay treaty. A check of the dates of numerous dispatches and newspaper notices estab-

lishes the fact that Godoy was fully informed of the terms of this treaty a month before he signed with Pinckney. The real reason for Spain's concessions was general war-weariness and the desire to bring down expenditures and taxes by reducing the numbers of enemies, actual and potential.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

**10106. WHITING, MARGARET A.** Another centenary. *Stone & Webster Jour.* 44 (3) Mar. 1929: 327-339.—This is a sketch history of the Boston Horticultural Society and is written in connection with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of its founding. The society, the second founded in this country, has grown from a membership of 250 to a present membership of 5,000. It has numbered as its members and presidents some of the most prominent citizens of Massachusetts, including General H. A. S. Dearborn, Marshall P. Wilder, Charles M. Hovey, and Albert Burrage, the present head of the society. The society has been interested in the propagation of shrubs and flowers not ordinarily grown in this climate, and has published the magazine, *Horticulture*, since 1897. The physical property of the society consists of a building valued at \$1,000,000, and part interest in Mount Auburn Cemetery which they formerly maintained as an example of beautiful landscaping. A library is maintained in Horticultural Hall. The sketch is accompanied by old and new cuts showing the history of the society.—*A. K. Christian.*

**10107. WOODSON, CARTER G.** Insurance business among Negroes. *Jour. Negro Hist.* 14 (2) Apr. 1929: 202-226.—Insurance companies have been more prosperous than any other large enterprises among Negroes. They began in the benevolent societies and, stimulated by the policy of white companies to reject Negroes, developed gradually the structure and organization of actual insurance companies. Brief accounts are given of the origin and growth of successful companies.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

**10108. ZWIERLEIN, FREDERICK J.** How religious liberty has won. *Thought.* 3 (4) Mar. 1929: 639-661.—This article describes the struggle successfully made to insert the principle of religious liberty into the Federal Constitution and then the protracted effort made in New York State first to eliminate religious tests in the state constitution and then to enact the principle of the separation of church and state. Pertinent documents are cited and particular attention is directed to the anti-Catholic activities of John Jay.—*Irving W. Raymond.*

## LATIN AMERICA

(See also Entries 10031, 10077, 10691)

**10109. FEBVRE, LUCIEN.** Un champ privilégié d'études: l'Amérique du Sud. [A specially important field of study: South America.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. & Soc.* 1 (2) Apr. 15, 1929: 258-278.—This article is a series of comments upon various recent works in French dealing with South America. The most important item mentioned is that of L. Baudin, *L'empire socialiste des Inka*, (see *Social Science Abstracts* No. 5950). Febvre, in this connection, makes a sweeping denial of the historical value of the early Spanish writers on the native history in Peru. To this he adds a complaint that we have nothing of a documentary nature emanating from the indigenous population of that country. He then goes on to cavil at Baudin's lack of references to the religious ideas and institutions of the early Peruvians. As yet we know very little concerning South America.—*P. A. Means.*

**10110. FELIÚ CRUZ, GUILLERMO.** Antonio José de Irisarri y sus libros. [Antonio José de Irisarri and his books.] *Anales Soc. de Geog. e Historia de Guatemala.* 5 (3) Mar. 1929: 297-305.—The question

of what became of the books of Irisarri, discussed by H. M. Lydenberg in the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* for Feb. 1929, has more than once engaged the attention of bibliographers and historians on account of the influence of Irisarri and the important affairs treated in his writings. It has been supposed from a passage in one of his pamphlets, *El charlatinismo de Vicuña* (page 15) that he left his library to the Astor library. But Irisarri died intestate in Brooklyn, June 10, 1868, Henry J. Cullen being appointed administrator of his small estate. With respect to his library, Lydenberg's conjectures find a solution in a letter of Antonio Batres Jáuregui, (June 4, 1927), saying that he, then attaché of the legation in Washington, and Irisarri's secretary, José Mariá Vela, sent it to Hermógenes Irisarri, a son in Santiago de Chile. It has remained in possession of the family from 1868 to 1926, no historian having had access to it. By permission of the present possessor, Señora Rosario Valdivieso de Irisarri, the author has made use of the almost complete collection of Irisarri's writings, printed and manuscript. The



library is rich in South American imprints and Spanish classics. It does not contain, however, the novel *El cristiano errante*. Information is desired concerning the following anonymous works attributed by Briseño to Irisarri: *Reducto de Nueva York*; *La patria de Nueva Orleans*; *Filibusterismo*, 3 pamphlets; and *Gramática inglesa para el uso de los españoles y ingleses*.—Cecil K. Jones.

10111. GÓMEZ, JUAN. The gallant Dominicans. *Amer. Mercury*. 17(65) May 1929: 89-93.—Due to the bugaboo of annexation by the United States, the Dominicans early turned to Europe for loans. Among those who loaned her large sums was Germany. With a rising merchant marine and no overseas bases, Germany, disappointed in not getting the Philippines, endeavored to lease for 99 years the Dominican bay of Samana. Unfortunately the revolutionary Horacés entrusted the money received for the lease to an American reporter who at the same time belonged to the American navy. The United States was faced with guaranteeing the payment of the Dominican foreign debt. The American occupation had begun. It ended when the Dominicans refused to aid in clearing up their financial snarl. Finally the Dominicans held orderly elections and a native constabulary was organized. The U. S.

marines have left and with them the bugaboo of American occupation.—A. F. Zimmerman.

10112. JAUREGUI, ANTONIO BATRES. Guatemalan historical bibliography. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union*. 63(5) May 1929: 449-457.—A comprehensive critical bibliography of sources for the history of Guatemala to the end of the colonial period with some notes on secondary material.—Roy F. Nichols.

10113. SHAW, PAUL VANORDEN. José Bonifacio: Brazil's greatest son. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union*. 63(5) May 1929: 435-448.—Bonifacio was a versatile individual with an exceptionally excellent training for statesmanship. As the leading figure in the early years of the Brazilian empire he contributed very effectively to the solution of three grave problems. The governmental problem he proposed to settle by establishing a limited constitutional monarchy, knowing that Brazil's population was not ready for republican responsibility. The Negro problem he proposed to solve, as it ultimately was solved, by gradual emancipation. For the solution of the Indian problem he proposed a scheme for civilizing the aborigines in a rational manner which is being followed today. In this manner sanguinary conflicts like our Revolution, Civil War, and Indian wars have been avoided, largely due to the wise statesmanship of Bonifacio.—Roy F. Nichols.

## THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 9553, 9860, 9861, 9882, 9932, 9983)

10114. BEAZLEY, RAYMOND. John Morley and the War. *Nation* (N. Y.). 128(3323) Mar. 13, 1929: 307-309.—Beazley discusses a memorandum written by Lord Morley explaining his resignation from the British cabinet at the outbreak of the World War. The memorandum reveals that Grey was "no friend of peace, but obsessed with an overpowering anti-Germanism." He refused, therefore, to be neutral and would support the Entente by means of armed intervention or resign. His "wooden *non possum* . . . in all his communications with the German government helped to ruin the chances of peace," and the invasion of Belgium was not so much a matter of a treaty violated as it was an excuse to assist France. Had there been a Gladstone in the cabinet in 1914, or if Morley had spoken out in opposition to Grey, British participation in the War might have been avoided. The memorandum leaves an indelible proof that her secret obligations to France were the real reasons for Britain's course of action, and reveals the influence of secret diplomacy when those who make the contracts are subsequently responsible for the policy of their governments. Morley should have published the memorandum in 1917 in connection with the move for peace; that was the "great refusal." The memorandum was published recently by Guy Morley, Lord Morley's nephew.—W. Ross Livingston.

10115. BENJAMIN, GILBERT GIDDINGS. Recent documents and literature on the outbreak of the World War. *Hist. Outlook*. 20(5) May 1929: 210-216.—J. Wesley Hoffmann.

10116. CAMBON, JULES. Souvenirs sur le Maréchal Foch. [Memories of Marshal Foch.] *Rev. Deux Mondes*. 99 May 15, 1929: 331-338.—A tribute to Foch by a famous French statesman, with personal observations and anecdotes.—Geoffrey Bruun.

10117. RECOULY, RAYMOND. Le mémorial de Foch. Jugement de Foch sur Joffre. [The Foch memorial. Foch's opinion of Joffre.] *Rev. de France*. 9(8) Apr. 15, 1929: 726-739.—Foch often expressed for Joffre a warm friendship and high admiration; both these sentiments are substantiated in this article by quotations from six letters he wrote Joffre before

and during the War. These communications are of importance not only for the light they throw on military exigencies on the western front, but also for their discussion of the relations existing between the French and British high commands.—Geoffrey Bruun.

10118. RENOUVIN, PIERRE. How the War came. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). (3) Apr. 1929: 384-397.—Reviewing Fay's *Origins of the World War* Renouvin, leading French student of the *Kriegsschuldfrage*, writes a brief synthesis of the conflict's causes. He holds that the countries of the Triple Entente were not as ready to co-operate with one another as Fay seems to think but that Germany's provocative policy drew them together. He believes Fay mistaken in attributing to Poincaré an aggressive policy. He contrasts Poincaré's restraining influence on Russia in 1912-13 with Germany's change from a policy of holding Austria back in that country's anti-Serbian designs to a policy of support. Discussing the crisis of July, 1914, Renouvin cautions against accepting the theory that the Serbian government failed to attempt effectively to prevent the assassination of Francis Ferdinand. Localization of the Austro-Serb conflict he believes to have been impossible, though he admits that neither Germany nor Austria at the outset wanted a general war. He holds that Russian partial mobilization was forced by Austria's declaration of war on Serbia, Russian general mobilization by Germany's announcement that Russia's mobilization against Austria would necessitate German mobilization. He questions the thesis accepted by Fay that "mobilization means war." In general he holds Fay more concerned to understand the German than the French or Russian attitude.—Jonathan Scott.

10119. RENOUVIN, PIERRE. Le problème des responsabilités. [The problem of responsibility.] *Esprit Internat.* 3(10) Apr. 1929: 228-243.—Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles was inserted in response to the desire of public opinion for a moral foundation for the peace. To impose on Germany the cost of reconstruction it was not necessary to make her acknowledge responsibility for the outbreak of the war, and it was not without danger. Germany, in trying to



throw off the acknowledgment of her culpability now hopes to free herself from reparation for the damage resulting according to the treaty from this culpability. The author shows that while the efforts of Germany to prove herself not responsible for the outbreak of the war have had some effect in various countries, Germany has not succeeded in doing away with Article 231. Pointing out the recent modification of Germany's attitude and her recent separation of the question of responsibility from all material and political implications, he asks what form the acquittal of Germany might take. Germany has suggested an International Commission of Inquiry or an International Tribunal. But members of a commission, appointed by their governments, could not deal with the matter scientifically and would inevitably be influenced by political considerations. An International Tribunal could base its judgment only on documents published by governments, which publication has not yet been finished. There would in any case be no guarantee of its completeness. Also, the members could not be neutral and unprejudiced. Therefore, because this problem can never receive a generally satisfactory solution, most historians regret the inclusion of Article 231 in the treaty. With time historians will achieve an account of facts which will no longer arouse serious controversy. Interpretations will vary but will rest on a scientific rather than on a political basis. Only then will agitation over the question abate.

—*Ellen Deborah Ellis.*

10120. SCHMITT, BERNADOTTE E. The origins of the War. *Jour. Modern Hist.* 1(1) Mar. 1929: 112-119.—A review of several recent books on the subject.

—*Walther I. Brandt.*

10121. SEYMOUR, CHARLES. Re-fighting the war on paper. *Yale Rev.* 18(4) Summer, 1929: 625-645.—In the memoirs of soldiers and statesmen battles are being fought over such issues as responsibility for

the war, the conduct of the war, and the making of peace. The conflict over responsibility, primarily national in character, while not settled, may be considered temporarily stabilized as authoritative historical opinion accepts the theory of divided responsibility. The controversy over the conduct of the war is largely domestic, civil and military authorities among both Central and Allied powers each trying to shift to the shoulders of the other the onus of responsibility, in the former for failure, in the latter for delay in achieving victory. Seymour contends that the debate between Ludendorff and Prince Max of Bavaria over the events which led to the armistice undermines the contention that Germany accepted the armistice on the condition of a liberal peace and was afterwards betrayed by Wilson and the Allies. He considers the controversy concerning Wilson's responsibility for a premature peace—preventing an Allied march on Berlin—definitely settled with the publication of *The intimate papers of Colonel House*. Wilson offered Germany not an armistice but the privilege of applying for an armistice. The decision to grant it was made by the Supreme War Council and the Allies. In the unprecedented series of war memoirs Seymour sees a guide for future statesmen, who he believes will not fail to profit by the sad lessons underlined therein. "Ideals of the war itself may have been confused, but as the struggle has been refought in these documents it becomes clearly a war to end war." (Bibliography of war literature accompanies article.)—*E. L. Stearns.*

10122. WHEELER, WILLIAM J. Reminiscences of World War convoy work. *Proc. U. S. Naval Inst.* 55(315) May 1929: 385-392.—Services of the *Seneca* and five other coast guard cutters in convoy work between Gibraltar and ports of the United Kingdom, recounted by a captain in the United States Coast Guard.—*James P. Baxter, 3rd.*



## ECONOMICS

## ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 9560, 9573, 9584, 10331, 10346, 10437, 10463, 10465, 10468, 10474, 10486, 10540, 10542, 10554, 10574, 10581, 10602, 10604, 10874, 10876)

10123. ALBERTI, MARIO. L'homo oeconomicus e l'esperienza fascista. ["Homo oeconomicus" and Fascist experience.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 44(1) Jan. 1929: 1-11.—An analysis of Fascist experience in the economic and financial fields showing that economic facts are often in contradiction with economic laws. In the study of the economic phenomena non-economic factors must be taken into account in order to arrive at a complete understanding of these phenomena. The results obtained by the monetary policy of the Fascist Government are a clear evidence of the importance of the psychological factors, without which the depreciation of the lira and its reappreciation could not be explained. Furthermore, the economic depression which followed the stabilization of the lira, at a comparatively high level, has been much less severe than was expected. The new policy inaugurated by the Fascist Government against emigration and for land reclamation can only be successful by winning the moral support of the nation. The economic history of Italy since the Fascist regime shows that we must abandon the notion of a *homo oeconomicus* and go back to the study of man in all the complexity of his many-sided activity.—*Augusto Pini.*

10124. AMOROSO, L. Ecuaciones diferenciales de la dinámica económica. *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 28(84) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 241-253.—See Entry 10125.

10125. AMOROSO, LUIGI. Le equazioni differenziali della dinamica economica. [Differential equations of economic dynamics.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 44(2) 1929: 68-79.—In this article the author discusses the contributions of the American economists, G. C. Evans, C. F. Roos, H. L. Moore, and I. Fisher to the renaissance of mathematical economics. Their theories are evaluated and criticized. Special attention is given to problem of the elasticity of demand and to the work of Fisher for the mathematical prevision of price oscillations.—*Augusto Pini.*

10126. BOUTHOU, GASTON. La théorie de M. A. Aftalion sur les phénomènes monétaires. [The monetary theory of A. Aftalion.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 37(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 189-194.—Aftalion's study of War and post-War monetary events is of value to non-economic branches of the social sciences as an illustration of methodology. It utilizes statistical methods in arranging and analyzing data and invents illuminating hypotheses. He rejects the quantity theory as an explanation of the monetary phenomena of the period on the ground that it centers attention upon a few factors to the exclusion of others equally important and states the relations between factors in too mechanical and mathematical a manner. He requires a theory which admits the importance of psychological factors and finds such a theory in a doctrine that money income of individuals embodies the interplay of human motives. The theory elaborates the inter-relations between money income on the one hand and currency, prices, foreign exchange, balance of payments, and fiscal budgets on the other hand. This methodology is especially significant because it takes account of all the relevant factors rather than merely the most obvious.—*Lionel D. Edie.*

10127. DEGENFELD-SCHONBURG, FERDINAND GRAF von. Die Unternehmerpersönlichkeit in der modernen Volkswirtschaft. [The personality of the entrepreneur in modern economic society.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 53(2) 1929: 55-75.—The role of the entrepreneur as a personality was neglected by the founders of the classical economics, and Marx had little comprehension of it, but it received much emphasis from the "followers" (*Epigonen*) and the "socialists of the chair," notably Schmoller. The question arises whether the current movement toward concentration in industry is tending to substitute an impersonal bureaucracy for individual leadership and make the individual entrepreneur of little importance. Several writers, notably Schumpeter, have argued for this view, and many tendencies point in this direction. But when the balance is carefully struck, those of an opposite character seem to predominate. Insofar as any organization is really alive, it is vitalized by some personality. The task of leadership is made at the same time more important and more difficult by the increase in the size of the units and the scope of their activities, while greater opportunities for power and influence are opened up to the individual of sufficient capacity. But modern society is confronted with a serious problem in the development of personalities able to meet the demands, especially since the large-scale organization undoubtedly tends to depersonalize the mass of the people whose tasks are routine, dissociated from initiative and responsibility. The growth of public regulation and of social responsibility on the part of the business leader, making him "half an official" is another exacting requirement. The qualities demanded are undoubtedly more or less opposed and their combination in one individual a rare occurrence.—*F. H. Knight.*

10128. HECKSCHER, ELI F. Staten som företagare. [The state as entrepreneur.] *Ekonomiska Samfundets Tidskr. n. s.* (12) 1929: 1-21.—If it were possible to set up the alternatives of economic control by the state on the one hand, and on the other hand free competition with the purpose of serving actually existing demands, the answer would be in favor of free competition. But if one were to modify the problem by including demands for the satisfaction of needs partly as they are actually found with individuals, partly as they find expression in price scales by reason of inequalities of income distribution, it would be impossible to dispose summarily of the problem of state versus private enterprise. The same is true of monopolies and the phenomenon which the author designates as "intermittent free goods" (*intermittente frie Goder*), i.e., that weakness in modern economic organization which consists in the fact that an investment can often satisfy a greater demand than arises from a price which allows interest on the investment.—*Inst. Econ. and Hist., Copenhagen.*

10129. HECKSCHER, ELI F. Vårt näringslivs historiska grundvalar. [The historical foundations of our economic life.] *Ekonomien.* 5(8) Oct. 1928: 159-163.—The economic phenomena of society and their form are frequently regarded as necessary and permanent; they are, however, to a great degree the result of historical assumptions, and therefore only temporary.—*Inst. Econ. and Hist., Copenhagen.*

10130. KRZECZKOWSKI, KONSTANTY. Zapomniany nauczyciel F. Skarbka. [F. Skarbek's forgotten teacher.] *Ekonomista.* 28(4) 1928: 29-43.—Fryderyk Skarbek, the greatest Polish economist of the 19th century, pays on different occasions much tribute to Piotr Paweł Maleszewski (born, 1767—died,



1828) for having initiated him in political and economical science during his sojourn in Paris. The works of Maleszewski, written in Polish and in French, deal with politics, history and economics. An interesting theoretical treatise on economics published in Poland in 1786 is attributed to him. It is written in the spirit of modern mercantilism with elements which underlie the classical theory. He is opposed to the Physiocrats and considers mathematics as a means of understanding collective phenomena.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10131. LINDAHL, ERIK. *Prisbildningsproblemet upplägnings från kapitalteoretisk synpunkt.* [The problem of prices from the point of view of the theory of capital.] *Ekon. Tidskr.* 31 (2) 1929: 31-81.—The author first formulates the series of conditions which are essential for the general validity of the Cassel and Bowley equation systems. Among these conditions the most important is that consciously or unconsciously the time element factor is ignored. In contrast to this, Walras attempted to take into consideration capital and capital income (the time element), but not to a sufficient extent. On the assumptions (1) complete knowledge of future prices and (2) static conditions, the author seeks to include the time element in the Walras system of equations for price relations, by putting in an expression for the interest rate not only in the system of equations for demand, supply, and the technical coefficient, but also in the other equations. Next, on the assumption of dynamic conditions, he takes the time element into account by inserting an expression for the dependence of demand, supply, and the technical coefficient upon the total of future prices. Finally the article closes with a discussion of price formation on the assumption that future prices are not fully known.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist. Copenhagen.*

10132. MICHELIS, ROBERT. *Die Kritik der Handelsbilanztheorie bei Gian-Rinaldo Carli (1769).* [Gian-Rinaldo Carli's critique (1769) of the trade balance theory, early shifts from trade to payment balance.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 29 (2) Apr. 1929: 221-246.—A complete edition of Carli's works was published in Milan in eighteen volumes during 1784 to 1794. The booklet which is here discussed appeared in 1769 under the title *Brief Considerations of the Economic Balance of Nations*. It fills only about twenty pages, but contains a wealth of stimulating ideas which may seem surprising because of their applicability to modern conditions. The author reveals himself as a well informed statesman and deep thinker. Carli attacks the use of the trade balance as a criterion of national wealth on the following grounds: (1) Statistical data collected by customs officers are both inadequate and unreliable. The methods of appraising the value of exports and imports are far from perfect and many commodities are completely ignored. The proper treatment of shipments in transit is frequently lacking. (2) Tourist expenditures must be taken into consideration. (3) The effects of migration—both immigration and emigration—especially through emigrants' remittances and movement of skilled artisans must be studied. (4) Capital movements, including interest receivable and payable, materially affect the economic balances of nations. (5) Trade relationships must be viewed in the light of long-run tendencies rather than as to immediate results. In many cases a statistical record covering only one year is entirely inadequate. In some cases long periods, such as twenty-five years, would have to be considered. (6) The indirect results of commercial transactions have to be studied before their effect upon national prosperity becomes evident. As a substitute measure of national prosperity Carli suggests a carefully weighted combination of such factors as: (1) population, its size and density; (2) the rate of interest; (3) the value of

real estate. (Foreign exchange is specifically rejected as a reliable measure of the advantage and disadvantage of foreign trade relations.) Carli avoids purely destructive criticism. His strength lies in his remarkable ability to synthesize innumerable facts coming under his observation into conclusions which might almost be called economic principles.—*E. W. Zimmerman.*

10133. MUHS, KARL. "Kapitalismus." [Capitalism.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 130 (5) May 1929: 641-652.—One of the great difficulties of theoretical analysis in economics is the lack of agreement concerning the meaning of important concepts, e.g., capital and capitalism. These difficulties have probably been increased by the modern tendency to create closed economic systems and to avoid definition in terms of genesis and growth. An examination of various prevalent definitions of capitalism shows that they frequently fail to indicate the typical or are too limited in their scope. Consideration of the various characteristics of capitalism leads to the following definition: "Capitalism represents an independent economic and social system, which is characterized by extensive use of physical means of production, the prevalence of large-scale enterprise, mass production for markets by way of specialization, division of labor and use of money, a legal order based on individualism, motivation through possibilities of gain, and a social organization with sharp division of classes and the separation of labor from the means of production." This article is an attempt to meet the difficulties raised by Richard Passow in his book entitled *Capitalism (Kapitalismus)*, which dealt with the question of economic terminology.—*C. W. Hasek.*

10134. MÜLLER, GEORG. *Über die Anwendung mathematischer Funktionen zur Gewinnung national-ökonomischer Erkenntnisse.* [On the use of mathematical functions in economic theory.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 22 (3) Mar. 1929: 70-75; (4) Apr. 1929: 98-104.—The use of mathematical functions in economic theory compels the theorist to use extreme precision in defining his concepts and developing them. This constitutes a considerable advantage. The scope within which such mathematical functions can be applied in economics is very limited. The attempt to construct a general mathematical system of theoretical economics has so far failed and is not likely to succeed in the future.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

10135. NEUBAUER, JULIUS. *Eine Wiederbelebung der Arbeitswerttheorie? Bemerkungen zu Otto Conrads Aufsatz "Der Zusammenbruch der Grenznutzentheorie."* [A revival of the labor theory of value? Remarks on Otto Conrad's essay, "The collapse of the marginal utility theory."] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 130 (4) Apr. 1929: 505-516.—In reply to Conrad (same Journal, 129) it is to be noted that in spite of all objections, producers' calculations after all rest on estimates of use values to consumers, and hence of marginal utilities. Conrad exaggerates the contrast between a socialistic economy, in which marginal utilities would guide production, and the exchange economy. The "collapse" really amounts to no more than a need for careful statement with qualifications, especially recognition that the influence of marginal utility is indirect, by way of money income. More important is the question raised by Conrad's positive contentions, which revive the labor theory of value. He will concede an active and actual role in production to labor alone. It is absurd, he says, to treat instruments of production as productive; a man can walk farther in a day on a good road, but no one would say that the man walks so many miles and the road so many. But it would be just as absurd, and disastrous to good management, to hold that one man does more work than another when the men are alike and the whole difference is in the equipment used. And no



ethical prejudice can prevent our recognizing the productivity of land, which brings forth all plant life. Moreover, the laborer is likely to get the worst of an insistence on an active role as the decisive matter, in these days of mechanization of the human factor and transfer of all real initiative to managerial experts. Finally, one must question the amount of real support to be derived by Conrad from Cassel's economic theory without value theory, to which he appeals. Without going so far as Schumpeter, who has claimed Cassel as an adherent of the marginal utility school, it is at least clear that his central concept of scarcity is only the marginal utility principle in different words, and in fact none of Cassel's theories are essentially new or different from those of the marginal utility theorist.—*F. H. Knight.*

10136. TUCCI, RAFFAELE di. *Le idee di un ignoto economista mercantilista piemontese nel secolo decimottavo.* [An anonymous economist of Piedmont in the eighteenth century.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 44(2) Feb. 1929: 80-88.—The author has found in the State Library of Cagliari, Sardinia, a manuscript sent to the King of Piedmont in 1760 by an economist whose name is not known. This manuscript expounds principles and practical suggestions for the regulation of the trade of the kingdom. This work is inspired by mercantilist ideas, but the practical observation of facts being predominant, the conclusions are often far removed from mercantilist doctrine. It is interesting to note that this work in some parts presents a striking similarity with the principles of the English economists of the 18th century. The necessity of a coordination of individual interest with the interests of State is recognized; the advantages of the specialization of labor are pointed out; the limitation of the intervention of the State to defense and to the operation of the public services is affirmed. The author takes this manuscript as an evidence of the facts that the ideas and the principles expounded by Smith and by the other English economists of the eighteenth century were to a great extent already prevalent in the business and commercial world.—*Augusto Pini.*

10137. SENSINI, GUIDO. *Osservazioni intorno alla teoria statica e dinamica del "valore."* [Static and dynamic theories of "value."] *Economia.* 6(12) Dec. 1928: 517-527.—Most theories of value suppose static economic conditions. Some of them, as the theory of "cost of production," of "cost of reproduction" or of "supply and demand" give the "measure" of value, i.e., they tend to explain why an article at a given moment has a certain price. Other theories attempt to explain the "cause" of value, i.e., why an object has a price. These include the theories of utility, of scarcity and of labor cost. A general theory of value should distinguish between cause and measure of value. As to cause, the best solution was given by Burlamaqui in 1747, who considered in his explanation two factors: utility and scarcity. A similar solution was given later by A. and L. Walras. In studying measure of value the static and the dynamic cases should be considered separately. Finally, it should be borne in mind that value depends upon the conditions under which the economic facts happen, for example, such as those of free competition or monopoly.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10138. TESSMAR, BERGRAT W. *Die Kaufkraft unter Berücksichtigung der Ausfuhr und der Kapitalbildung.* [Purchasing power with reference to exports and to capital formation.] *Stahl u. Eisen.* 49(17) Apr. 25, 1929: 568-575.—The rehabilitation of the mark and the restoration of its purchasing power should be expressly applied to the building up of capital. After quoting Cassel, Lederer, Brauer, Lampe, Tarnow, and others, who have been discussing the relative merits of saving and spending, the writer remarks that production and consumption are as insoluble as the ques-

tion of the priority of hen or egg. If a nation were entirely isolated, it could acquire more consumption goods only by creating more capital, which would require either decreased consumption or greater physical productive effort. The balance between saving and spending would be controlled entirely by the rate of interest, which rises when capital supply is in need of augmenting. Inflation would not be desirable, for it does not create capital, but merely disturbs price relationships. A non-isolated nation can borrow from abroad, but this creates a "loan-inflation" that is undesirable. Then increased productivity merely serves to pay debts, and the cost cuts into the original consumptive share as well. All this is closely related to the subject of over-population, for an over-populated nation is forced to import the necessities of life. This requires the payment in exports, involving the severe world competition which can be met only by favorable natural conditions (absolute advantage), low wages, favorable freight rates, and protection against dumping. The correspondence between domestic and foreign interest rates is here also the controlling factor. The conclusion is that capital accumulation without foregoing consumption is impossible. But capital accumulation is aided by improved productive processes. The loss of the war, with its huge costs and its reparations, has put Germany in a serious predicament. Her shortage of capital is reflected in a high (10% or more) interest rate. More capital must be accumulated, and the industrialists must see that it is done, as any increase in the income of the masses is almost certain to be spent in increased consumption.—*L. R. Guild.*

10139. ZAWADZKI, WŁADYSŁAW. *Pojęcie równowagi ekonomicznej i jego naukowe znaczenie.* [The concept of economic equilibrium and its scientific significance.] *Ekonomista.* 28(4) 1928: 3-14.—The author emphasizes the two-fold character of economic equilibrium. In one case it serves as a methodological instrument and has a formal existence, in the second case it possesses its own concrete content. The latter is particularly important for economics. A short discussion of Pareto's and Schumpeter's theories of economic equilibrium is given.—*O. Eisenberg.*

## ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 9652, 9675, 9693, 9695, 9708, 9729, 9733, 9738, 9779, 9797, 9798, 9799, 9810, 9811, 9846, 9847, 9848, 9859, 9876, 9914, 9915, 9924, 9954, 9962, 9963, 9991, 10001, 10017, 10018, 10023, 10027, 10032, 10035, 10053, 10062, 10072, 10074, 10081, 10086, 10094, 10098, 10616)

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 9610, 10027, 10164, 10179, 10191, 10206, 10261, 10308, 10343, 10556, 10559, 10583, 10692, 10698, 10715, 10895, 10916, 11007)

10140. BELATINY, ARTHUR de. *Le développement de la vie économique hongroise.* [The development of the economic life of Hungary.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (70) Apr. 1929: 198-204.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10141. DOBRZYCKI, BOGUSŁAW. *Le développement économique de la Haute-Silésie polonaise dans la période de 1923 à 1927.* [The economic development of Polish Upper Silesia during the period from 1923 to 1927.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (70) Apr. 1929: 225-240.—*R. M. Woodbury.*



10142. DUCKHAM, ARTHUR. Australian economic problems. *United Empire*. 20(5) May 1929: 249-255.—R. M. Woodbury.

10143. GUILLOTTEL, F. L'agriculture, l'industrie et le crédit aux États-Unis. [Agriculture, industry and credit in the United States.] *France-Amér.* 24(209) May 1929: 132-136.—R. M. Woodbury.

10144. GUILLOTTEL, F. Le Canada économique en 1928. [The Canadian economic situation in 1928.] *France-Amér. Suppl. Section: France-Canada.* 24(208) Apr. 1929: 106-109.—H. Mc G. Seemann.

10145. JEROME, HARRY. Production. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 34(6) May 1929: 994-1002.—Compared with 1927, production per capita increased in 1928. Most of the major lines of production made substantial gains from the post-war depression within two or three years, and continued to grow at a relatively even pace thereafter, with mild recessions in 1924 and 1927. Per capita production in a few major lines, however, has been declining in recent year. Both the estimated crop yields and the volume of agricultural marketings increased in 1928. Despite a continued high output of crude petroleum, the volume of mining as a whole declined slightly in 1928. Eight of the twelve major manufacturing groups, including those associated with building and automobiles, registered gains in 1928, and manufacturing as a whole regained the 1926 high level. The volume of building per capita regained a new high level.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

10146. KUSHELEVSKY, S. K. Economic conditions in Poland in 1928. *Commerce Reports*. (15) Apr. 15, 1929: 141-144.—R. M. Woodbury.

10147. DE MARIA, GIOVANNI. La situazione economica in Italia. [The economic position of Italy.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc.* 38(3-4) Jun.-Jul. 1929: 210-257.—This is a comparison of the economic situation of Italy during 1928 with the five previous years, covering all fields of economic life. As to agriculture the crops for 1928 show no appreciable gain over the five year average. Industrial production for 1928 shows an increase of 10 to 15% over the five year average, industry is working with a narrow margin of profit and the net income has decreased. The Italian balance of payments with foreign countries shows a large deficit. The only means for restoring the balance is a reduction of prices which will permit an expansion of exports. Italian prices are higher than those prevailing in France and Belgium, which underwent similar monetary experiences. The Bank of Italy has followed a policy of deflation; but prices are increasing slightly because of the expansion of private credit.—A. Pini.

10148. MERGAZZI, RENZO. L'avvenire agricolo della Somalia. [The agricultural future of Somaliland.] *Economia*. 6(10) Oct. 1928: 357-362.—The first attempt to colonize Somaliland made by Italian private societies goes back to 1901-1902. Cotton cultivation has become the main product of agriculture since its introduction in 1907. After the War large new concessions were created and cultivation of new products attempted. Irrigation is promoted and a network of channels surrounds the concessions. An Agricultural Office gives technical advice in agricultural matters.—O. Eisenberg.

10149. MICHALSKI, JERZY. The tendency of the development of national and state economy in Poland. *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 1(4) 1928: 399-409.—This article examines economic development in Poland during 1927 and the first three quarters of 1928, and is a continuation of an earlier article in the same Journal (1(1) 1928) which dealt with the period 1924-26 and the first half of 1927. The trend of agriculture and mining industry for the time under review shows considerable progress. The average production of cereals was higher than before the war. Out of about

7 million hectares affected by the land reform, 1½ million were parcelled up to 1927 according to the provisions of the land reform law, and of an area of 10-12 million hectares of reclaimable arable land, 835,056 were brought under cultivation up to Oct. 1928. The production of mines and foundries exceeded pre-war production. The out-put of workers increased and there was a steady diminution of unemployment. State finances continue to improve. There was an excess of revenue over expenditure.—O. Eisenberg.

10150. MORTARA, GIORGIO. La vie économique en Italie. [The economic situation of Italy.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 295-310.—This is a comprehensive survey of the economic situation of Italy at the end of 1928. The period surveyed is representative of the adaptation following the re-appreciation and legal stabilization of the lira. Owing to unfavorable weather conditions the crops have given a low yield in 1928. Industry was still suffering from the consequences of the monetary reform but during the course of the year progress toward full recovery was made and there are favorable signs of more prosperous activity. The balance of trade was unfavorable, with a large deficit, which was covered by extraordinary means such as foreign loans, employment of the foreign currency reserve of the Bank of Italy, etc. Prices have been comparatively stable; savings deposits are increasing; and State finances are in a satisfactory condition. Data are supplied concerning agricultural and industrial production, exports, imports, and other branches of the economic activity of the nation. Of particular interest are the analysis of the different items of the balance of trade and the valuation of invisible exports and imports.—Augusto Pini.

10151. SZAWLESKI, MIECZYSLAW. Przyszłość gospodarcza Polski. [Poland's economic future.] *Ekonomista*. 28(4) 1928: 59-74.—The natural increase of the population in Poland will in the near future be the greatest in Europe, except Russia. It is doubtful whether production will advance in the same degree. Against a yearly increase of about 500,000 there was before the war an emigration totalling 850,000 persons, whereas the average yearly emigration during the period 1920-25 reached hardly 110,000. Poland had, therefore, at the very outset of her existence a problem of unemployment. The villages, which cover about 70% of the economic activity of the country, are overpopulated. Nearly two thirds (65%) of the farms are too small to maintain a family. In the southern parts the farmers have a half-proletarian status. The remedies hitherto used against overpopulation, such as inner colonization, drainage of vast regions in Polesia and intensive agriculture, have not given satisfactory results. Polish industry, destroyed during the war, and reconstructed chiefly during the inflation period, has shown progress since the crisis of 1925-6. The main difficulty now is the passive trade balance. Poland's share in world trade is modest. With 1.5% of the world population Poland's foreign commerce forms less than 1% of world trade. In a number of industrial branches Poland's competition on foreign markets is rendered possible through dumping. After the stabilization of the currency in 1926, foreign credits began to flow in and supplied capital mainly to public enterprises. There are relatively few private enterprises capable of attracting long term credits. Yet, as before the war, several industries are controlled by foreign capital: in 1927, 60% of the oil industry, 44% of electricity and about 75% of the coal industry represented foreign investments. The reserves of the Polish Bank are steadily increasing and the surplus of the State budget of the last 2 years was 350 millions zloty. Poland must increase her exportation and emigration or import



capital. Poland's future lies in intensified agriculture.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10152. UNSIGNED. Die Entwicklung des internationalen Geld- und Kapital-Marktes und der Märkte einzelner Länder während des Jahres 1928. [The development of individual countries during 1928.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 130(5) May 1929: 681-699.—This article contains a detailed survey of the economic conditions in Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Russia, Poland, Finland, Latvia, Spain, Bulgaria, Rumania and Japan during 1928. The chief factors examined are foreign trade, internal trade, business failures, labor conditions, discount and interest rates, loans, deposits, currency and bank reserves, speculation, security issues, stock exchanges, central bank policy, and agriculture.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

10153. UNSIGNED. Industry and commerce of Hawaiian Islands: importance of sugar and pineapples. *Amer. Trust Rev. of the Pacific.* 18(4) Apr. 15, 1929: 77-81.—The Hawaiian Islands were long called the Sandwich Islands after Lord Sandwich, the inveterate gambler who invented the sandwich so that he might eat and gamble at the same time. The territory's wealth is largely agricultural, the principal products being sugar and pineapples. The rapid progress of the sugar industry has been due to favorable weather conditions, conservation of irrigation water, improved agricultural methods, and to the fact that sugar from Hawaii is admitted free to the United States. Eighty per cent of the output of 880,000 tons comes from thirty-three large plantations. Pineapples which require no irrigation grow on the uplands, and are also a large plantation industry. Detailed statistics are shown for the Hawaiian foreign trade both as to quantity, origin or destination, and component parts. The imports from the United States are growing much more rapidly than those from other countries.—*H. L. Jome.*

10154. UNSIGNED. Report of Committee on Recent Economic Changes in the United States. *Annalist.* (N. Y. Times). 33(852) May 17, 1929: 892-894.—A summary of the book, *Recent Economic Changes*.—*Edith Ayres.*

10155. UNSIGNED. La situation économique de l'Italie. [Economic situation in Italy.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 139(414) May 10, 1929: 340-352.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10156. UNSIGNED. Statistisk-økonomiske Oversigter for Aaret 1928. [Economic statistics for the year 1928.] *Statistiske Efterretninger.* 2(1) Jan. 5, 1929: 1-18.—A thoroughly documented survey of business conditions in Denmark during 1928. Trade and industry have advanced, agricultural development has been less certain. Price levels have remained practically constant.—*Inst. Econ. and Hist., Copenhagen.*

## LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 9596, 9598, 9652, 9675, 9695, 9799, 9924, 9976, 10013, 10081, 10086, 10148, 10149, 10245, 10345, 10357, 10371-10373, 10378, 10390, 10464, 10575, 10579, 10619, 10622, 10841, 10851, 10898, 10943)

### GENERAL

10157. ARNSTEIN, HENRY. La situación azucarera de Cuba. [The Cuban sugar situation.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 2(4) Apr. 1929: 213-228.—There are various ways of solving the present situation of overproduction of sugar in Cuba other than the limitation

of the crop. Various suggestions are made here: the use of the cane for other things than sugar, such as alcohol for motor fuel, greater use of molasses for feeding livestock, production of glucose, etc. Full use of the bagasse (now used chiefly for fuel) is also suggested such as for paper, in making rayon, etc. If the writer's suggestions were carried out he claims that Cuba would not only solve the sugar problem but would become a much stronger nation because of a lessened dependence on outside sources for motor fuel, dairy products, etc.—*John H. Frederick.*

10158. BRUNST, V. E. БРВНСТЪ, В. Э. Проблема крестьянского хозяйства. [The problem of peasant agriculture.] *Записки Русского Института Сельско-Хозяйственной Кооперации в Праге.* 6 1929: 144-176.—Detailed characteristics of the economic conditions of agriculture in Russia are presented and comparative data on agricultural production in other countries are given. The educational work of the zemstvo's agricultural agencies in 1890-1917 is described. The regional characteristics of Russian agriculture and the direction and tendencies of development by regions are outlined.—*J. Emelianoff.*

10159. CRUZ, MARIO DIAZ. Plan para solucionar el problema azucarero. [A plan to solve the sugar problem.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 2(5) May 1929: 283-301.—Overproduction of sugar is primarily responsible for the present situation in Cuba. Another very important contributing factor is the lack of organization among Cuban sugar producers. There are many poor and unorganized producers of raw sugar and only a comparatively few financially strong purchasers—the refiners—who are chiefly in the United States. Moreover there are a large number of American owned centrals in Cuba which produce a large proportion of the total, all of which is used by the refineries which frequently own the Cuban properties. The burden of overproduction, therefore, falls on the Cuban producer who is also at a decided disadvantage as compared to the American producer when it comes to financing and selling his crop, due to high Cuban interest rates, commission charges, etc. The basis of the plan here offered is the organization in Cuba of a National Sugar Institute which would attend to all the selling of sugar and molasses, the financing of growers and centrals, the purchasing of supplies for the use of the industry, the collecting of taxes, the issuance of statistical information on the industry and generally to advise and take steps leading toward a stabilization and improvement of the industry as a whole. The advantages of this plan would be: Cuban producers would become strongly organized as all would be forced to join. There would be but one buyer of their product. Financing would be cheaper and more efficient. As a solution of the problem which would arise after the crop had been purchased by the Institute—in order to avoid deterioration in the raw product—it is suggested that refineries be established in Cuba. Under Cuban law it is held that such a plan would be legal. Some objection to the formation of such an organization would be forthcoming from American sugar interests but the author feels that this could be easily overcome.—*John H. Frederick.*

10160. DEMIDOV, A. ДЕМИДОВЪ, А. Хлопководство в С.С.С.Р. [The cotton industry in U.S.S.R.] *Россия и Славянство.* 26(25) May 1929: 5.—There were two regions of cotton production in Russia before the war—Turkestan and Transcaucasia. These regions are divided now into many "Republics." This breaking up of the political life of these provinces had a destructive influence on their economic life and particularly on cotton production. Before the war about 2,200,000 acres were cultivated in cotton (1915) with a crop of about 350,000 tons. The growth of cotton



production before the war with the progress of irrigation was steady. The cotton crop in the year 1927 was 210,000 tons or about 60% of that of 1915. This failure is due mostly to the economic policy of the Soviet authorities.—*J. Emelianoff.*

**10161. EZEKIEL, MORDECAI.** A statistical examination of the problem of handling annual surpluses of non-perishable farm products. *Jour. of Farm Econ.* 11(2) Apr. 1929: 193-225.—If some agency had been able to buy surpluses from years when prices were so low that there would be reasonable probability of reselling at a profit within the next year, and had bought in quantities sufficiently small so as not to affect the level of price materially either at the time of purchase or time of sale, it would have found 7 years between 1900 and 1927, excluding the war period, when it could have bought and stored cotton with reasonable hope of profit, and 5 years when wheat might have been purchased. On such quantities in those years the profits, above storage costs and interest at 6%, distributed to producers would have raised the value of cotton 0.97 cents per pound and the price of wheat by 0.1 cent per bushel. This is the simplest case, and it is evident that the agency would have to store in sufficient quantities to affect by its action the level of prices. The estimates of probable effects must be made with many basic assumptions and with a knowledge of the effects of actual supplies on prices which is far from perfect. The conclusions reached illustrate the method of approach and are not final estimates of the results to be secured. If the combined results of storage operations and average control could be so accurately worked out as to produce an exactly uniform price year after year, crop income to the producer would still fluctuate violently with variations in yield. Export dumping of wheat would apparently have been more or less profitable in price to farmers for the past five crops even if cost of dumping were deducted, but for cotton export dumping would be profitless at best; for hogs negligible; for butter successful. The brightest hope for increasing returns to farmers lies in a better adjustment of production to demand. (Seventeen tables of data are appended.)—*S. W. Mendum.*

**10162. FABIAN, ANDREW J.** Reclaiming arid lands. *Amer. Federationist.* 36(4) Apr. 1929: 423-429.—The author attempts economic justification for the construction of the Columbia Basin Irrigation Project which provides for the reclamation of 1,883,000 acres of fertile and deep volcanic ash soil. In financing the project he proposes the utilization of the Reclamation Revolving Fund which Congress has created for compensation to the states in which the Government withdrew from entry many acres of public lands for Forest and Oil Reserves and National Parks. From this Revolving Fund, money is loaned for the construction of the reclamation project in the state as it is needed, to be repaid both principal and interest on the amortization plan through a period of years from the revenue secured by a tax levy against all the land reclaimed, payment of the taxes to begin when the land is under full cultivation. The state will gain from the taxable wealth of the new communities that grow up. The author claims that the project is so immense, with 134 miles of canal digging, 34 miles of which will be tunnelling through solid rock, that from twenty-five to thirty years will be required to reclaim the land sufficiently for effective production. He maintains that the project is economically justified on the grounds that an enormous amount of "farmed out" land is being abandoned for agricultural purposes, and with a minimum estimate of over 30% increase in the population of the United States by 1960, new areas will have to be reclaimed for production purposes in order to maintain an adequate food supply. He further maintains that within this period of thirty years the larger population on the

Pacific Coast will be able to consume the agricultural products grown in the west, and these products will not compete with those of other agricultural areas in the eastern and central markets. This basin when reclaimed will be adapted to general grain and livestock farming.—*J. P. Himmel.*

**10163. FELLNER, FRIEDRICH von.** Reforma rolna i jej finansowanie na Węgrzech. [Land reform and its financing in Hungary.] *Ekonomista.* 28(4) 1928: 44-58.—The purpose of the Law of 1920 and of the supplementary Law of 1924 was to facilitate the acquisition of land for agricultural purposes by certain classes,—veterans who had received a medal, disabled veterans, war-widows and children of age of soldiers killed in the war, and state officials. The law provides, also, for land for workers' houses. Large estates are wholly or partly divided up and the number of small farms is considerably augmented. It is a great merit of the law that it leaves the proprietor and the land-claimant, in the first place, quite free to fix the price of the land to be parcelled and to settle all the formalities, but provides, if no agreement is reached, that the Government should then proceed to expropriation, and a special mixed tribunal should determine the price of the land. According to the law 690,947 yokes (1 yoke=0.572 ha) were to be parcelled among 401,547 persons. In order to find the necessary means to carry out the land reform law, the author of the article proposed a financial plan which has not been adopted. On the contrary, a contract has been concluded with the *Svenska Tändsticks Aktiebolaget* in Stockholm according to which a loan of \$36,000,000 was granted in return for a match monopoly in Hungary during a period of 50 years. In the opinion of the author, this financial settlement is less favorable for the country than the plan drafted by himself.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**10164. FRANCIOSA, L.** La produzione agricola dell'annata 1927-28. [Agricultural production in 1927-28 in Italy.] *Economia.* 6(11) Nov. 1928: 465-468.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**10165. GAREY, L. F.** Credit needs of the Northwest small grain farmer. *Jour. Land & Public Utility Econ.* 5(2) May 1929: 180-187.—This is an analysis of the credit needs of the northwest grain farmers for production and marketing purposes, taking into consideration the character of the enterprise and the financial condition of the farmers as well as the point of view of the lending agencies.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

**10166. HAUTER, L. H.** Milk production on the Elephant Butte irrigation project. *New Mexico Agric. Exper. Station, Extension Circ.* #99. Apr. 1929: pp. 32.—Dairying on the Elephant Butte Irrigation Project is restricted quite definitely to the production of market milk for the El Paso market. Average annual production per cow was 8,032 pounds on the 21 dairy farms studied. The average net farm cost was \$2.69 per 100 pounds. Hauling costs from the farm to El Paso were 31 cents per 100 pounds. The average delivered price at El Paso was \$3.31 per 100 pounds, the average profit being 31 cents. Butter fat production costs were 68 cents per pound, while butter prices were 44 cents a pound in El Paso. Feed cost made up 67% of the cost of producing milk. The principal disadvantage in the production of dairy products is the high price of feed.—*F. F. Lininger.*

**10167. HEITZ, THOMAS W.** The cold storage of eggs and poultry. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Circ.* # 73. Jun. 1929: pp. 54.—This circular reviews the extent and value of poultry and egg storage, growth of the industry, location and distribution of storage warehouses, methods of refrigeration, construction of an ice-cooled storage room and of a mechanically cooled storage, temperature and humidity, cold-storage tariffs, preparation of products for storage, preparation of refrigerator goods for market, wholesomeness and palata-



bility of storage eggs and poultry, margins derived from storage, growing demands for cold-storage products, and Federal cold-storage reports and how they are made. It reviews technical investigations previously made regarding the commercial preservation of eggs and poultry by cold storage and there is a short discussion of the probable future of the industry.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

10168. HENNEBICQ, LÉON. La conférence interparlementaire agricole en Algérie. [The interparliamentary agricultural conference in Algeria.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 21 (1) Apr. 1929: 119-125.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10169. HIBBARD, B. H. and PETERSON, G. A. How Wisconsin farmers become farm owners. *Wisconsin Agric. Experiment Station Bull.* #402 1928: pp. 35.—This study is based upon questionnaires sent to one-tenth of the farmers of each county in Wisconsin. A total of 2,557 answers were used in making the study. It was discovered that the agricultural ladder was more complex than earlier studies supposed. In the first place, it was noted that about 22% had been born in cities, either coming to the farm with their parents or by their own volition as adults. Secondly, 64% of all farmers whether born in cities or on farms had worked at some occupation other than farming at some time in their career. City-born farmers and those who had pursued non-agricultural occupations were more numerous in the northern part of the state than in the southern. More farmers are including tenancy as a rung in the "ladder" than formerly, but the total time spent on this rung has increased but little. Farmers become owners at a somewhat more advanced age now compared to earlier times, but the farms acquired are also of greater value. Over 80% of the farms were acquired by purchase, but many of them were purchased from relatives. Inheritance, gift, marriage, etc., accounted for only 20%. Those farmers who came from smaller farms spent more time in non-agricultural occupations than those who came from larger farms, and also purchased smaller farms to start with. The amount of land owned tends to increase as the farmer grows older. The average time spent in farming by the retired farmers was 25.5 years.—*George S. Wehrwein.*

10170. HOLMES, C. L. Prospective displacement of the independent family farm by large farms or estate management, and the socio-economic consequences. *Jour. of Farm Econ.* 11 (2) Apr. 1929: 227-247.—The task of answering the multitude of questions involved is a precarious one. The small scale of business organization existing in agriculture means a maximum percentage of all those engaged in agriculture having managerial functions, which means a very low level of the average quality of entrepreneurship. Technical developments in agriculture require proprietorship of a higher type than is now prevalent to realize their maximum effect. Large-scale farming of the plantation type has a large place in the South, but the bonanza farming of the pioneer stages of development has failed to withstand the competition of small holders in the stages of advanced development. Most of the institutions holding "distress" land are unwilling owners and very little in the way of concentrated operation has developed as a result. Growth in national capital probably means credit through properly organized institutions rather than large investment and business operations by owners of capital drawn from non-agricultural industry. Nothing closely analogous to the situation in industry with respect to the advantages of large-scale operation can be made to obtain in farming. It is impossible to make the farm worker a cog in a vast machine. Large-scale farming will find its highest development under relatively simple types of farming. Our rented land

seems to be the key to the future development of large-scale operation, embodying organizational and managerial service under multiple ownership of land for the most part on a rental basis. A rather fundamentally changed basis of community life would result; probably it would be a richer community life.—*S. W. Mendum.*

10171. ILYICHEV, V. I. State grain farms in the Soviet Union. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 4 (7) Apr. 1, 1929: 132-134.—The Soviet Government has entered upon a program of organizing state farms which will involve an estimated expenditure of about \$175,000,000 in the next five years. Ten farms were started a year ago and 34 more this spring. These 44 farms comprise a total of over 4,000,000 acres. The program calls for an acreage in state farms of 13,000,000 acres. It has been the policy of the Grain Trust to utilize uncultivated land wherever it is available. No attempt has been made to use peasants' land or land more than 15 miles from railways for state farms. Each farm will be managed by a director and two assistants, one to take charge of production and the other of the commercial end. It is the aim to utilize American technical experience and skill to a considerable extent, two thousand tractors have already been purchased. The stated purpose of the movement is to increase the production of grain and to educate the peasant masses in new methods of cultivation.—*J. I. Falconer.*

10172. JUNCKER, TH. Dansk landbrug under Krigen. [Danish agriculture during the War.] *National-økonomisk Tidsskr.* 67 (2-3) 1929: 89-114.—After a discussion of the unfavorable situation of agriculture in Denmark since 1925, when the crown rose to par, the author investigates how agriculture has reacted to business conditions, and concludes that the attempt has been made to offset the decline in prices of agricultural products by a marked increase in their quantity through a compulsory increase in the numbers of domestic stock. He considers further what can be done in the future to remedy this unfavorable situation. On this point the author relies on the reports of the Bureau of Land Economics (*Landøkonomiske Driftsbureau*), and on the basis of an analysis of their figures suggests that a shift in the direction of the so-called extensive crops (grain, fodder and grass) would aid prices to some extent. Such a change in agricultural policy would reduce the amount of livestock, but the author contends that this would only benefit agriculture. He recommends further that agriculturalists should avail themselves of American and German business research, and suggests that the most natural field would be the production of pork, since this is relatively easy to increase or diminish and because the Danish pork production is of such importance that it has a very marked influence on the world market.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist. Copenhagen.*

10173. KANTOR, HARRY S. Factors affecting the price of peaches in the New York City market. *U. S. Dept. of Agric. Technical Bull.* #115. Apr. 1929: pp. 64.—New York prices on peaches relate to about one fourth of the receipts on eastern markets and prices at other markets follow closely those at New York, making the quotations from that market representative for the study of price factors. A very close relation between the size of the crop and the purchasing power per bushel was found. A pronounced seasonal variation in supplies on the market occurs and prices during the season vary with the changes in supply. Prices may be leveled out by storing during the periods of glut but storage yields a profit only under certain conditions. The variety of the fruit, its size and condition are important factors in price variations among different lots. It is suggested that growers can aid in getting better prices by producing desirable varieties, shipping only the larger peaches and those in first class condition and properly packed.—*O. B. Jesness.*



**10174. M., T. C.** World cotton consumption and supplies. *Commerce Monthly*. 10(12) Apr. 1929: 25-28. —In spite of trade depression and labor difficulties, world consumption for the year ending January 31, 1929, was only 4%, or about 1,000,000 bales, below the record established in the previous year. Of this decline in consumption, the major portion occurred in the United States, leaving the output of foreign mills within 2% of their previous record. Consumption in continental Europe has been steady for the past 18 months; and France, Italy and Belgium are now operating actively with good prospects of continued activity. In contrast, the German textile industry has been badly depressed for several months with no substantial improvement in sight; and the exports of piece goods from Great Britain last year declined to the level of 1926, the year of the general strike. Because of labor difficulties, India will not be able to increase its purchases abroad to any extent. China has been buying freely in foreign markets despite a well sustained level of operation in its own mills. At the end of February the net position of domestic mills was, next to last November, the best in 16 months, although mill stocks remain at a high level and buying has been concentrated on certain favored constructions. The growing popularity of cotton leads to the belief that there will be a larger absorption of cotton goods this summer than in several years past. Factors which will tend to hold down acreage for the coming years are the low prices received last fall as compared with those of the preceding year, and unsatisfactory financial conditions in part of the Belt. Attractive prices this spring will tend to cause an increase in acreage.—*W. W. Feltow.*

**10175. McBRIDE, JOHN W.** A study of the farm credit situation with special reference to Athens county. *Ohio Soc. Sci. Jour.* 1(2) May, 1929: 35-44. —The basis for credit in most cases is the present or prospective possession of assets or earning power which will enable the borrower to meet his obligations when they come due. Only nine Ohio counties have a lower land valuation per acre than Athens County and with land value representing earning power to a certain degree, the credit problem of the Athens County farmer is obvious. The types of credit available are mortgage or long time and production or short time credit. The Federal Land Bank and the Joint Stock Land Bank are the probable leaders in the mortgage credit field. Of the various agencies which afford short time credit the Intermediate Credit Act has, so far as Athens County is concerned, accomplished nothing. The commercial banks supply the greater proportion of production credit for the farmers. Their attitude toward the farmer is cordial and undoubtedly farmers will find more credit available when they place themselves in position to merit its extension.—*J. I. Falconer.*

**10176. MacDONALD, J. W.** How New Zealand is solving problems of rural credit and agricultural relief. *Trust Companies*. 48 Apr. 1929: 589-592. —A system of long-term credit for the purchase of urban and rural lands has existed in New Zealand since 1895, administered by the State Advances Office. In 1926 a special department of this office was set up to deal only with rural lands. Before this time the funds advanced had been raised by government bonds secured by all the resources of the country; now bonds may be issued secured by rural mortgages. The amount of loans is limited to two-thirds the value of the land and not more than £5,500. Payment is made by the amortization plan. In 1927 a Rural Intermediate Credit Act was passed. There is a Board which has divided the country into sixteen districts each with a district board. A non-interest bearing loan of £400,000 has been made to the system by the government to enable it to carry out its work. Bonds may be issued secured by loans made to farmers. Loans from the system may

be secured through cooperative rural intermediate credit associations composed of at least twenty farmers in each district. A loan may not run for more than five years nor exceed £1000. The act has been amended to make it possible for farmers in isolated regions to borrow directly. Loans may also be made to cooperative companies, such as marketing associations and dairies, not to exceed 80% of the market value of the commodities offered as security. This system went into operation during the first half of 1928.—*Lawrence Smith.*

**10177. MacKENNA, JAMES.** The Indian sugar industry. *Jour. Royal Soc. Arts*. 77(3970) Dec. 1928: 139-158.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10178. MAUGINI, ARMANDO.** Considerazioni sulla coltura dell'olivo e della vite in Tripolitania. [Olive and vine culture in Tripoli.] *L'Agricoltura Coloniale*. 23(4) Apr. 1929: 158-163.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10179. MAYER, ALFRED M.** Le progrès de l'économie agricole tchécoslovaque pendant la dernière décennie. [The progress of Czechoslovak agriculture during the past decade.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (70) Apr. 1929: 256-262.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10180. NOLST TRENITÉ, G. J.** De grondslag der Indische agrarische wetgeving. [The fundamental principle of agrarian legislation in the Dutch East Indies.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten*. 13(656) Jul. 25, 1928: 637-640.—*W. L. Valk.*

**10181. ODINTSOV, B. N.** ОДИНЦОВЪ, Б. Н. Условия сельского хозяйства въ Сибири. [Conditions of Siberian agriculture.] Записки Русскаго Института Сельско-Хозяйственной Кооперации въ Прагѣ. 6 1929: 177-194.—The topographic, climatic, geobotanic, and faunal characteristics of the inhabited part of Siberia are outlined. Important data on agricultural production are given: areas of improved and tillable land, average crops of winter rye, spring wheat, barley and oats for 1905-1914 and the relative significance of different crops in the different agricultural regions of Siberia. The destructive results of the communistic "reconstruction" of agriculture in Siberia are shown and future possibilities of Siberian economic life are discussed.—*J. Emelianoff.*

**10182. OPPEN-DANNEWALDE, JOACHIM von.** Die internationalen Organisationen der Landwirtschaft. [The international organizations of agriculture.] *Pol. u. Gesellsch.* 2(12) Apr. 4, 1929: 1-6. —Three international agencies dealing with agrarian problems are described: the International Agrarian Commission, founded in 1889; the Economic World Conference in Geneva during 1927; and the International Agricultural Institute of Rome.—*G. Biel-schowsky.*

**10183. ORCHARD, DOROTHY J.** Agrarian problems of modern Japan. *Jour. Pol. Econ.* 37(2) Apr. 1929: 129-141. (Part 1).—Agriculture in Japan is greatly disturbed. There is friction between the farmers and the government and between the landlords and the tenants. Two fundamental forces have brought about this situation. First, the population, after remaining practically stationary for two centuries and a half prior to 1850, has doubled itself in half a century. The pressure of numbers has created keen competition for the limited area of arable land. The other force is industrialization. Its recent development has been an immense drain upon agriculture in the form of taxes for industries and for national defense. Heavy taxes put the landlord in distress and high rents impoverish the small tenant farmers. The pressure of population against land is the basic cause of Japan's agricultural ills.—*J. I. Falconer.*

**10184. OSTROLENK, BERNHARD.** Farm relief and declining agricultural exports: beef gone, pork slipping. *Annalist*. (N. Y. Times) 33(847) Apr. 12,



1929: 667-668.—“The main purpose of both articles (this and a preceding article on wheat) is to show that reliance on agricultural exports is a delusive basis for farm relief,” for our exports of wheat and pork are rapidly falling off, while those of beef have already ceased. The decline of pork exports from a peak of 1,678 million pounds in 1899 to a low point of 921 million pounds in 1914 was reversed by a record war-time rise; but since 1921, they have fallen precipitously to almost the 1914 low figure, with indications of continuing to fall in the future. Exports of beef have declined from a peak of 637 million pounds in 1904, passed through a temporary recovery during the war, and continued to approach the vanishing point, nearly reaching it by 1928. Why are we losing our foreign markets? The decline in our bacon exports is due to the encouragement given to domestic hog production in Germany and France and to the inroads on the British markets by Denmark, and to the increasing importation of cheap corn from Argentina. An additional threat to future exports of lard is the increasing use of vegetable fats in Europe. The disappearance of our beef exports is due, not to diminished European demand, but to cheaper competing supplies of beef from Argentina and Australia.—*Geoffrey S. Shepherd.*

10185. OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. The surplus farmer. *Atlantic Monthly*. 431 (4) Apr. 1929: 539-545.—Agriculture is in the midst of a revolution, due to scientific agriculture and gas driven machinery. The final result of this industrial revolution will be to make fully one-half of the present crop acreage and one-half of the present workers in agriculture superfluous. Consumption of food products can increase only about as fast as population increases, and will tend to decrease rather than increase. At present only about one-eighth of the farmers are producing efficiently enough to raise crops at a profit. The difficulty will not be solved by increasing the efficiency of the other seven-eighths. This will cause a still greater surplus of agricultural products. Any scheme which will raise prices, such as the McNary-Haugen plan will simply induce greater production than ever. Cooperative marketing cannot be expected to raise prices more than ten per cent at the utmost. The only solution is to decrease the number of farmers.—*G. S. Wehrwein.*

10186. PARR, V. V., COLLIER, G. W., and KLEM-MEDSON, G. S. Ranch organization and methods of livestock production in the Southwest. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Technical Bull.* #68. 1928: pp. 104.—This bulletin contains information on the organization and management of range-cattle, sheep, and goat ranches, in the southwestern range region, with a background of historical, climatic, and land factors that have influenced the ranching conditions in that region. The experience of ranchmen and the details of one year's business on 240 ranches were used as a basis, together with experimental results and other available evidence. Among the phases discussed are physical factors affecting livestock production in the region, types of ranges and kinds of forage, development of the livestock industry in the region, ownership and control of land, and the details of the production of range cattle, sheep, and Angora goats.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

10187. PERINI, DARIO. Progressi e tendenze moderne della contabilità agraria. [Progress and modern tendencies of farm accounting.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 44 (2) Feb. 1929: 89-93.—After a short survey of the progress in farm accounting realized in various countries the author illustrates the view points of three leading German professors, Howard, Aeroboe and Laur as to its scope and objects. Differences in methods still hamper its progress, but a considerable advance has been made, particularly in Germany, towards standardization of methods. In Latin coun-

tries farm accounting is still in its infancy.—*Augusto Pini.*

10188. POPE, J. D. Issues involved in the readjustment of farm organization in the cotton belt. *Jour. of Farm Econ.* 11 (2) Apr. 1929: 266-278.—A large portion of the workers engaged in cotton growing have lived on the bread-line. The boll weevil has upset the equilibrium of the agriculture of the old part of the South, and has caused there nothing short of a large-scale disaster. Growth of industry with its demand for large numbers of workers tends to relieve the situation in the East, and the ability to cultivate larger acreages per worker in the West has done much to improve the status of growers there. Diversification of enterprises promises very little advantage to the cotton growers, and cotton is the only cash crop which may form the basis of farm organization on any large proportion of southern farms. Large-scale farming in the popular sense is little adapted to the crop. The trend is in the direction of the family farm under various tenure arrangements. Greater intensity of culture offers substantial opportunity provided credit, tenure, and individual efficiency are favorable. More credit of the right kind is needed. The tenure system needs thorough study. After all, the capacity of the farmer himself is an important limiting factor.—*S. W. Mendum.*

10189. REID, J. W. Cost accounts on an institute farm. *Great Britain Ministry of Agric. Jour.* 36 (1) Apr. 1929: 39-44.—This article contains a general summary of the financial results of a four-year experiment in Hertfordshire, England. It is shown that on a farm with poor variable soil, livestock has proved the most reliable source of income.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

10190. RIDDELL, F. T. and HORNER, J. T. The marketing of Michigan milk through creameries, cream stations, condenseries, and cheese factories. *Michigan Agric. Experiment Station Special Bull.* #189. 1929: pp. 36.—Michigan dairymen have several types of markets for their products. In those sections of the state where dairying is relatively important fluid milk dealers from nearby cities, condenseries, as well as creameries and cheese factories are bidding for the farmers' product. Where the fluid milk market is available dairying is most extensive. On the fringes of these areas condenseries thrive because here they can compete successfully with creameries and cheese factories. Creameries and cheese factories are the chief competitors for milk and cream in areas beyond the reaches of the fluid milk market. The southern half of the lower peninsula and three counties of the upper peninsula are by far the most important dairying areas. Of the milk produced on Michigan farms over 50% goes into the fluid milk market, 37.6% is used in the manufacture of butter, 8.4% for condenser products, 1.5% for cheese, and 1.4% for ice cream. The location of the various types of dairy manufacturing plants depends upon the availability of milk and cream. Cheese factories operate economically on a relatively small volume of milk and secure their supplies mainly from nearby territory by direct deliveries from farmers. Condenseries require a relatively large volume for economical operation. They are therefore located where dairying is relatively well established. But even in such locations they depend largely upon their routes to bring in enough raw material. Transportation costs in securing milk limit the territory within which condenseries may successfully compete with creameries. Farmers patronizing creameries have their skimmed milk for feeding purposes as well as the advantage of lower hauling costs per pound of butterfat. Creameries, especially the centralizer type, have the greatest economy in transportation. Through the cream station system centralizers are able to secure cream from great



distances at relatively low costs. Hence, where butter-fat production is light they are able to compete most successfully. Creameries and other agencies requiring a relatively large volume of raw material have developed extensive truck route systems. Costs of hauling have been lower and serve most satisfactorily where the processing agency owns and operates its own trucks. Cold storage operations have greatly reduced seasonal fluctuations in butter prices. The average seasonal fluctuations in butter prices during the five year period, 1881 to 1885, was 82.5%. For 1921 to 1925 it was only 35.2%.—*P. L. Miller.*

10191. ROMIER, LUCIEN. *Vue d'ensemble sur la crise agricole.* [A synopsis of the agricultural crisis.] *Rev. Deux Mondes.* 99 Apr. 1, 1929: 647-659.—A survey of the agricultural situation has convinced the author that the present universal agricultural crisis is due to the surplus production of the less perishable or more easily transportable products, especially in the newer producing countries; to paucity of agricultural labor in those regions where the scale of wages is lower than that of industry; and to fluctuations in prices, particularly of grain and livestock. He applies his findings to the particular case of France, where, he says, there has been no increase of population for fifty years, or since the beginning of the agricultural crisis in that country. He concludes with a plea for the early adoption by the French government of a well thought-out, well organized, national, agricultural policy.—*A. M. Hannay.*

10192. SANDBERG, FR. *Undersökningar om tillgången på odlingsmark.* [Researches on the increase of arable land.] *Nordisk Stat. Tidsskr.* 7(1) 1928: 139-147.—During the last 25 years several commissions have been appointed for the purpose of investigating certain districts in Sweden to determine the extent of lands which may possibly become available for agriculture in the future. The author presents a brief comparative study of the results of these investigations.—*Inst. Econ. and Hist. Copenhagen.*

10193. SHERMAN, C. B. *Farm problems of tomorrow.* *Amer. Bankers' Assn. Jour.* 21(9) Mar. 1929: 856-935; (10) Apr. 1929: 981-1037; (11) May 1929: 1070-1141.—The article is restricted to the fruit and vegetable industry, in which the vast expansion during the past decade has brought many complications which are intensified by the perishable nature of the crops. Many government services (standardization, market news, shipping points and terminal inspection, and outlook reports) have worked toward stabilization, but much must be done by the industry itself, for limitations in future expansion are clearly evident in spite of the recent extended use of fruits and vegetables in the diet and a gradually expanding foreign market. Recent analyses of prices and demand for certain fruits on certain markets emphasize this belief. Closer study of the needs of the different markets and better distribution are necessary; and more should be done toward adjusting supply to demand. Apples are far over-planted, for instance, and great loss and waste have occurred. Easy credit policies and real estate promotion are among the factors that have probably contributed to artificial stimulation of production. Costs should be reduced wherever possible. The industry is already active in bringing about certain changes to meet changing conditions, such as reduction of undesirable varieties, as in peaches; lengthening seasons as with strawberries; improvement of integration of seasons as between sections; and co-operation in marketing. Changing methods in distribution like the use of chain stores, auctions, roadside stands, must be watched. There is no one solution of the problems for, in any important area, they transcend local bounds. In their fundamental aspects they

form a national and international problem.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

10194. SPENCER, LELAND. *Problems in the location of country milk plants.* *Jour. of Farm Econ.* 11(2) Apr. 1929: 313-327.—The problem in New York State is the elimination of plants which have been located where economical operation is impossible, or where because of changed conditions they are no longer required. Since 1918 a decrease of 18% of the plants has been effected in 14 important fluid milk producing counties. Handling costs per can are decreased materially by increasing the daily volume handled. About half the shipping stations in New York State handle less than 4 million pounds of milk annually, which is too low for economical service, and a survey indicates that about 355 properly located plants would be adequate to handle all the milk which is now handled by 730 plants. In one area studied for the purpose it was figured that 14 plants could take care of the farmers' milk now going to 32 plants, without material increase in mileage, (0.3 mile per hundred pounds) with the possibility of reduced hauling charges through extension of commercial hauling, and material savings in plant operation costs and shipping costs. Cooperative ownership or control of more plants would take away most of the former objections to relocating plants.—*S. W. Mendum.*

10195. SUNDBY-HANSEN, H. *Norway's industries, II—agriculture.* *Amer. Scandinavian Rev.* 17(3) Mar. 1929: 162-164.—Despite the fact that 71% of Norway's land is unproductive and 21% forested, agriculture, which claims but 3.7% of the land, is Norway's most important industry. This has been true from earliest times. In the Viking era nearly every freeman was a farmer, and in the later period most fishermen and foresters cultivate a farm. Due to the *odelsret* the Norwegian farmer preserved his independence somewhat better than other European farmers during the transition from medieval to modern times. Altogether there are some 1,700,000 acres under cultivation, and 204,000 registered farms, 92% of which consist of less than 25 acres. Tenant farming is practically non-existent.—*H. S. Commager.*

10196. TAPERNOUX, F. E. *L'organisation scientifique du travail agricole en Allemagne.* [The scientific organization of agricultural labor in Germany.] *Inst. Internat. d'Organisation Sci. du Travail.* A-2 1929: 1-44.—The author shows how problems connected with the scientific organization of agricultural labor, which were not recognized in Germany before the war except by such men as Thaer, Thuenen, and von der Goltz, became serious and important issues in the post-war period. Agricultural workers returned from the front with new ideas of hours of work, wages, and working conditions. A dearth of foreign seasonal labor also made itself felt. The example and influence of the United States and the appearance in 1919 of Seedorf's work based on Taylorism gave a strong impetus to the study of measures for improved utilization of labor in agriculture. Various theories advanced and experiments made in connection with farms of more than 100 hectares are outlined. Emphasis is placed not only on the personality of the proprietor, on the employment of labor, and on the equipment of the farm, but also on the intelligent and scientific planning of the work in order to procure the greatest possible return with the minimum outlay. In the case of the small farm, the need is pointed out for an organization so scientifically developed as to do away with present all too prevalent useless expenditure of energy.—*A. M. Hannay.*

10197. YOUNG, E. C. *Economic aspects of the administration of groups of farms under northern conditions.* *Jour. of Farm Econ.* 11(2) Apr. 1929: 248-263.—Experiments in large-scale farming operations



in the past, particularly in diversified farming regions, have not been so universally successful as to encourage extensive use of this method of land administration. Rapid increase in amount and effectiveness of technical information in farming; development of intensely practical market information and other phases of agricultural economics; increased speed and effectiveness of transportation and communication; extreme variation in market prices with advantages for the alert; and increased use of large and expensive labor-saving machinery, seem likely to make it possible for persons of exceptional ability to extend their influence over a wider range without losing the many economies now tied up with small-unit operation. The landlord is usually an investor, he is not looking for a job. Yet landlords must of necessity give attention to the problems of management. The many variations in plan, from the hired manager-and-employee basis through to the livestock partnership represent different degrees of personal effort on the part of the land owner. Farms are classified for group administration purposes as: (1) Live estates in process of accumulation or in strong hands; (2) Old estates in second hands or in trust; (3) New estates created by circumstances of foreclosure, assignment or purchase to protect the lender; (4) Lands owned as an incident to mining or lumbering operations. Each class requires different handling. As an example under group 1, a part-owner of 12 Indiana farms worth together with stock and equipment over a million dollars, himself devoting about half his time to the management of the properties with tenants receiving one-third of the net income, succeeded in earning 4.6% on his capital from 1920-1927. Part of the things done under group operation may be done through cooperation of individual farmers without any organization at all.—*S. W. Mendum.*

10198. ZIMMERMAN, HARVEY J. Stock of leaf tobacco, and the American production imports, exports and consumption of tobacco and tobacco products. *U. S. Bureau of the Census, Bull.* #165. 1929: pp. 43.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10199. UNSIGNED. Agricultural and mining progress in Oregon; slow but steady development. *Amer. Trust Rev. of the Pacific.* 18(5) May 15, 1929: 102-106.—The year 1928 marks the centennial of Oregon agriculture. The article contains tables for all the important crops.—*H. L. Jome.*

10200. UNSIGNED. The agricultural output of Scotland. III. *Scottish Jour. of Agric.* 12(2) Apr. 1929: 119-126.—This is an economic discussion of the agricultural output of Scotland, a census report for 1925. Scottish farmers specialize in the production of livestock products. Four-fifths of the total value produced comes in the livestock category. Beef stands out as the leader among the livestock products, comprising one-third of that class. But not all the finished beef is raised in Scotland since one-half the cattle fed in Scotland are raised in Ireland. Sheep, including lambs and dairy products together, make up as much in value as beef. Farm crops for sale are small. Potatoes are first with six and one-half per cent. Oats, wheat and barley follow. The total value of all produce in 1925 was 48,700,000 pounds which is equal to 270 pounds per man or a little over nine pounds per acre.—*W. G. Murray.*

10201. UNSIGNED. The beet-sugar industry in Colorado and in the United States. *Univ. of Denver Business Rev.* 5(15) May 1929: 1-7.—The following conclusions are presented: Colorado is the leading beet-sugar state of the United States; although yields per acre are highest in Colorado, sugar content in percentage is lower than in a number of other states; beet-sugar production of the United States is about 10.5% of world's total beet-sugar production and 4% of the world's total sugar production; beet-sugar

production of this country has been increasing much faster than cane-sugar production; the farm value of beets produced in Colorado has varied from 7 to 18% of the farm value of all crops produced in the state in recent years and the value added in the manufacture of beet sugar in 1923 and 1925 made up about 13% of the total value added by all manufacturing in the state. A study was made of the weather factors influencing sugar content of beets in Northern Colorado, using correlation methods. These studies suggest that: the weather is usually too warm for best results and that certain changes in irrigation practice might be desirable in view of the relationships found between the amount of rainfall in different months and percentage of sucrose. The well-known tendency for sugar to be low in price compared with commodities in general is pointed out. The article is a summary of a Master's thesis written at the University of Denver by Jesse R. Word, Jr.—*L. J. Norton.*

10202. UNSIGNED. The dairy industry in Poland. *Polish Economist.* 4(4) Apr. 1929: 127-129.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10203. UNSIGNED. Economic indexes. Level of agricultural and pastoral prices. *Banco de la Nación Argentina, Econ. Rev.* 1(2) Sep. 1928: 48-52.—This index is a weighted geometric mean of the prices of Argentine agricultural and pastoral products monthly from 1920 to 1928. The base is 1926, and the weights are the value of exports 1923-1927. Cereals have a general weight of 57.8, meat 19.1, hides 9.4, wool 8.8, dairy products 2.7, and forest products 2.2. The index is computed both in M\$N and gold (dollars). The fluctuations of the index expressed in gold are quite similar to the fluctuations in the prices of agricultural prices in the United States during the same period. When prices are expressed in M\$N the fluctuations are less than the fluctuations in international prices, since the decline coincided with the depreciation in the gold value of the currency and the rise coincides with the valorization of the peso.—*W. C. Waite.*

10204. UNSIGNED. Fire-protective construction on the farm. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Farmers' Bull.* #1590. Apr. 1929: pp. 22.—Fires in farm buildings may be due to any of a number of causes, and nothing short of the most fire-resistive materials in construction and furnishings will insure against great loss once a fire is started. Such protection on the farm is not yet generally practicable, but it is possible to provide effective safeguards against the starting and spread of fire. The construction of farm buildings is not governed by restrictions like those in effect in towns that have building ordinances; every farm owner is his own building inspector. Most farm buildings are beyond effective reach of fire-fighting equipment, yet are lacking in fire resistive features or extinguishing devices. This bulletin points out the fire hazards usually found in farm-building construction and suggests how they may be avoided in new buildings or remedied in existing structures. It deals with construction which, if neglected or if faulty, might contribute to the spread of fire.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

10205. UNSIGNED. Den internationale Sukkerkrise. [The international sugar crisis.] *Økonomi og Politik.* 3(1) May 1929: 43-51.—The article discusses the causes of the international sugar crisis. The World War altered the relation between beet and cane sugar to the disadvantage of the former. The importance of Poland and Czechoslovakia as exporting countries is discussed. The beet sugar industry is carried on under the protection of high tariffs, while the cane sugar industry enjoys superior natural conditions of cultivation. The increase in prices has occasioned attempts at regulation, but these have not yet become effective. National sugar policies are characterized by the rising tariff protection. Sugar consumption is hindered by



this policy, but is nevertheless increasing. The Danish control of production and consumption of sugar is discussed. That country has a higher yield per hectare than any other country, and the highest per capita sugar consumption in Europe. (Graphs portraying the world's sugar production and the price of raw sugar in New York; map of sugar producing regions.)—*Inst. Econ. & Hist. Copenhagen.*

10206. UNSIGNED. National European-Bantu conference. (The chairman's address.) *South African Outlook*. 59(695) Apr. 1929: 72-77.—The primitive state of native economic and social life is contrasted with modern conditions. There is great need of the elevation of racial relations. From an agricultural point of view, land exhaustion is, in certain districts, proceeding rapidly. There is a falling-off in yield of the wheat lands in the South-west Cape—even where there is no native population. There is a considerable amount of drought damage owing to the "methods of cultivation and stock management." There is great need of assisting agricultural development. South African labor legislation is still deficient from the native standpoint.—*Norman Himes.*

## FORESTRY

(See also Entries 9568, 9591, 10276, 10360, 10815)

10207. BANTHAF, GEORGE. A consulting forester looks at forestry. *Jour. of Forestry*. 27(4) Apr. 1929: 352-353.—Progress is deplorably slow in forestry as compared to other industrial fields. The management of existing stands on a forestry basis is, with few exceptions, not seriously considered. The problems that confront forestry—taxation, financing, organization, and manufacture—can be solved only in the doing. What we need is leadership, adequate resources, courage, and a will to do.—*P. A. Herbert.*

10208. BERNHARD. Nebennutzungen in den türkischen Wäldern. [By-products of Turkish forests.] *Tharandter Forstliches Jahrb.* 80(4) 1929: 97-105.—Important forest products in certain portions of Asia Minor are pine nuts (from *Pinus pinea*) which are exported largely to Italy, France and Egypt; valonia, the acorn cups of *Quercus aegilops*, which are highly esteemed for their tannin content; hazel nuts, of which Turkey furnishes more than half the world supply; and storax balsam from *Liquidambar orientalis*, which is used by French perfumery makers and for incense. Methods of harvesting these products are described.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

10209. BORREMANS, L. Les ressources forestières de la Finlande. [The forest reserves of Finland.] *Bull. d'Infor. de l'École Supérieure de Comm. St. Ignace*. 6(2) Feb. 1929: 187-210.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10210. CHAPMAN, H. H. A method of determining the sum which can be invested profitably in reforestation for a sustained yield. *Jour. of Forestry*. 27(4) Apr. 1929: 371-374.—The owner of a forest which is annually producing an income in excess of all outlay is in better position to make a reinvestment in reproduction than is the owner of cutover or bare land who must carry the reinvestment until the crop is ready to cut. The annual rental of the difference in the capital value of a forest on a perpetual yield basis and one which is not renewed, can be used to secure the reproduction that will constantly maintain it in full production without reducing its value. An example presented with formulae for its solution gives \$17.50 per acre as the sum which can be spent for reproduction with an annual income of \$200 computed at 5% interest.—*P. A. Herbert.*

10211. ENDRES, G. Die Eichen des Spessarts. [The oaks of the Spessart.] *Forstwissensch. Centralbl.* 51(5) Mar. 1, 1929: 149-157; (6) Mar. 15, 1929:

208-216; (7) Apr. 1, 1929: 229-240; (8) Apr. 15, 1929: 277-289; (9) May 1, 1929: 316-327.—The Bavarian portion of the Spessart forest embraces 100,000 ha. of wooded land, of which the State owns 44,000 ha., communes 34,000, and private individuals 22,000. During the Middle Ages the forest served as a hunting and fishing ground and furnished timber and fuel for local use. Beginning in the 15th century, glass works, and in the 17th century, iron foundries, consumed much wood, and the rapidly increasing population required large quantities of wood and forest litter. Impoverishment of forest and soil resulted. The first real silvicultural management was inaugurated with the transfer to Bavaria in 1814. The most distinctive product is oak furniture timber, some of which is now 500 yrs. old. The annual cut of this wood has decreased from 19,000 cu. m. (pre-war) to 10,000 cu. m., but the age-class distribution is such that there will be a serious shortage of suitable timber for about 60 years after the year 2020. Spessart oak of furniture grade has increased in value from 1-10 marks per cu. m. to over 1,000 marks, in 100 years. Some of the old trees are very defective, and yield only 15-25% of furniture wood.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

10212. H., A. Die Revision des eidgenössischen Forstpolizeigesetzes. [Amendment of the (Swiss) Federal forest law.] *Schweiz. Zeitschr. f. Forstwissensch.* 80(4) Apr. 1929: 125-129.—On March 14, 1929, the Federal Council amended the 1902 forest law so as to reimburse a forest owner who loses income through incorporation of his land in a protection forest, on the basis of 10 times the average yield during the last 20 years. Another amendment increased the Federal contribution for forest roads and other transportation facilities in mountain districts from 20% to 30% of the total cost, and in exceptional cases 40%, provided the canton also contributes.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

10213. MacDANIELS, E. H. Western timber and eastern forestry. *Jour. of Forestry* 27(4) Apr. 1929: 354-358.—Increased production in western timber is indicated by almost every important economic force—new railroads, large amounts of available capital and enterprise whose chief outlet in the west is the lumber industry, existing plant capacity twice the present production, and 25,000 small owners of timberland anxious to realize on their holdings as the carrying charges on present acreage are rapidly increasing and the chance of a profit shrinking each year. The stand of timber in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 678 billion feet (1925), an estimate which may be 20% to 30% too low. Extending the present rate of acceleration of the cut, the output of these two states in 1940 would be about 18 billion feet, nearly half the present timber consumption of the United States. Half of Washington's timber would be cut by that date and half of Oregon's by 1954. The indications, therefore, are for increasing cut for a decade, a cut for another decade considerably above the present cut, and then a decreasing output. Prices may find a higher level in heavy construction timber and upper grades but not very likely in the commoner grades.—*P. A. Herbert.*

10214. PAULIUS, MATULIONIS. Forstwirtschaft in Litauen. [Forestry in Lithuania.] *Schweiz. Zeitschr. f. Forstw.* 80(4) Apr. 1929: 133-139.—Lithuania has 941,400 ha. of forest (90.5% devoted to timber production), with approximately 123,700,000 cu. m. of timber, which is 0.43 ha. and 57.5 cu. m. per inhabitant. The annual growth in the forests is 2,250,000 cu. m. (besides some scattered trees outside), and the average annual cut (1919-1924) was 1,758,000 cu. m. Much of the timber is now sold at low prices or given free to settlers, in order to encourage post-war reconstruction. Within a few years prices will be raised to general market values (and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the cut will be exported. There are 3 principal types



of forest: Pine, spruce (with an oak sub-type), and lowland hardwoods (alder, ash, etc.).—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

**10215. ROTHERY, JULIAN E.** New England's pulpwood supplies and other forest possibilities. *Jour. of Forestry.* 27(4) Apr. 1929: 366-370.—The paper industry in New England became over-centralized and many mills must now depend on the outside market for pulp. Craft production is attracting the industry south and vast Canadian supplies across the border. The New England industry can only improve its raw material situation. It is questionable whether the scattered nature of the pulpwood in the large areas of mixed hardwood forests will ever be used as a source of supply for existing pulp mills. A forest survey is needed to determine the best use of forest land not now fully utilized.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**10216. RUEFF, ALEXI.** Die Entwicklung des Forsteinrichtungswesens in Bulgarien und seine Bedeutung für die Forst- und Holzwirtschaft des Landes. [Development of forest management in Bulgaria.] *Forstwissensch. Centralbl.* 51(9) May 1, 1929: 332-344; (10) May 15, 1929: 369-382.—About 800 A.D., destruction of forests in mountain passes was forbidden as a measure of national defense. After the Turkish conquest, forest destruction was encouraged; also for strategic reasons. A law for protection forests was adopted in 1869, but was ineffective, as were measures undertaken by the Bulgarian government from 1890 to 1914. Since 1922 about one fourth of the forest area has been put under management. The forest area (2,886,159 ha. of which 87% is wooded) comprises 28% of the land surface. Publicly owned forest (2/3 communal) comprises 81%. The State forests are fairly large; the 5,105 communal forests average about 300 ha. each; and most of the private forests are very small. Forest industries are small but growing as roads and railroads make the forests accessible, and there is a considerable export, chiefly of firewood and charcoal, to Turkey. The total wood cut in 1925 was recorded as 3,137,321 cu. m., of which 69.5% was for firewood and charcoal. The actual cut is probably twice as much. The damage from fire, grazing, and illegal cutting is great. Every citizen is required by law to donate labor for afforestation, as a result of which considerable areas of forest have been planted.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

**10217. SINNER, PHILIPP.** Zur Holzhandelspolitik in Bayern. [Timber sale policy in Bavaria.] *Forstwissensch. Centralbl.* 51(5) 1929: 157-169.—In Bavaria the policy of the State Forest Service is to supply the needs of all classes of timber consumers without discrimination, and to get the best possible prices. With active competition of buyers the usual method of sale, by public auction, would accomplish these ends. Actually, in many instances, owing to the small number of bidders or to secret agreements among them, unduly low prices result. The State might remedy the situation by undertaking to deliver logs to the railroad or even to consumers instead of selling them in the woods, by selling direct to wood-using industries, or even by partial manufacture in state sawmills. The supply should be adjusted to the local demand by selling any surplus at a fixed price to more distant consumers, especially in other German States. The State should also maintain storage yards and loading equipment at shipping points, so that outside buyers will not be at the mercy of local buyers.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

**10218. SPARHAWK, W. N.** The forests of the Northwest: their relation to New England forestry. *Jour. of Forestry.* 27(4) Apr. 1929: 359-365.—While softwood stumpage values in New England have fallen considerably from the peak prices they are still somewhat above the pre-war level. Cheap water transportation with the opening of the Panama Canal together

with the necessity for liquidating investments in western timber has resulted in large quantities of such timber becoming available at costs below the prices previously established in New England. This tended to squeeze out marginal cost home grown timber and discourage the practice of forestry. West coast timber will not become cheaper and it is reasonable to expect that the prices will rise within 10 years, because of (1) decrease of the west coast supply (2) increased cost of production (3) competition of buyers in other regions of the world, and (4) improvement of the economic position of western timber owners. In the future New England timber growers will be able to count on a stumpage differential equal to the cost of bringing second growth lumber from the West. New England should not only lend its aid to measures to bring stabilization to the west coast industry but should improve its own forestry practices.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**10219. WILSON, J. O.** The application of an intensive survey to pulpwood logging operations. *Jour. of Forestry* 27(4) Apr. 1929: 375-377.—Although executives usually believe that a thorough survey of logging operations is worth while, they are almost invariably undecided as to just how intensive the survey should be. A survey plan is presented which covered 200 square miles containing 1,250,000 cords, and costs \$23,000. The plan makes it possible to plan the logging so as to keep the operating and overhead expenses at a minimum, and it also forms the basis for future forestry work.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**10220. WOHLBERG, E. T. F.** Forest management incentive to private operators. *Jour. of Forestry* 27(4) Apr. 1929: 333-346.—Forestry projects similar to great national projects such as reclamation work and the Panama Canal do not look like good business propositions when only the direct return is considered. When the indirect return is considered they add millions to the wealth of the nation. Many of the indirect returns from forestry, such as its recreational value and stream control, cannot be measured. Thirty years hence we will have to import 11.5 billion feet of lumber annually as our own production decreases to 20 billion, which will mean an annual loss in wealth to the nation of \$800,000,000. It would therefore be good policy to aid private interests to grow timber by public loans covering the cost of planting (not to exceed \$10 per acre) at from 2-1/2 to 3% interest to be paid when the timber is harvested. In case of fire the owner would have to replant at his own expense. At such low initial costs the growing of timber by private capital would be economically feasible. The total loans for reforestation might be as much as \$500,000,000 over a long period of years; they would be secured by a first mortgage on the land and timber.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**10221. UNSIGNED.** The provisional Polish-German timber agreement. *Polish Economist.* 4(4) Apr. 1929: 124-127.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

## URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 10459)

**10222. BODFISH, H. MORTON.** The "free-lot" subdivider: his method of operation and the available methods of control. *Jour. Land & Public Utility Econ.* 5(2) May 1929: 187-199.—Despite the codes of "business practice," the real estate business has an unscrupulous fringe of operators who injure the reputations of reliable operators. Related to the free-lot schemes are various other forms of predatory activities: the pitch system, resale promises, contract raiding and other forms of misrepresentation. The "free-lot racket" is built on the "something-for-nothing idea," associated with other predatory activities. In 1925-1926 approximately 250 to 300 such concerns were operating, but they moved from place to place rapidly



to avoid detection. The activities of the "free-lotter" are described, using illustrative examples, under the heads: methods used in obtaining leads, types of schemes, close-in lots, switching tactics, the distant lot, amateur free-lot devices. The second installment will discuss the control of these practices.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

**10223. MONCHOW, HELEN C.** The use of deed restrictions in subdivision development. *Research in Land Econ. & Pub. Util., Research Monog. #1.* 1928: iii+84.—The sensitiveness of urban residential districts to the influences of adjacent developments and to non-conforming improvements within the district itself requires close control of the use of all lots within the residential area. Three conditions of modern urbanization have intensified the need for control: (1) the rapidity of city growth; (2) engineering progress which has encouraged the decentralization of cities; and (3) the rapid rate of land subdivision. One means of exercising control is through restrictions in deeds to each parcel of land sold. Such restrictions should be the result of a plan of development for the area, should cover all lots within the development, and should not be drawn "piecemeal", i.e., with radically different restrictions on adjacent lots. In formulating the plan of development on which the restrictions are to be based the subdivider should carefully consider the (1) distance of the tract from the neighboring city, (2) its transport facilities, (3) the character of the neighboring city and (4) the more detailed problems of layout including location of major streets, of single family and apartment districts, neighborhood shopping centers, recreational land and community features. The attitudes of the courts on many points differ from state to state. However, certain generalizations can be made. All restrictions are subject to scrutiny by the courts on (1) their agreement with public policy and (2) their "reasonableness." Restrictions in deeds will be construed by the courts whenever possible as covenants rather than as "conditions subsequent." So construed they are enforceable by injunction from a court of equity. The right of enforcement follows the benefited land—"restrictions drawn to carry out a general plan for development are enforceable by any grantee against any other grantee." All doubts are resolved against the restrictions and in favor of the free use of the land. The restrictions placed in the deeds of 84 leading developers are charted under the headings of restrictions (1) pertaining to the type and use of structures, (2) affecting the use of lot area, (3) on alienation and occupancy (4) pertaining to the rights, powers and duties of the subdivider, (5) on duration of restrictions—"tend to cluster around the 33 year mark or the length of one generation," (6) on the enforcement of restrictions and (7) providing for maintenance charges.—*Coleman Woodbury.*

**10224. NICHOLS, J. C.** A developer's view of deed restrictions. *Jour. Land & Public Utility Econ.* 5(2) May 1929: 132-143.—The subdivider who seeks to sell not only land but protection in the ownership of that land faces a variety of problems in drafting his deed restrictions. The adaptation of restrictive covenants to market sentiments means striking a balance between satisfying present demands of the market and establishing a harmonious and relatively permanent community of homes. The stability aspect of restrictions is tied up with their duration periods, which under a system of automatic extension may be of shorter original terms than formerly. This arrangement is particularly useful because it affords greater elasticity which is desirable in view of the rapid changes taking place in American home construction. Finally, protection must be afforded against injury to residential property caused by other necessary community uses. Experience has shown that neighborhood stores need not be a detri-

ment if they are carefully regulated as to height, setback, and architectural design and provided with the necessary loading and parking facilities. But the most careful plans for protection will be useless unless the deed restrictions define and set up the machinery for their enforcement. Because of the usually transient interest of the subdivider in the property, an association of the home owners is coming to be designated as the agency charged with enforcing the restrictive covenants. Constant vigilance is required not only during the construction period but throughout the duration of the restrictive agreement, for even a slight infringement undermines the effectiveness of the plan and endangers the possibility of its enforcement. The purpose of deed restrictions is the development of harmonious communities. Coupled with city planning and zoning, to which they are a logical supplement, they are a means of developing an increased stability and permanence in American cities.—*H. C. Monchow.*

**10225. PENCE, WILLIAM D.** Railway terminal air rights developments and the movement of local land values. *Jour. Land & Public Utility Econ.* 5(2) May 1929: 150-168.—With the object of measuring the influence of railway terminal air rights developments upon land values, the Grand Central Terminal in New York City was selected for study. After tracing the history of this air rights project, an area was blocked out for which land values were obtained for three years, 1904, 1915 and 1928. The land value data taken were the assessment figures which investigation showed were very close to market values. To justify use of these data as fairly representing land values, a review was made of early assessment tests in St. Paul and Milwaukee by a comparison of the "land sales" or "Polleys' test" and the "local expert opinion" methods of valuation. To test the New York assessment figures by the "land sales" method, statistics of the actual consideration paid in a number of conveyances, taken from the *Record and Guide* for all years available, were plotted with the curve of assessments and showed fairly close conformity. Using assessment data for the three chosen years, block average land values per square foot were calculated along four north-south base lines and six east-west base lines. The results are shown in two "value-profile" charts and in a summary table. In the "inner zone" (from 42nd to 52nd Streets and Lexington to Madison Avenues) the average value per square foot in 1928 was 544.6% compared with 100% in 1904. In the "outer zone" the corresponding percentage index was 339.5 in 1928, whereas the index for the entire Grand Central District was 371.1. These indexes are compared with the percentage increase of total land values in Manhattan Borough, (151.1% over 100% in 1904) and Assessment District No. 5, in which the Terminal is located, (207.7% in 1928).—*E. W. Morehouse.*

## FISHING INDUSTRIES AND WATER ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 9585)

**10226. CHARLES, J.** Les ports de pêche français. [The French fishing ports.] *Bull. d'Études & d'Infor. de l'École Supérieure de Comm. St. Ignace.* 6(4) Apr. 1929: 449-472.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10227. DUISBURG, ADOLF von.** Die Seefischerei an den afrikanischen Küsten. [Fisheries on the African West Coast.] *Koloniale Rundsch. u. Mitteil. aus den deutschen Schutzgebieten.* (4) 1929: 105-110.—*R. M. Woodbury.*



## EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 9607, 9915, 10364, 10375, 10520, 10524, 10609, 10722, 10866)

10229. CALHOUN, ALLAN B. Burma—an important source of precious and semi-precious gems. *Engin. & Mining Jour.* 127(18) May 4, 1929: 708-712.—R. M. Woodbury.

10230. CAPITANI, SERAFINO de. Il mercurio e le sue applicazioni. [Mercury and its uses.] *Vie d'Italia.* 35(4) Apr. 1929: 269-279.—R. M. Woodbury.

10231. HAGLUND, CHARLES G. Evolution and construction of oil and gas leases. *Temple Law Quart.* 3(3) May 1929: 239-273.—R. M. Woodbury.

10232. HARTWIG, ALFREDO. Die Kupfer-Industrie der Welt. [The copper industry of the world.] *Zeitschr. für Geopolitik.* 6(4) 1929: 298-305.—The hegemony of the Western Hemisphere under the leadership of United States capital is statistically presented. The American continent in 1926 contributed 83% to world copper production. Production statistics are analyzed on the basis of the size of producing units. It is found that over two-thirds of the world copper is produced by companies producing 30,000 tons and over. Forty-seven units produce 94% of the world copper. Most of these producing units in turn are grouped into four large organizations, namely, the Anaconda, Guggenheim, Nichols Copper, and American Metal groups. These four groups are directly interested in probably three fourths of the copper production of the world and extend their influence to probably another 20%. Even the *Frankfurter Metall-Gesellschaft* with its large refinery in Hamburg is in close contact with the American concerns. The copper producing centers in South America are essentially North American colonies which contribute little over and above the wages of the common laborers to the country in which they are located. American leaders deserve great credit for having elevated the copper industry from a speculative game to a stable industry. This was accomplished by extending exploitation to ores which contain one to two per cent copper if not less. American capital also deserves credit for having taken a very broadminded long-range view of the industry. Instead of clamoring for immediate returns, leading capitalists were ready to invest large sums ranging as high as \$50,000,000 and patiently await the organic development of the enterprise toward the period of fruition. In 1926 the price of copper was slightly below the 1909-1913 average as compared with lead, 191; tin, 162; and zinc, 125. (1909-1913=100.) If it is assumed that in the meantime the general price level rose to 140, the price behavior of copper is indeed astonishing. It is all the more remarkable when the increased earning capacity of the copper companies is taken into account. To be able to lower the price and yet enlarge earnings is indeed a great achievement of modern capital. In view of the improved production methods the copper price may be considered high. The three great centers of Chilean copper production, Chuquicomata, Potrerillos, and El Teniente before the war could have been bought by European capital for a song, but undue eagerness for immediate returns on the part of the Europeans gave American capitalists who took a larger view of the matter their chance. Their value today is almost immeasurable.—E. W. Zimmerman.

10233. HAWLEY, J. E. Generation of oil in rocks by shearing pressures. *Bull. Amer. Assn. Petrol. Geol.* 13(4) Apr. 1929: 303-365.—Shearing pressure tests on oil shales from Colorado, Australia, Kentucky and Ohio, conducted at room temperature, have all failed to generate any oil in these shales and have not changed the amount of extracted matter to any measurable ex-

tent. The pressures exerted ranged from 38,000 to more than 100,000 pounds per square inch. The shales yielded by either fracture or flowage or both. The deformation was rapid in some tests, and slow in others, one test being continued for seven months. The loads applied were of the nature of intermittent shear, with time intervals varying from a minute to a day. In no case was the heat of friction, developed during shearing, sufficient to be measured.—Arthur Knapp.

10234. KITCHIN, JOSEPH. Gold production: a survey and forecast. *Rev. Econ. Stat. (Harvard).* 11(2) May 1929: 64-67.—“The year of maximum world production of new gold was 1915 with £96,400,000, and the amount fell annually till the £68,000,000 of 1921, . . . while since . . . it has increased almost annually to £84,000,000 which is 13% below the highest total.” An increased proportion of gold mined has been coming from the Transvaal, with the New Rand showing a considerable absolute annual increase. With production in the Old Rand decreasing and that of the New Rand continuing to increase world gold production may be expected to remain about what it was last year till about 1940, after which a marked decline is in prospect. Statistics are given showing the use made of gold produced since 1919, that is, amounts going into industrial arts, to the East, and into monetary gold stock. Monetary gold stock needs to increase within a fraction of 3% per annum to maintain the general price level unchanged. From 1867 to 1893 the annual increase was 1.5%; 1893 to 1918, 3.7%; 1918 to 1928, 1.8%; and a 2.0% increase from 1928 to 1934 is made as a supposition. “If a long fall in prices is to be avoided, the need for economizing the use of gold money is apparent.” (Tables: (1) gold production by regions, 1919-28; (2) ore milled and gold yield on the Rand, 1919-29; (3) gold consumption, 1919-28.)—Lawrence Smith.

10235. LILLEY, ERNEST R. Relationship of government and oil. *Oil & Gas Jour.* 27(49) Apr. 25, 1929: 86.—The author reviews briefly the historical background of the contrasting principles of ownership of mineral deposits in the United States and in other countries. With regard to oil, the difference in the conception of ownership is very important in considering the Government's attempt to stabilize the industry or to bring about greater conservation of petroleum in the United States. The principle that the owner of the surface has the right to mine the minerals below his surface has been modified, in the case of gas and oil, by the decision of a Pennsylvania judge in 1889, when he declared that “Possession of the land, therefore, is not necessarily possession of the gas. If an adjoining, or even distant, owner, drills on his land and taps your gas, so that it comes into well and under his control, it is no longer yours, but his.” The continued use of this principle in the oil industry is threatened by recent state regulations designed to prevent waste in the production of oil. The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Oxford Oil Case is cited as an example.—J. Sidney Gould.

10236. McAULIFFE, EUGENE. Should our coal mines by fully mechanized? *Coal Age.* 34(8) Aug. 1929: 463-466.—Mechanization is quite generally regarded as a comparatively recent innovation in the coal mining industry, but McAuliffe points out that the mechanization of the mines began in 1715 when the first steam pumping engine was installed at a colliery in the Newcastle field. The subsequent introduction of steam and electric hoists, motor-driven pumps, air compressors, air and electric-driven coal-cutting machines, and electric haulage locomotives has left few mines which have not at least been partly mechanized. Only the job of loading the coal into the mine cars remains to be mechanized and rapid strides have been made in that direction since the introduction of the



loading machine. In spite of this progress, the adoption of mechanical devices has been a slow process in the coal industry, and it has been left far behind in this respect by other industries, such as transportation, steel making, and electric-power production. McAuliffe believes that this is due largely to the reluctance on the part of the operators to reveal the exact measure of success in terms of reduced man power and net savings per ton of coal mined accruing from the adoption of new inventions. In order that he may not be accused of similar reticence, he has prepared a table showing the effect of the installation of loading machines by his own company on the unit cost of production. The table shows that between 1923 and 1928, while the per cent of coal loaded mechanically increased from 3.2 to 51.3, the number of men employed declined by 39.3%, and the ratio of total mine cost decreased by 23.7%. Mechanization properly effected offers the one definite method by which the excess mines and man power can be eliminated. It will establish a system of selectivity which will enable the mechanically equipped mine to survive while the others pass from the picture. The process of mechanization will not work hardships on the miner, but will do much to improve working conditions, and will tend to equalize earnings.—*H. O. Rogers.*

**10237. MAHON, W. H.** Nova Scotia's power resources. *Contract Rec. & Engin. Rev.* 43(26) Jun. 26, 1929: 767-773.—The establishment of the Nova Scotia Power Commission in 1920 was responsible for a more thorough survey of the water power resources and development of Nova Scotia. The limited development previous to that date was confined to small mills, ground wood pulp mills and favored localities which required short transmission lines. The geographic background which included heavy precipitation, medium heads, and innumerable lakes suitable for storage basins, is a favorable omen to future development. The Nova Scotia Power Commission has been active in the establishment of new plants and these activities have been accomplished by those of a small number of private ventures.—*H. Innis.*

**10238. MAUTNER, WILHELM.** Die Weltpetroleumkonferenz. [The World Petroleum Conference.] *Oesterreichische Volkswirt.* 21(28) Apr. 13, 1929: 738-740.—The World Petroleum Conference held in March of this year is the crowning event of a series of important incidents of oil history. In 1921 Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, urged upon the leading oil companies a policy which would take into account the broader social and economic aspects of the world petroleum situation. Three years later President Coolidge created the Federal Oil Conservation Board. On the other side of the world the Royal Dutch Shell and the Anglo Persian Petroleum Company were drawing closer together through exchange of stock in subsidiary companies and through the organization of joint marketing companies. More and more the leaders of the industry were becoming convinced of the necessity of concerted action to rationalize world production of crude oil. In this country a Committee of Nine representing the industry, the government and the bar and a committee appointed by the American Bar Association investigated ways and means of avoiding the pitfalls of the Anti-Trust laws and of legalizing compulsory cooperation. A practical result is the organization of the American Petroleum Exporters Association. In March, 1929, the World Petroleum Conference convened bringing for the first time the leading petroleum producers of the old and the new world together in common deliberation. It was decided to hold American production down to the 1928 level and to restrict the output of the other countries to definitely set quotas. The Conference submitted its plans for restriction of output to

the Federal Oil Conservation Board, which in turn asked the Attorney General for advice in the matter. The adverse decision handed down by the Attorney General should not be construed as a definite check to the effort toward oil stabilization. The success of this effort, however, will depend upon the extent to which legitimate consumers' interests are safeguarded. It is in this aspect of the problem that Europe is particularly interested, for petroleum is second in value among the commodities which the old world buys from the new.—*E. W. Zimmerman.*

**10239. PARSONS, ARTHUR B.** What will copper do? *Engineering and Mining Jour.* 127(14) Apr. 6, 1929.—This is a statistical study of the economic position of copper. It includes an analysis of the data on consumption, world stocks, stocks of refined copper in North and South America, with an estimate for world production of 2,291,000 tons in 1929, and an explanation for the rapid increase in copper prices during the first quarter of 1929. On the evidence contained in a number of charts and tables, the author contends that the price levels are not likely to be maintained and that the ultimate consumer seems assured of getting all the copper that he may require.—*W. H. Young.*

**10240. STRAUSS, S. D.** What kept copper prices down? *Engineering and Mining Jour.* 127(20) May 18, 1929.—The size of the operations of the various copper producers is given as the key to the low prices of copper from 1921 to 1928. The producers are divided into two groups: those producing a minimum of 40,000,000 pounds a year and those producing less than 40,000,000 pounds. In comparing the production and dividend records of the large and small operators it was found that the small companies had scarcely maintained their output over the 20-year period and only a few of the companies had paid dividends since 1921, while the large-scale companies increased production rapidly since 1921 and fourteen of the fifteen companies paid dividends in 1928. "Therefore, the fact that copper did sell for pre-war prices in a post-war market may be directly attributed to the growth of the large-scale operation, coupled with increased technical efficiency."—*W. H. Young.*

**10241. VEASEY, JAMES A.** May the American petroleum industry through voluntary action meet its problem of overproduction? *Mining & Metallurgy.* 10(268) Apr. 1929: 190-192.—Veasey, Chief Counsel for the Carter Oil Company and a member of the Committee on Conservation of Mineral Resources of the American Bar Association, points out that a small minority of oil operators always insists on unlimited production and hence defeats any policy of voluntary action on the part of the petroleum industry to eliminate the evils of competitive drilling. This situation can be met only by applying the coercive hand of state governments to subdue the recalcitrant few in a program for cooperative development and operation of new oil pools.—*O. E. Kiessling.*

**10242. WADHAMS, A. J.** Nickel and its alloys. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 10(268) Apr. 1929: 183-189.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10243. UNSIGNED.** Die polnische Erdölindustrie im Jahre 1928. [The Polish petroleum industry in 1928.] *Petroleum Zeitschr.* 25(21) May 22, 1929: 715-718.—The Polish petroleum industry showed but minor changes in 1928 as compared with the preceding year.—*L. R. Guild.*

**10244. UNSIGNED.** Produzione e commercio mondiale del mercurio. [World production and world trade: Mercury.] *Boll. di Informazioni Commerciali.* 1928: 785.—The countries producing mercury are: Italy, Spain, and the United States; these three satisfy the world requirements of mercury. A crisis of over-pro-



duction due to a more intensive exploitation of the Spanish mines has been just overcome.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

## MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 9537, 9859, 9962, 10000, 10159, 10167, 10215, 10283, 10290, 10307, 10346, 10350, 10444, 10467, 10525, 10533, 10561, 10564, 10565, 10611, 10617)

10245. ARNOLD, L. K. Corn-stalks and cobs in industry. *Sci. Monthly.* 28 May. 1929: 463-470.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10246. BENSON, HENRY KREITZER. The pulp and paper industry of the Pacific Northwest. *Univ. of Washington Engin. Experiment Station, Report #1.* Mar. 15, 1929: pp. 89.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10247. CAPITANI D'ARZAGO, GIUSEPPE de. L'oro italiano.—La seta. [Italian gold.—Silk.] *Gerarchia.* 8 (12) Dec. 1928. 939-949. Italy keeps the third place on the world silk market, and her raw silk forms about a quarter in value of her whole exportation. In the three last years, however, silk production in Italy has suffered a serious setback. Until recently only measures tending to increase production have been considered. But the technical, commercial and economic organization of the industry should be improved. The "National Silk Body" (*Ente Nazionale serico*) created by the Fascist Government to study the technical, financial and economic aspects of the silk industry is a great step forward.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10248. CITROËN, ANDRÉ. L'avenir de la construction automobile. [The future of the automobile industry.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 139 (414) May 10, 1929: 232-250.—Only five countries produce automobiles in significant numbers; in 1927, the United States produced 3,500,000 cars, France and England each produced about 200,000, Germany, 72,000, and Italy, 60,000. Five other countries together produced an aggregate of only 25,000 cars. In each of the five great producing countries, except Italy, the annual output varies between 20 and 25% of the number of cars in use within the country. In Italy relatively large exports to eastern Europe and South America explain a range of from 35% to 40%. Conditions essential to success in the great producing countries are high quality and low prices. In spite of a legendary belief to the contrary, high quality is more easily maintained and improved by large-scale producers than by small-scale. Large-scale production makes economical (1) the use of "ultra-modern" machinery of mathematical precision, capable of turning out interchangeable parts of unvarying quality, and (2) the continuous support of research laboratories. Large-scale distribution, moreover, demands the maintenance of quality. The advantages of the United States in automobile production include unlimited supplies of raw materials, a large domestic market, highly developed and closely coordinated auxiliary supply industries and the extensive substitution of machinery for labor. In the United States about 850,000 workers (including those employed in the supply industries—coal, iron and steel, textile) are required for a daily output of 12,000 cars, in France 210,000 workers for a daily output of 700 cars. It thus requires about 70 labor-hours to produce a car in the United States and 300 labor-hours (or, if the Citroën plants are excluded from the computation, 500 labor-hours) to produce a car in France. This contrast is not due to any inferiority of French workers or engineers for the personnel of the French automobile industry adapts itself admirably to American methods. It is due rather to the fact that while few American manufacturers produce less than 400, 600 or 800 cars per day most

European manufacturers turn out only from 1 to 10 cars per day. European manufacturers should meet the situation by specialization in one or a few models. The repeal of the luxury tax on automobiles by the French government, Citroën thinks, would permit a 20% reduction in the retail price of cars and thereby cause an increase from one million to two million cars in "circulation," an increase from 200,000 to 400,000 cars in annual production and an increase of 100,000 cars in annual exports. Expansion of production in the Citroën plants of the Quai de Javel to a daily output of 500 has been made possible by the increased use of automobiles in France, where there are now 1,000,000 cars, or one for every 40 persons. French manufacturers meet the mass production advantages of the Americans by offering cars of artistic line and finish, with a low consumption of gasoline, and by aggressive marketing methods. The domestic market for cars will improve with the narrowing of the gap between the wages of labor and automobile prices. In the United States a working man can buy a car with 60 days' wages while in France a working man must pay from 300 to 400 days' wages for a car.—*W. M. Duffus.*

10249. DETTMAR, G. Die Elektrizitätsversorgung Sowjetrusslands. [The electrical power supply of Soviet Russia.] *Elektrotechnische Zeitschr.* 50 (20) May 16, 1929: 705-711.—In 1921 Soviet Russia adopted the Goelro plan for the electrification of Russia. Great progress has been made towards its realization. It is expected by 1933 approximately 50% more capacity will be installed than had been anticipated. So far as the plan pertained to the electrification of railroads it has largely been abandoned. Foreign credits have made possible the purchase of foreign machinery, supplies and experience. Power plants are owned and operated by the government, but the new concession policy will greatly liberalize the situation. From a technical standpoint the work which is being done leaves little to be desired. There exists a very close cooperation and coordination between industrialization and the power industry. Wherever possible and economical, industrial concerns must purchase electricity from the public stations. Where it is better to have power produced by the industrial concern, any deficiency is drawn from or surplus delivered to the public system. Since the enormous task of supplying Russia with an adequate supply of electricity will require a long time for its solution, the most important regions are supplied first. Among these the Central Industrial region which reaches from Moscow to Nizhni-Novgorod ranks first. Its electrical system is based largely on peat as its fuel basis. Peat also plays an important part in the Leningrad Section, but here it is heavily supplemented by hydro-electricity. In the Donbass region we find special emphasis laid upon the utilization of waste fuels. In this region great efforts are being made to tie the isolated districts into a large super-power system. Also one notes here more definitely than in other parts of Russia the close cooperation between industry and public power supply. The hydro-electric plant under construction on the Dnieper is the largest in Europe. Besides these regions, northern Trans-Caucasia, with its wealth of water power, oil and natural gas, must be remembered as well as the growing industrial section of the Ural and the potentialities of Siberia and Central Asia.—*E. W. Zimmerman.*

10250. DMITRIEV, A. ДИМИТРИЕВ, А. Динамика основных капиталов ценовой промышленности С.С.С.Р. в 1925-26. году. [Fixed capital of large industries of the U.S.S.R. in 1925-26.] *Статистическое Обозрение. (Statistical Review.)* Dec. 1928: 35-47.—The present inquiry is a result of development of statistics of production in the census of industries of the Union. The cost of the fixed capital,



estimated at 8,228.8 million rubles, cannot be considered an exact figure due to possible omissions of certain industries, but the error must be slight. Fixed capital is about equally distributed between industries producing producer's goods and those producing consumer's goods (49.6% and 50.4% respectively). It was found that only 0.3% of the fixed capital used in census industries belongs to private enterprises. Therefore, it is possible to consider the whole of the fixed capital of census industries as belonging to the state industries, permitting a wider use of central planning in the future.—*D. M. Schneider.*

10251. ELSTER, KARL. Die Entwicklung der chemischen Industrie in der Union der Sozialistischen Sowjetrepubliken. (The development of the chemical industry in the U.S.S.R.) *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 130(4) Apr. 1929: 582-596.—The chemical industry is of great importance for Russia because it can accelerate general industrial recovery and expansion as well as raise the productivity of Russian agriculture. Before the war the output of the Russian chemical industry amounted to slightly over 6% of the total manufacturing output of this country. The present output exceeds that figure. Before the war domestic production was not sufficient to cover domestic requirements. Russia depended for important chemicals on Germany. This dependence became disastrous during the war, causing a one-sided adaptation of the Russian chemical industry to war needs. This in turn seriously impaired the peacetime usefulness of the industry. When the Soviet government undertook the work of reconstruction the existing works were found to be a hindrance rather than a help. This reconstruction began late in 1920 and gained considerable momentum in 1923 and has made rapid strides ever since. New branches of the industry were developed, particularly the production of coal tar and its derivatives. Progress has also been made along the lines of rationalization through concentration. The output per man has been considerably increased and this in turn reacts favorably upon wages. In some respects progress is seriously handicapped by the inability to purchase an adequate supply of foreign raw materials as well as by a widespread lack of trained experts. At present there is one such expert for every fifty workers in Russia as compared with one for every five in Germany. The wood using branch of the industry is handicapped by the primitive way in which the raw material is produced and marketed. The fats and oils branch is endeavoring to solve the raw material problem by substituting sunflower seed and fish oils for animal fats formerly imported. Progress is most marked in the match industry and in the manufacture of fertilizer. Enormous expansion of the chemical industry in general but particularly in the production of superphosphates forms a part of the production program laid out for the quinquennial 1927 to 1932. The success of this program, however, depends upon the extent to which the policy of wise spending will replace the present tendency toward shortsighted economy.—*E. W. Zimmerman.*

10252. GIUSTI, UGO. Abitazioni e attività edilizia nelle grandi città italiani, prima, durante, e dopo la guerra. [Housing and public works in large Italian cities before, during and after the War.] *Economia.* 6(12) Dec. 1928: 505-515.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10253. GRIFFIN, C. E. The replacement demand for automobiles: a forecast for each year to 1935. *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 33(848) Apr. 18, 1929: 713-714.—The domestic demand for automobiles is said to come from two sources: the purchase of cars by persons who have not heretofore been automobile owners, and the elimination of old cars when they become worn out and are scrapped. The latter figure is said not to correspond to the number of cases in which old cars are "traded in" for new ones. The number of cars

that will be eliminated from use in each year from 1928 to 1935 is estimated by the use of the "automobile survivor curve" method developed by Professor Griffin in his monograph, *The Life History of Automobiles* published by the University of Michigan Bureau of Business Research, Feb. 1926.—*Ralph C. Epstein.*

10254. HAHN, M. Die Auswirkungen der Tributzahlungen auf die deutsche Eisenindustrie. [The effects of indemnity payments on the German iron industry.] *Stahl u. Eisen.* 49(18) May 2, 1929: 659-664.—*F. D. Graham.*

10255. HAYWARD, H. W. The industrial gas load. *Gas Age-Rec.* 63(21) May 25, 1929: 713-717. From sale, manufacturing and distribution standpoints the industrial load is desirable but the present potential market for gas is only 2% saturated; based on present fuels it is estimated there is a potential load of 7,000 billion cubic feet. Conservatively estimated, and taking into consideration all the factors a possible market of 10,000 billion cubic feet of gas per year is forecast. Some seven factors are listed which must be considered by the gas industry, research and rates being two. Gas must compete with fuels costing from one-tenth to one-fourth the cost of that gas on a heat unit basis. The local potential market must be known and an industrial survey must be made before intelligent planning can be undertaken. A high type of man able to sell quality in a highly competitive market is needed for selling and closing orders and the sales department must be supplemented by competent engineering assistance. Tabulations showing the cost of various fuels on a heat unit basis as well as a typical rate study are included.—*A. G. King.*

10256. HERLT, G. Teppichindustrie in der Türkei und in Griechenland. [The carpet industry in Turkey and Greece.] *Oesterreichische Volkswirt.* 21(29) Apr. 20, 1929: 769-771.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10257. LEWIS, H. T. Distributing motion pictures. *Harvard Business Rev.* 7(3) Apr. 1929: 267-279.—Following a brief historical sketch of the early development of the motion picture industry, the present channels and methods of market distribution are described. The integration of producer and distributor, the acquisition of theatres by producers (who thus become not only distributors but exhibitors as well), and the possible relationship between the costs and prices of films are discussed. The legal and economic aspects of the problem of "block booking" are briefly reviewed.—*Ralph C. Epstein.*

10258. LHEURE, LOUIS. L'industrie Française de l'azote. [The French nitrogen industry.] *Vie Technique & Indus.* 11 May, 1929: 455-456.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10259. NEWMAN, HARRY W. French rubber industry and trade in 1928. *Commerce Reports.* (13) Apr. 1, 1929: 45-50.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10260. PERELZWEIG. Die Verwertung der einheimischen Gerbstoffe der UdSSR. [The utilization of home products used for tanning in the USSR.] *Volkswirtschaft. d. Union d. Sozial. Sowjet-Republiken.* 8(7-8) Apr. 1929: 37-40.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

10261. RAO, C. RANGANATHA. A survey of Mysore industries. *Mysore Econ. Jour.* 15(5) May, 1929: 182-184.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10262. U., G. B. The growing importance of scrap iron and steel. *Commerce Monthly.* 10(12) Apr. 1929: 11-15, 28-30.—The increasing requirements for raw materials for steel making has developed a substantial industry of the gathering, sorting and selling of iron and steel scrap. Annually 34 million tons of iron and steel valued at more than half a billion dollars are used by the steel mills, blast furnaces and iron foundries throughout the country. The use of scrap iron and steel by the steel industry is increasing because it is economical, saves time and produces as good steel as



that made with the exclusive use of pig iron. The price of pig iron during the past year moved very slowly while scrap was much more sensitive to change. A check on high prices for scrap is the possibility, within limits, of substituting pig iron. The price of scrap may, and often does, reach a level at which no economy is effected through its use.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

10263. ZUCKER, ERNEST. Le développement de l'industrie textile tchécoslovaque de 1918 à 1929. [The development of the Czechoslovak textile industry from 1918 to 1929.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (70) Apr. 1929: 263-267.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10264. UNSIGNED. The census record of manufactures in 1927. *Conference Board Bull.* (28) Apr. 15, 1929: 221-224.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10265. UNSIGNED. The cinema industry in the U.S.S.R. *Soviet Union Rev.* 7(4) Apr. 1929: 64-65.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10266. UNSIGNED. The electrical industry. *Trade Survey.* Dec. 1928: 25-30.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10267. UNSIGNED. Die Entwicklung der Farb- und Farbstoffindustrie in Italien. [The development of the dyes and dye stuffs industry in Italy.] *Chemische Industrie.* 52(16) Apr. 20, 1929: 455-458.—A general statement of Italy's rise as a producer of chemicals, typical of which is the seven-fold increase in her output of dyestuffs between 1918 and 1926; the article mentions many others.—*L. R. Guild.*

10268. UNSIGNED. Hydro-electric power reducing consumption of coal in Canada. *Amer. Metal Market.* 36(100) May 23, 1929: 8.—Extension of hydro-electric power development, greater efficiency in the use of coal, and increased employment in the use of substitute fuels are three factors which have served to bring about a steady decline in Canada's coal consumption. Development of Canada's water power resources has proceeded steadily, and in 1928 more than 500,000 horse-power was added to the country's energy resources, bringing the total up to 4,328,000 horsepower. Hydro projects now under construction total more than 1,200,000 horsepower, and other developments are in prospect.—*O. E. Kiessling.*

10269. UNSIGNED. Indexes of machine utilization. *Harvard Business Rev.* 7(3) Apr. 1929: 351-357.—Describes the methods by which a textile company measured the "percentage utilization" of each of its machines and then combined these several indexes in a few summary figures to reflect conditions for different mills, different types of departments, and the plant as a whole. After consideration of such factors as the values of the machines, their physical outputs, active machine hours worked, etc., the number of active machine hours was chosen as a basis upon which the individual machine indexes were weighted in computing the summary figures.—*Ralph C. Epstein.*

10270. UNSIGNED. L'industria ed il commercio delle materie coloranti, dei colori e delle vernici. [The industry and trade of dyeing materials, colours and paints.] *Boll. di Informazioni Commerciali.* 1928: 1025.—This industry in 1913 was almost exclusively localized in Germany. With the war many plants for the manufacture of explosives were erected and in order to utilize plants they were transformed for the production of dyeing materials. Italy has made good progress in the past few years, not only satisfying the internal requirements but also commencing a modest export movement.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

10271. UNSIGNED. L'industrie chimique inorganique en Pologne. [The chemical industry of Poland.] *Rev. des Produits Chimiques.* 32(10) May 31, 1929: 332-334.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10272. UNSIGNED. Pacific Basin commerce; its past and future: fuel and power. *American Trust Rev. of the Pacific.* 18(4) Apr. 15, 1929: 74-77.—The total world developed water power resources in 1927 was

33,000,000 horsepower compared with a potential supply of 454,000,000. Of these totals slightly less than one-fifth is found in the Pacific Basin. The supply of water power is obviously dependent upon many natural conditions.—*H. L. Jome.*

10273. UNSIGNED. Power in the United States. *Conference Board Bull.* (28) Apr. 15, 1929: 225-228.—This article supplements Water Supply Paper 579, U. S. Geological Survey, *Power Capacity and Production in the United States*, by bringing forward the study made by the Survey from the year 1923 through 1927. Growth in the use of power has been stupendous. From 1849 to 1889 power capacity increased more than six fold while per capita installation of horse-power doubled (from .43 to .85 h.p. per capita) Agriculture, manufactures, and steam railroads together accounted for 84% of the power at the end of this period. By contrast with this earlier period, that since the beginning of the present century shows that from 1899 to 1927 an increase of 15-fold in total horse-power, and a complete change in its application has taken place. The total capacity in 1927 of prime movers is estimated at 986,253,000 horse-power, an increase of 302,209,000 horse-power, or 44.2% over latest estimate for 1923, made by U. S. Geological Survey. A table indicates the growth of "Horse-power of Prime Movers Installed in Different Activities, 1849-1927." Of the total, motor vehicles account for 784,700,000 horse-power, steam railroads 76,000,000, agriculture 46,000,000, electric central stations 35,000,000, manufactures 20,000,000, mines and quarries, irrigation and drainage, electric railroads, ships, and work animals not on farms, together account for 23,000,000 horse-power. The figures discussed in this article are irrefutable evidence not only of the large extent to which mechanization has proceeded in every branch of human industry, but also of the penetration of the mechanical age into the daily life of our people.—*Fred E. Berquist.*

10274. UNSIGNED. Power station efficiency. *Trade Survey.* Dec. 1928: 31-35.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10275. UNSIGNED. Problems of the textile industry and the situation of the textile proletariat. *Soc. Econ. Rev. Bull. R. I. L. U.* 4(4) Apr. 1929: 1-5.—The textile industry in nearly all countries is confronted with serious difficulties. Silk production has been greatly affected by the production of artificial silk, which increased eleven-fold between 1913 and 1927. It is the cotton industry, however, which has been most seriously affected. Here the relatively rapid growth of cotton manufacturing in Asia has been of importance. From 1913 to 1927 there was an increase of 21½ millions in the number of cotton spindles. Of this number 4½ million represented the European increase, 8½ million that of the United States, and 9½ million that of Asia. Figures as to the utilization of raw cotton are even more significant. European consumption decreased by about one-sixth, that of the United States increased by about one-sixth, and that of Asia doubled. Thus Asia, with only two-tenths as many spindles as Europe, consumed seven-tenths as much cotton. The explanation is that in Japan and China the spindles operate twenty hours a day, and that the old European spindles are less efficient than the new ring spindles used in Asia. Great Britain has been the hardest hit. Its consumption of cotton dropped from 4,274,000 bales to 3,010,000 bales. Taking 1910-1914 as 100, British export of cotton yarn was 96.1 in 1927, while her export of cotton piece-goods was only 65.1. An attempt to remedy the British situation has been made through financial reorganization and combination. Technical reorganization is what is needed, however. British workers, when the process of textile rationalization comes, will be gravely exploited.—*Edward Berman.*

10276. UNSIGNED. The production of dimension stock by northern hard-wood mills—Northern Lumber



**Company.** *Harvard Business Rev.* 7(3) Apr. 1929: 366-375.—Southern mills initiated the production of dimension stock in 1926 to utilize the poorer grades of lumber. The original prices at which dimension stock was offered did not reflect the cost of production because no cost data were available and because the business was at first considered a by-product. Proper cost accounting to get machine hour rate, labor rate, and overhead charges must be installed if the dimension business is to show a profit; producers should foster any plan to compare costs of production as this will bring about stabilized prices. Salesmen must be sales engineers as the price varies with each individual order; they must be supplied with cost data so that they can determine on the bases of specifications and volume whether contemplated orders provide an economic run.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**10277. UNSIGNED.** Small-scale rural industries in Northern Europe and Switzerland. *Internal Labour Rev.* 19(5) May, 1929: 704-707.—This report represents part of the work undertaken by a special committee set up by the Swiss Federal Council to determine the causes of the depopulation of the mountain districts in Switzerland. One of the first remedies studied was the encouragement of small-scale industries that would provide agricultural labor with supplementary resources. Attention was mainly directed to home handicrafts, but also to home industry, which is encouraged by demands already existing in the market. Home handicrafts, on the contrary, are frequently menaced by the competition of factory-made goods, although they have attained a high degree of development in Sweden and Norway. In the latter country an interesting organization has also been created for home industry. Switzerland is among the countries seeking both to rehabilitate home handicrafts and to reorganize home industry on more satisfactory lines.—*E. E. Cummins.*

**10278. UNSIGNED.** Soviet Russia's chemical progress. *Chemical Markets.* 24(4) Apr. 1928: 368-370.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10279. UNSIGNED.** Die wichtigsten Ergebnisse der Kraftmaschinenstatistik der gewerblichen Betriebszählung 1925. [The most important results of the statistics of power machines in the census of industries, 1925.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 9(10) May 1929: 398-401.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

## BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 9560, 10127, 10231, 10238, 10269, 10300, 10450, 10476, 10481, 10507, 10510, 10544, 10614, 10618, 10624)

**10280. BERLE, A. A. Jr.** Compensation of bankers and promoters through stock profits. *Harvard Law Rev.* 42(6) Apr. 1929: 748-765.—The issuance of unpaid shares of stock for a nominal consideration to bankers and promoters for their organization services has been facilitated from the legal point of view by the use of non-par shares. Non-par shares have made overvaluation or pretended payment unnecessary. Their classification has prevented the non-contributing shares from impairing or sharing in assets derived from contributing shares. In the absence of his assent, any shareholder whose participation in earnings or accretion in book values is affected by issuance of unpaid stock may complain of the transaction in equity. The courts have approved unpaid shares when a resultant advantage accrues to the issuing corporation. It is contended that the public interest, character of services rendered, the

degree of risk assumed by the promoter and the nature of the enterprise should also be considered by the courts. Unpaid shares must be issued upon a basis equitable to all concerned.—*Keith Powlison.*

**10281. BILIMOVICH, A. D. БИЛИМОВИЧЪ, А. Д.** Раціоналізація хозяйства. [Economic rationalization.] Записки Русскаго Института Сельско-Хозяйственной Кооперации въ Прагѣ. 6 1929: 93-112.—The recent tendencies of intensification and rationalization of economic activities are outlined and characterized. The author distinguishes (1) rationalization within enterprises and (2) rationalization of economic units. The inner rationalization of the enterprise includes: (1) rational organization of enterprise—object, location, volume, legal form, financial policy, and equipment; (2) rationalization of production—optimal correlation of labor spent and units of product, labor saving machinery, elimination of waste in industry, standardization of products, rationalization of storage and marketing. The rationalization of the economic relations among individual enterprises manifests itself in the growth of trusts, combinations and complexes of enterprises which aim to control economic life. The positive and socially negative aspects of monopolies are discussed.—*J. Emelianoff.*

**10282. FILENE, EDWARD A.** Mass production makes a better world. *Atlantic Monthly*, 143(5) May 1929: 625-631.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10283. FLUGGE, EVA.** Possibilities and problems of integration in the automobile industry. *Jour. Pol. Econ.* 37(2) Apr. 1929: 150-175.—The rapid expansion in the automobile industry having slackened, there arises a new problem of the wise use of surplus earnings. Up to this time, such earnings have been reinvested in the enterprises in the form of new plants and equipment. Dividends absorb perhaps one-half the earnings. The remaining surplus may be put to three uses. The company may expand horizontally, acquiring enterprises of its own kind. This is an evident tendency at the present time. Second, it may expand in the form of "forward integration," extending its activities to marketing and sales. The increasing importance of marketing has resulted in increased interest of the manufacturer in this field, and in his participation in financing sales, and in the advertising cost. Finally, expansion may take the form of "backward integration," the acquisition of concerns producing semi-manufactured goods and raw materials required by the parent company. Actual control of raw materials is impossible, due to the variety of industries contributing to the finished automobile. The vigorous competition existing at present among parts manufacturers makes control there unnecessary. Furthermore, the continual changes in model and the irregularity of demand call for flexibility, and this is best obtained, for the automobile manufacturer, if the parts manufacturers are independent. The Ford Motor Co. is a particular case, because it produced a standard product and had a steady output. Backward integration is a definite tendency only in the large units, and there for reasons peculiar to each unit. For the automobile industry as a whole, it will be less important as an expansion policy than horizontal expansion or forward integration.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

**10284. GEIRINGER, ERNEST.** La question des cartels et la législation. [The problem of cartels and legislation.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (70) Apr. 1929: 141-148.—The regime of free competition is not going to be replaced by an economic system dominated by industrial monopolies. The national and international cartels of the present time are products of a period of transition which proposes to adapt an abnormally enlarged productive capacity to present consumption and reestablish some degree of economic solidarity in Europe. After this period of transition



the tendency will again be toward free economic activity.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

10285. HEIBERG, KAARE. Standardiseringsarbejdet stilling i Norge idag. [Status of the work for standardization in Norway today.] *Norges Industri.* 10(39-40) Oct. 1928: 283-290.—*Inst. Econ. and Hist., Copenhagen.*

10286. KRUSE, AMOS. Sløseri.—Behov for kommerzial standardisering. [Waste.—The need for commercial standardization.] *Norges Industri.* 10(43) Oct. 1928: 307-333.—Influenced by the movement for commercial standardization in America, the Swedish commission on standardization decided to undertake a study of the existing variations of sizes and styles in Swedish industrial products with a view to determining whether American methods of commercial standardization would be applied profitably in a greater or lesser degree to Swedish economic life.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

10287. LIEDL, MARIA. Verhältnismässige Leistungsfähigkeit der Betriebsarten unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der qualitativen Formgestaltung der Güter. [The relative efficiency of various types of industry with special reference to quality and form.] *Nationalwirtschaft.* 2(4) 1929: 454-476.—The tendency to standardization will always be checked by the desire of the individual to express his individuality. This desire will always secure the production and marketing of commodities produced by handicraft methods, this being particularly true of articles of artistic or semi-artistic character.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

10288. RUKEYSER, MERRYLE STANLEY. The bunco game of hidden assets. *Nation (N. Y.)* 128 (3333) May 22, 1929: 610-611.—The author in this article describes and illustrates the following means by which corporations conceal the true valuation of their assets and their earnings from the public: (1) deflation of their security values; (2) concealment of the earnings of subsidiaries by holding companies; (3) padding of profits through understating the value of inventories; (4) understating the valuation of real estate, as done by banks; (5) the withholding of information by a holding company regarding its ownership in its subsidiaries; (6) the charging of capital expenditures to operating expenses; (7) no uniformity by public utility holding companies in regard to depreciation charges. He maintains that outsiders should be put on a parity with the insiders "in respect to the changing facts about a company's prosperity or depression" through the publication of better financial statements.—*J. Jaffe.*

10289. SMITH, E. J. How a plant engineering department reduced the cost of gas 16%, electricity 35%, water 43%. *Indus. Engin.* 87(5) May, 1929: 247-251.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10290. UEBELHÖR, M. Die Konzentration in der französischen Industrie. [Industrial concentration in France.] *Kartellrundscha.* 27(4) Apr. 1929: 197-200.—Before the war the conservatism and individualism of the French business public formed a serious obstacle to the formation of big business organizations. Since 1919 a decided change in this respect has taken place, a change which is little referred to in French literature, but on which valuable information may be found for instance in the report of the British Commercial Attaché on *French Economic Conditions during 1928*. The French coal and steel industry has considerably strengthened the organization which already existed before the war. Likewise, the chemical industry, the aluminum industry, the electrical industry and the rayon industry are now dominated by two or three cartels each. Concentration has also progressed far in French shipping.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

10291. WERTHEIMER, LUDWIG. Holländisches Aktienrecht. [Dutch corporation law.] *Blätter*

*f. Internat. Privatrecht.* 4(5) May 1929: 129-135.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10292. UNSIGNED. The Polish joint stock company law. *Polish Economist.* 4(4) Apr. 1929: 121-123.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

## ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 9693, 10187, 10189, 10288, 10316, 10379, 10544, 10613, 10730)

10293. CASTON, G. S. H. Tire costing and statistics in omnibus companies. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 10(18) May 15, 1929: 1175-1183.—*J. C. Gibson.*

10294. COUCHMAN, CHARLES B. Limitaciones al actual balance general. [Limitations of the present balance sheet.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 2(5) May 1929: 257-276. (See Entry 1136).—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10295. DuBRUL, ERNEST F. The depreciation account. *Amer. Machinist.* 70(16) Apr. 18, 1929: 619-622.—Accounting for depreciation is not adequate for the needs of the executive unless it takes into consideration replacement cost as well as original cost. The actual capital of a business is not maintained in times of rising prices if depreciation reserves cover only original costs. Progressive accounting gives the management information about values, as well as costs, while conservative accounting still clings to the theory that no variation from the original cost basis is allowable.—*H. F. Taggart.*

10296. GARTIES, CHARLES. Standardization of accounting in retail stores. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 10(17) May 1, 1929: 1111-1119.—*J. C. Gibson.*

10297. MCGINLEY, LEE. Uses that may be made of slide rule by an accountant. *Amer. Accountant.* 14(5) May 1929: 286-288.—*H. G. Meyer.*

10298. MATHER, CHARLES E. Depreciación y apreciación de bienes permanentes. [Depreciation and appreciation of fixed assets.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 2(4) Apr. 1929: 200-207. Reprinted from Mar. 1928 *Journal of Accountancy*.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10299. PERRY, GLADSTONE. Depreciation. *Jour. Canadian Bankers' Assn.* 36(3) Apr. 1929: 269-277.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10300. REITELL, CHARLES. Humanizing cost findings. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 10(15) Apr. 1, 1929: 983-995.—The advent of machine production has resulted in a new alignment of foremen and minor plant managers requiring on their part more and more enthusiastic and efficient supervision of materials and equipment. Any method which increases their interest and effort in better plant performance is of value. Suggestions for humanizing costs to accomplish this end are contained in this article.—*J. C. Gibson.*

10301. SAWYER, A. E. Problems of hospital management with special reference to the University of Michigan Hospital. *Michigan Business Studies.* 2(2) Apr. 1929: 1-83.—This pamphlet describes the accounting methods of the University of Michigan Hospital. These methods are in certain respects unique. The author presents arguments for a complete revenue and expense accounting for charitable institutions. The appendix contains the classification of accounts in use at the University Hospital.—*O. W. Blackett.*

10302. TOULMIN, H. A. Jr. What are patents worth? *Jour. Accountancy.* 47(4) Apr. 1929: 291-296. The valuation of patents is of importance for consolidations or sales of plants, licenses and cross-licenses, issue of capital stock for inventions, satisfaction of "blue sky" commissions, and tax questions. Items of importance in the determination of patent values are "reasonable royalties," as determined by the



courts, income derived from licenses granted under the patents in question, economies of operation attributable to the patents and a number of less easily measurable circumstances.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**10303. WEINSTEIN, LOUIS.** The monthly audit. *Certified Public Accountant.* 9(4) Apr. 1929: 109-111, 116.—Weinstein gives detailed instructions of the work to be performed in the conduct of a monthly or continuous audit.—*H. G. Meyer.*

**10304. WILSON, JOHN E.** The natural business year. *Certified Public Accountant.* 9(4) Apr. 1929: 114-115.—The natural business year, as distinguished from the calendar year, offers many advantages. The natural business cycle having been completed, inventories, receivables and payables would all be at a low point. This provides an opportunity for the preparation of a better and more conservative statement of condition. The profit and loss, also, would more nearly reflect the true results from operations because errors in inventories, receivables and payables affect both statements. Other advantages from the use of the natural business year are: (1) a correct basis is provided for the formation of budgets, (2) statistical data are collected for a natural rather than for an artificial period, (3) more accurate cost finding is possible, (4) more intelligent comparisons can be made for managerial use.—*H. G. Meyer.*

**10305. WINQUIST, R. V.** Cost finding as applied to ships' cargoes. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 10(18) May 15, 1929: 1183-1191.—*J. C. Gibson.*

**10306. YOAKUM, CLARENCE S.** Business and the young accountant. *Michigan Business Studies.* 2(3) May 1929: 1-42.—This is a study of the vocational experience of young accountants graduated from the University of Michigan. Salaries and salary trends, length of service with each company and on a single job are examined. Descriptions are given of the difficulties and opportunities met by the young accountant.—*O. W. Blackett.*

**10307. UNSIGNED.** Methods of accounting and depreciation rates for construction equipment. *Engineering & Contracting.* 68(4) Apr. 1929: 153-156.—This article is a reprint of the report of the Special Committee formed by the Associated General Contractors of America at the request of the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue to investigate depreciation in the contracting industry. The committee makes four recommendations: (1) The authorization by the Bureau of the use of the committee's schedule of depreciation rates in the preparation of income tax returns (Schedule included). (2) The use of the five well-known alternative methods of accounting for depreciation,—straight line, unit of work, charge-off, composite rate, and appraisal of useful life. (3) The acceptance, in the preparation and audit of tax returns from the contracting industry, of the committee's definitions of obsolescence, depreciation, item rate, composite rate, salvage, profit and loss. (4) The approval of the following: (a) The value of a piece of equipment shall be recorded at cost. If a plant is purchased as a unit, then the cost shall be allocated to the different classes of equipment. (b) All replacements of parts are to be considered as repairs and therefore as current expenses. (c) A betterment is that which extends the useful life of equipment or improves the quality of its performance. It may be recorded in the property account and, if it increases the useful life, the depreciation rate may be changed. (d) If a change in the useful life of an asset and in the depreciation rate is brought about by an appraisal, "the remaining book value shall be written off during the estimated remaining years of that useful life." (e) No substantiation shall be required if a taxpayer uses the scheduled rates. If the rates used vary by not more than one-fifth, a general statement of conditions shall be sub-

mitted. If they vary by more than one-fifth, "a full explanation of the conditions which warrant the rates, together with satisfactory supporting evidence, shall be required." (f) If composite rates are used, the profit and loss account shall not be charged with an obsolete or worn out piece of equipment, but the property account shall be credited with the cost and the depreciation reserve be charged with the difference between the original cost and any salvage value. The schedule of rates which is included in the article lists the different items of equipment used in the contracting industry, the average years of each, the useful life expressed in days' work, and the per cent of annual depreciation.—*J. Jaffe.*

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 9950, 10388, 10799)

### GENERAL

**10308. BURGESS, E. W.** Communication. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 34(6) May 1929: 1072-1080.—During the year 1928 the newer forms of transportation and communication like the automobile, the motion picture, the aeroplane and the radio continued to increase in numbers and in use more rapidly than older facilities, such as the railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, and the newspaper. The rapidity of social changes consequent upon the introduction and extension of these agencies has occasioned serious problems of social adjustment arising from the decline of customary neighborhood controls and the enlarged freedom of the individual. At the same time, readjustments are taking place not so much from social provision but as a natural consequence of the use of these newer instrumentalities of communication. Through the motion picture, the aeroplane, and the radio, the individual is participating imaginatively and actually more and more fully in "the great society."—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

**10309. PICK, F.** The administration of transport undertakings—organization. *Jour. Inst. of Transport.* 10(6) Apr. 1929: 297-307.—An organization is a functioning body, a living thing, and cannot be permanent or fixed if it is to progress. Functions grow, expand, and multiply. Organizations, large or small, should have a sovereign head. Larger aggregations should be sub-divided into regions or divisions, or some other smaller unit having executive heads with full power to exercise the conduct of affairs of their particular unit, in so far as the matters do not run contrary to general policy.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**10310. QUARTERMAINE, A. S.** The relation of civil engineering to transport problems. *Jour. Institute of Transport.* 10(7) May 1929: 359-367.—The civil engineer's task is to assist the organization and administration of the transport business so as to obtain a steadily increasing volume of traffic; to carry the traffic speedily and safely; to effect the greatest economy in operation; to attain the minimum expenditure for construction and maintenance.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

### RAILROADS

(See also Entries 9588, 9990, 10094, 10225, 10477, 10484, 10560, 10562, 10692, 10802)

**10311. ATTERBURY, W. W.** Looking ahead in transportation. *Rev. of Revs.* 79(471) Apr. 1929: 59-62.—The annual loss of operating revenue to American railroads on account of motor carrier operation is estimated at \$132,000,000. During the 8 year period from 1920 to 1927 the passenger revenues of the class I



railroads decreased 24.2%, while the total motor car registration increased 145.9%. This loss has been partly balanced by the increased railroad freight traffic directly traceable to the manufacture, distribution, and use of motor cars. Today the railroads are meeting this problem of loss of traffic by the coordination of rail and motor transportation, using the motor carrier for the short haul, light traffic to which it is particularly adapted. It is significant that railroads are cooperating in the development of commercial aviation, as evidenced by the plan to establish soon a transcontinental rail-air line between New York and San Francisco.—*Elma S. Moulton.*

**10312. BLOCH, RICHARD.** Les chemins de fer et la navigation intérieure. [Railroads and inland waterways.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 139 (413) Apr. 10, 1929: 117-123.—While French railroad freight traffic increased 5% from 1927 to 1928, the inland waterway traffic increased 15% during the same period. This latter increase was not due to exceptional prosperity of the regions adjacent to the waterways but to inroads on regular rail traffic by the waterways. The statement that inland waterway traffic increased in proportion to railroad rate increases is substantiated by statistics for the years 1925 to 1928. On comparing railroad and waterway traffic the addition of Alsace and Lorraine to French territory and the remarkable increase of production in France since the war should not be overlooked. Waterway competition sometimes operates to reduce rail rates to a point where a deficit occurs and has to be compensated by other traffic. Suggestions for the improvement of the railroads' condition embrace the return to their former system of rates in place of the present unified system, and the introduction of a variable scale of rates for waterway traffic.—*Elma S. Moulton.*

**10313. BURGESS, K. F.** The modern trend of railroad regulation. *Proceedings St. Louis Railway Club.* 23 (12) Apr. 12, 1929: 139-145.—Five examples of Congressional interference with rate matters since 1925, namely, Hoch-Smith Resolution of 1925; Wheeler Resolution of May 3, 1928, as to grain rates in Canada; Pullman surcharge bills; Senate Resolution of May 7, 1928, to permit oral argument before Supreme Court by Donald Richberg; attitude of Senate on confirmation of appointments to Interstate Commerce Commission.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**10314. CHUN, T. S.** The construction program of the ministry of railways. *Far Eastern Rev.* 25 (4) Apr. 1929: 146-149.—Considering railway construction China's foremost economic problem, Sun Yat Sen drew up an extensive program which the present Ministry of Railways is endeavoring to carry out. At present a program covering 8,442 miles has been authorized, providing for four groups of lines on which work has been begun. In addition to engineering surveys, economic investigations and geological surveys of the regions are planned, in order that the government may have a complete knowledge of the nature and quantity of products to be transported, the existing facilities for transportation and the geology of the territory. The Third National Congress which met last March, agreed to appropriate funds.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

**10315. COLSON, C.** Revue des questions de transport. [Review of transportation questions.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 139 (414) May 10, 1929: 322-339.—Operating statistics of the major French railroads in 1928 are given. In that year, the freight rates were about 7 times, and the passenger rates 4 times higher than in 1913. One reason for this difference is that freight must of necessity move, whereas passengers may refrain from travel or use some other means, as motor transport, if the rate is too high. In 1928 passenger revenue represented only about 20% of the

total revenue in place of 32.5% in 1913. The financial problems of the railroads are discussed.—*Elma S. Moulton.*

**10316. COUNTY, A. J.** Budgeting the Pennsylvania Railroad. *Proc. New York Railroad Club.* 39 (6) May 1929: 8905-8914.—The Pennsylvania vice-president describes the expense budget of that railroad. Five elements are covered: labor, cost of materials, fuel, miscellaneous bills, and depreciation. All expenses are forecast by the respective departments incurring them, and the budgets then go to the executive officers for approval. Actual application of the budgets is controlled by a system of periodical reports to the responsible officials. By this budget plan, operating expenses declined \$65,000,000 between 1921 and 1928, at the same time that revenue increased \$31,000,000. The ratio of expenses to revenue was reduced from 87.8% to 73.9%. More work was done at a smaller total cost.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**10317. CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM J.** The economic factors in the railroad situation. *Amer. Federationist.* 36 (4) Apr. 1929: 470-478.—Recovery since 1920 is indicated in new heights in technical efficiency, public service, and harmony in human relationships, but adequacy of net income since 1925 is not satisfactory. Secretary of Commerce Hoover referred to railroad rehabilitation as "probably the most outstanding industrial accomplishment since the war." These results were due primarily to large expenditures for additions and betterment to property, improved understanding between management and labor, and effective cooperation between shippers and carriers through Shippers' Advisory Boards. As a result of increased adequacy, expedition, and dependability in railway service, manufacturers and merchants maintain smaller inventories releasing vast sums in frozen assets to be used in production. Increased efficiency is indicated in gross ton-miles per train-hour which rose from 16,211 in 1922 to 23,623 in the first ten months of 1928, and in consumption of coal which dropped from 163 pounds per 1000 gross ton-miles in freight service to 125 in the first ten months of 1928. Based on book value of property and working capital the average return of the roads, 1923-1928, was 4.5%, but until the valuation is fixed a fair net income cannot be determined accurately.—*E. S. Hobbs.*

**10318. CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM J.** The economic factors in the railroad situation. *Workers' Educ.* 6 (7) Apr. 1929: 7-15.—(See preceding Entry).

**10319. CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM J.** Report on railways since 1921. *Railway Age* 86 (20) May 18, 1929: 1165-1167.—Summary of the chapter on "Transportation" in report of Committee on Recent Economic Changes. The railways have invested six billions of new capital in their properties since 1920; freight traffic has been increasing slowly; motor competition has seriously affected railway passenger business, but has not been serious in respect to freight; freight rates have been declining since 1921; railway wages have been rising since 1923 and employee morale has improved; return on railway investment has remained low; finally, and emphatically, railway operating efficiency has shown a notable improvement since the war.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**10320. FREDERICK, JOHN H.** Federal regulations of railway securities. *Jour. Pol. Econ.* 37 (2) Apr. 1929: 175-202.—Section 20a of the Transportation Act of 1920 (U. S.) places the issue of railroad securities under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The main purposes for which securities have been issued are the acquisition of property; financial purposes, such for instance, as collateral security for notes, sinking fund purposes; maintenance of carriers services; refunding and retirement; reimbursement of treasuries. The total amount of



securities issued from 1920 to 1927, inclusive, was \$8,644,267,000 of which 16% represents stock, 66% bonds, 4% notes, 50% receivers certificates and 12% equipment obligations. The jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission superseded that of such state commissions as already exercised regulatory power over security issues. The Commission, however, has taken into consideration the laws of interested states. In granting permission to carriers to issue securities, the Commission is guided by the circumstances in each case. Permission to issue securities is not granted by the Commission if overcapitalization would result. An attempt is made on the part of the Commission to avoid unnecessary delay in handling applications for the issuance of securities. The offering price and arrangements made by the railroads with the bankers for the sale of securities are carefully investigated.—*Howard D. Dozier.*

10321. HEISS, A. E. Railroad consolidation. *Traffic World*. May 4, 1929: 1083-1086.—No undisputed consolidations have been carried out under the Transportation Act of 1920. No complete plan of unification has been prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission. By the process of acquisition of control, and with the approval of the Commission, 43,000 miles of railroad have been acquired in the past nine years, being either new acquisitions by the parent company or a strengthening of prior control.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

10322. KALMEJER, S. Zum Transitverkehr durch die UdSSR. [Trends of traffic through the U.S.S.R.] *Volkswirtschaft. d. Union. d. Sozial. Sowjet-Republiken*. 8(9) 1929: 15-19.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

10323. KHACHATUROV, T., and JACOBI A. ХАЧАТУРОВ, Т. и ЯКОБИ, А. Районная конъюнктура железнодорожного грузооборота в 1927-28 г. [Regional conditions in railway freight traffic in 1927-28.] *Статистическое Обозрение*. Dec. 1928: 70-87.—*D. M. Schneider.*

10324. NOUVION, GEORGES de. Les grandes compagnies de chemins de fer en 1928. [The great railroad companies in 1928.] *Jour. des Econ.* 88 May 1929: 173-194.—This article analyzes the 1928 annual reports of two railroads. The most important financial feature of the report of the Paris-Orléans Railroad was the reduction of interest charges by the conversion of 7% loans into 5 and 5½% loans. The program of improvement of right of way and stations was continued. The operating coefficient was reduced from 82.32% in 1927 to 73.27% in 1928. There were notable increases in both passenger and freight traffic. Numerous changes in rates, of economic importance, were made. An operating surplus was reported for the first time since 1907. In 1928 this company made its first payment into the common fund in accordance with the convention of 1921. The Eastern (*L'Est*) Railroad company also refunded part of its debt at a lower rate of interest in 1928. New construction and improvement of property was continued. The 1928 operating coefficient was 67.91%, 9.57% lower than that of 1927. A larger amount was paid into the common fund than in 1927. This company is very anxious to regain control of the Alsace-Lorraine Railroad, to more surely bind those provinces to France.—*Elma S. Moulton.*

10325. PESCHAUD, MARCEL. L'aspect économique des transports par chemins de fer en Grande Bretagne. [Economic aspects of railroad transportation in Great Britain.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 139(414) May 10, 1929: 200-231.—This article is a review of Charles Ely Rose Sherrington's *Economics of Rail Transport in Great Britain* [2 vols., pp. 283 & 332, Longmans, Green & Co., 1928]. The reviewer points out that in recent years most of the great nations—France, Belgium, Germany, the United States and England, in particular—have been led by changing conditions to

modify their national policies in respect to railroad transportation. Sherrington's work meets the need for more information concerning the British legislation of 1921, its causes and its results, than has hitherto been available. The first volume, historical in character, traces: (1) the origins and the development of the "Big Four" railway systems (the Southern Railway; the Great Western; the London, Midland and Scottish Railway; and the London and North Eastern Railway), which have emerged under the terms of the act of 1921; (2) the technical evolution of the British railways in respect to road-bed, locomotives and cars; and (3) the transition in governmental policies from the *laissez faire* attitude of a century ago to the thorough-going regulation exemplified by the act of 1921. Although some students of British railways regard the act mentioned as a new charter for private enterprise, some as a last chance for private enterprise, and others as an important step towards nationalization, Sherrington thinks it too early to form a definite judgment as to the results of the act. The second volume deals with the economic and financial organization of the British railways. It describes the departmental system of organization employed by the Southern and the Great Western railways, the hybrid system used by the London, Midland and Scottish, and the semi-divisional adopted by the London and North Eastern. Sherrington appears to favor the divisional plan but admits that each has its advantages and disadvantages and that conditions must determine the choice among plans. In his treatment of railway finance Sherrington details the capital structure of each of the Big Four railways, analyzes their receipts and expenditures, discusses the qualities of railway securities as investments, laments the failure of carriers and shippers to co-operate in reducing the costs of transportation, as they might do, for example, by using larger cars and shorter trains, and explains the principles which govern the construction of freight and passenger tariffs. Sherrington criticizes the complexity of the uniform freight classification published in January 1928, questions the wisdom of distance rates which ignore differences in operating and traffic conditions, and discusses critically the justification of reduced fares for suburbanites, working people, commercial travelers and tourists. In two chapters devoted, respectively, to passenger traffic and freight traffic, Sherrington describes the adaptation of physical equipment and administrative organization to British needs and suggests various improvements. In considering the desirability of railroad electrification Sherrington thinks that attention should be given to Great Britain's comparative poverty in water power resources and comparative richness in coal and to the principal weakness of electric traction—dependence upon a central power station. As means of promoting an economical division of labor between the railroads and competing motor vehicles, Sherrington advocates improvement of railroad service and a more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation as between railroad and highway transportation. After canvassing the comparative advantages and disadvantages of government and private operation of railroads Sherrington expresses the belief that private operation is preferable in a country of large-scale industry (*pays de grande industrie*). In his conclusions Sherrington emphasizes: (1) the need for greater economy and efficiency in railroad management, and (2) the value of statistics as an aid in meeting this need. Peschaud praises Sherrington for the clarity of his vision and his exposition, for his liveliness and for his contributions of new light on problems which are universal in spite of the varying forms of railroad administration which prevail in different countries.—*W. M. Duffus.*

10326. POWELL, T. C. Science and traffic. *Transportation*. Apr. 1929: 9-15.—A railroad president



discusses the effect of scientific discoveries and inventions on railroad operation and traffic.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

10327. SMITH, S. H. American Railway Association. *Traffic World*. 43 Apr. 20, 1929: 970, 972.—Brief history of development of this railroad association from its beginnings in 1872, as a voluntary organization of the railways of America for dealing with their common problems. The membership comprises 200 full members and 350 associate member companies, operating more than 350,000 miles of railway in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. There are eight divisions in the association, dealing with various subjects. Affiliated organizations are the Bureau of Railway Economics and the Bureau for the Safe Transportation of Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

10328. WAGSTAFF, H. W. The ton-mile: What of it? *Railway Gazette*. 50(17) Apr. 26, 1929: 602-603.—An official of the Indian State Railways analyzes the objections to ton-mile statistics, such as the clerical labor involved, inaccuracy, and need of a reliable formula for converting passenger-miles into ton-miles. He draws attention to the misleading impression given when they are correlated with financial results, without taking terminal charges into consideration. Separation of freight and passenger costs by some formula must be established before the true value of the ton-mile figure in relation to the financial returns can be established.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

10329. WIENER, LIONEL. Les Chemins de fer de l'Afrique Occidentale Française. [The railroads of French West Africa.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-2(2) May 1929: 349-370.—This is the third of a series of articles on railroad development in the European colonies, protectorates, and mandated zones in Africa. The railroads here discussed are those of Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Togo, (mandated territory), Dahomey and French Sudan. The first railroad lines supplemented navigable rivers, especially the Senegal and the Niger. The first lines of penetration facilitated first, military occupation, second, the establishment of civil administration and, third, the opening of economic outlets to the ocean. The program adopted in 1902 provided for a line of penetration for each colony from the ocean to the basin of the Niger with a transverse line ultimately uniting them. The execution of this program was hindered by delays on the part of the French Parliament in voting funds, the general use of the *régie* system in construction, the scarcity of common labor and the World War, during which maintenance was badly neglected. But since the adoption of a new program in 1921, construction has been vigorously pushed, unfinished trunk lines have been completed, and new lines have been begun. Lines now open to traffic total 3,849 kilometers, and employ 293 locomotives, 375 passenger cars (*voitures*), and 3,344 freight cars (*wagons*). In general, the construction costs of the first railroads were borne by the French government, but as the colonies developed they were able to meet part of the costs of later construction. Plans for railroad construction date back to 1879 in the case of the Dakar-St. Louis Railway and the Upper Senegal and Niger Railway. Two railroads, the Dakar-St. Louis and the Central Dahomey, are operated by private companies under concessions, with interest payments guaranteed by the colonial government. The line from Kayes to the Niger, constructed by the "Military Authority," has received an annuity from the Colony. All other railroads are State railroads, including the Togo Railways, which were formerly under German control. In respect to technical details, the railroads of French West Africa, speaking generally, have a gauge of one meter, moderate grades and curves of a wide radius, and use rails weighing from 20 to 25 kilos per meter. (The article includes a historical

summary and operating and financial data for each of the railroads discussed.)—*W. M. Duffus.*

10330. WIENER, LIONEL. Les chemins de fer des colonies et protectorats français en Afrique. [Railroads of French colonies and protectorates in Africa.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-2(1) Apr. 1929: 75-99.—The railroads of Tunis are in two systems, the most important of which, operating 1,583 kilometers, is the property of the state. The second, the Phosphate Co. and Railroad of Gafsa, operates 440 kilometers. Of this total of 2,023 kilometers, only 508 are of standard gauge, the balance being 1 meter. In 1926 the former company received 80,936,000 francs as operating receipts, carried 4,542,000 passengers and 2,293,000 tons of freight, of which 705,000 were phosphates, 544,000 iron, and 269,000 cereals. The latter company received 12,947,646 francs as gross receipts, carried 266,496 passengers and 2,356,867 tons of freight, largely phosphates. In Morocco France established a railroad system for military purposes, connecting with the Algerian system on the east and the port of Casablanca on the west, but since 1916 it has been operated as a common carrier. The Railroad Co. of Morocco and the Tangiers-Fez Co., are both standard gauge. The former company is the operating organization for a syndicate holding a government concession. In 1927 this system carried 709,000 passengers and 1,205,000 tons of phosphates, its gross operating receipts amounting to 59,268,000 francs. The Tangiers-Fez Railroad in February 1927 operated 311 kilometers. During 1927 its operating receipts were 17,508,000 francs and its operating expenses 18,339,000 francs, giving an operating coefficient of 104.3. Accounts of the development of the above railroads are given.—*Elma S. Moulton.*

10331. UNSIGNED. Economic aspects of the judicial apportionment of joint costs. *Columbia Law Rev.* 29(5) May 1929: 643-651.—The Interstate Commerce Commission requires the larger interstate carriers to report separately the costs of operating the passenger and freight services, and to divide the costs into three classes: those which can be accurately allocated to either service; those which can be approximately allocated on some equitable basis; and those which can not be even approximately allocated or apportioned. Expenses in the last category are of two distinct types, separable, which are allocated, and joint, which are apportioned. The former are costs which cannot be mathematically proved to result from either service, although caused entirely by a particular service. The latter are costs which remain constant, irrespective of the extent of user, or even of withdrawal of one branch of service. The least a service costs is the sum of its separable costs. Any lower rate is unconstitutional. Only 50% of railroad expenses are accurately allocatable. A number of theoretically preferable methods of dividing the joint costs between the two services have been suggested, but practically all railroad accountants, most factory owners, and many cases divide the joint costs in proportion to the direct costs. The commissions and courts do not often discuss policy considerations, but Congress in 1925 by the Hoch-Smith Resolution endorsed the policy of assessing charges most heavily on those industries most capable of paying them, and in the main the Interstate Commerce Commission has carried out this mandate.—*Joseph M. Cormack.*

10332. UNSIGNED. Supreme Court's O'Fallon decision. *Railway Age*. 86(21) May 25, 1929: 1213-1216.—Digest of decision of U. S. Supreme Court in St. Louis and O'Fallon railway valuation case. The court directed the Interstate Commerce Commission to give weight, among other things, to the factor of present or reproduction cost, in making its valuations of



railway property utilized for transportation purposes.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

## STREET RAILWAYS

(See Entries 9536, 10522, 10593)

## MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 10646, 10768, 10792, 10796, 10797, 10798, 10801)

**10333. CALKINS, ERNEST ELMO.** Virgin territory for motor cars. *Atlantic Monthly.* 143 (3) Mar. 1929: 289-299.—A highway program for the motor car industry is outlined: (1) Roads should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government with a Department of Roads headed by an engineer. (2) A bureau should be erected by the industry to advise state and federal highway departments, and to draw up a program of highway development. (3) The goal should comprise (a) paving of all existing roads, (b) building new roads, including drives through beautiful scenery and to historic spots, (c) beautification of roads by landscaping and planting. (4) Special provision for through traffic to avoid local congestion. (5) A uniform system of marking roads. (6) National supervision over the licensing of automobiles, or, if that is impracticable, uniform state practice, with complete reciprocity, and especially uniform speed laws. (7) The development of road maps.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

**10334. CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM J.** Highway competition. *Railway Age.* 86 (21) May 25, 1929: 1249-1250.—A Harvard professor contributes to the report of the Committee on Recent Economic Changes a discussion of competition of motor trucks and motor coaches with railways. Suburban and long-distance railway passenger traffic has not been affected. Railway passenger service has suffered only in the case of local and branch lines. Many railways are meeting this competition by organizing their own motor coach companies. Motor truck competition has affected less-than-carload and short-distance freight, and railways are entering this field as well.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

## WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 10072, 10312, 10444, 10582, 10648)

**10335. GUIATZINTOFF, N.** Some new material and thoughts on the problem of the sector of rapids on the lower Danube, the so-called Iron Gates. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 4 (4) Apr. 1929: 82-86.—The influence of the present regime in the sector on shipping, the actual development of traffic under present conditions, and the possibility of any development in these conditions which would not prove any hindrance to traffic in the future are the three principal subjects discussed. Statistical tables show the traffic each year since 1919 as measured by number of loaded barges, tons transported, average cargo per barge, and also up-stream and down-stream traffic. The author concludes that the present state of the sector gives rise to an unsatisfactory exploitation of the river in that part which is detrimental both to shipping and to commerce because of the risks, charges, and large losses. This condition of the gorge, which heretofore has not hindered the growth of traffic, now sets limits to this development which will very probably be reached within ten to fifteen years. The execution of works which will bring about the junction of the Danube with the Rhine by means of a canal, and which are already in progress, will most im-

peratively demand "a radical solution of the Iron Gates problem."—*F. J. Warne.*

**10336. SNOW, FRANKLIN.** Waterways as highways. *North Amer. Rev.* 227 (5) May 1929: 592-598.—Canalization of the rivers of the Middle West includes 12,000 miles with a draft of 9 feet upstream to the Twin Cities, Omaha, Pittsburgh, and via the Illinois River to Chicago, through the Great Lakes to the St. Lawrence with the objective of removing its economic barrier. The floating equipment planned would convey several trainloads in one tow. The farmer's prosperity resulting from lower grain rates via water routes would increase westbound rail tonnage to meet his new wants. Competition of the Government Barge Line apparently has not affected the Illinois Central, its nearest rail competitor. The evidence indicates that cooperation between rail and water lines creates new business for both. The saving of freight charges on grain is added to the price received by the farmer and is a national, not a sectional, question. The railroads will be adversely affected by waterway development, but that is not a reason for objecting to it. Railway executives of broad vision are found willing to extend a helping hand. There is room in the U. S. for any carrier capable of lowering the cost of moving goods.—*E. S. Hobbs.*

**10337. VERGOTTINI, MARIO de.** Lo sviluppo della navigazione e del traffico marittimo in Italia. [The development of Italian shipping.] *Boll. dell' Istituto Stat. Econ. di Trieste.* (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 51-67.—A comprehensive survey of Italian shipping activity from 1881 to 1927. The traffic of the Italian ports is analyzed and compared with the development of railway traffic. (Statistical tables.)—*Augusto Pini.*

**10338. UNSIGNED.** Shipping conditions under the Merchant Marine Act of 1928. *Amer. Trust Rev. of the Pacific.* 18 (5) May 15, 1929: 98-102.—The Jones-White Act provides for a Construction Loan Fund of \$250,000,000, which may be lent to ship building companies for a period of twenty years up to an amount equal to three fourths of the cost of the new construction. The interest charged for vessels engaged in the coastwise trade shall be less than 5½%, but for ships in the foreign trade the interest shall be the lowest rate of yield of government bonds. The Act also provides for increases in mail rates and other measures of benefit to the shipping companies. In spite of this act, however, American ship building has decreased from 45,000 tons under construction at the time of the passage of the act to 42,000 tons on January 1, 1929. The year 1928 also witnessed a decrease over 1927. In Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Japan there was an increase during this period, so that while the United States ranked third in ship launching activity in 1927, being outstripped only by Germany and Great Britain, she now ranks eighth. Figures given in detail in this article show that even with the aid granted by the Jones-White Act, the total cost of the American ship, interest, insurance, and depreciation spread over a period of twenty years would be \$3,597,807, while for the British ship these charges would total only \$1,749,240. To break even the American ship would have to earn \$97,428 each year more than the British ship. These are figures furnished by Capt. Dollar to a Congressional Committee. Statistics furnished by the others substantially agree. The stagnation of the American ship building industry in 1928 was also due to the suspension of naval construction and the admission to American coast-wise trade of foreign built ships during the period 1912 to 1920. The shipping on our Pacific Coast, however, has been comparatively prosperous. The Panama Canal has caused the Atlantic bound coastal cargoes to increase sixfold since 1922.—*H. L. Jome.*



## TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 9239, 9296, 10803, 10806, 10807)

**10339. UNSIGNED.** Seven billion toll rates: *Bell Telephone Quart.* 8(2) Apr. 1929: 107-114.—In 1880 when there were approximately 40 or 50 towns receiving long distance telephone service, there were not more than 2,000 rates involved, and it was a simple matter to put a new schedule of rates into effect. Today, however, with over 88,000 points on the lines of the Bell System and its associated companies in North America, toll rates to each of the other 87,999 points involve something over 7,000,000 station-to-station day rates, from which are derived an additional 31,000,000 rates for other classes of service. Unless an efficient method of computing toll rates were devised, the cost of a change would run into the millions, and the time involved would be several years. The method now in effect by the Bell System is so efficient that work was only begun in October, 1928, on the rate change which became effective February 1, 1929; the total cost was not over \$200,000. This was made possible through the use of a block system in computing the new rates. The blocks are laid out to include the entire continent; they are seven miles square and the sections (a group of 25 blocks) are 35 miles square. They are plotted on the government maps of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Up to 40 miles, rates are based on the direct air line distance between points, as measured on the maps; between 40 and 350 miles, the basis is the air mile distance between centers of the 7-mile blocks, all points in the block taking the same rates; for greater than 350 miles, the basis is the air line distance between centers of the 35-miles sections, all points in the section taking the same rates. Since the blocks, as well as the sections, are always the same size, the same rates for equal distances are obtained, providing the same rate schedule is used. The toll tariffs, for use of operators and others, contain the list of stations, block rate charts, section rate charts and a table of rates, samples of which are reproduced in this article.—*D. W. Malott.*

## AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 10350, 10847)

**10340. ADAMOWSKI, J.** Commercial aviation in Poland. *Poland.* 10(4) Apr. 1929: 244-249.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10341. HOWARD, EDWARD P.** An analysis of aircraft accidents during 1928. *Aviation.* 26(18) May 4, 1929: 1501-1503.—The U. S. government has adopted a definite system of investigation and report of every airplane accident. On account of the multiplicity of factors and the difficulty of obtaining evidence, it is not easy to classify accidents as to causes, but the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce has adopted a fourfold classification, namely: Personnel, material, miscellaneous, and undetermined. These again are minutely subdivided. Under miscellaneous are included weather, darkness, airport, terrains, and others. More than one half (47% the first six months, 58% the last six months) of the accidents in 1928 were classified under Personnel and the greatest factor (about 50%) in this category was poor technique on the part of the pilot. In other words, 25% of our airplane accidents are due to improper training of the pilot. This fact points toward the necessity of rigid regulation of our flying schools. Moreover, most of the accidents occurred in "student instruction" flying. While only 390 accidents were analyzed by the Accident Board in the first half of the year, in the second half

there were 672. This does not necessarily represent increased hazards, but is due to greater accuracy and promptness in reporting accidents and in the increasing interest in aviation. For instance, in the first half of 1928, about 9,000 applications for licenses for operating personnel were received compared with 23,000 during the last six months.—*H. L. Jome.*

**10342. MERKEL, OTTO.** Ten years of German commercial aviation. *World Trade.* 1(2) April 1929: 291-294.—The first German air line was inaugurated between Berlin and Weimar on Feb. 5, 1919, in connection with the meeting of the General Assembly at Weimar which made imperative rapid communication between the seat of the Government and the Parliament which was preparing a constitution. This line was enlarged by adding service to Hamburg and Hanover from Berlin and thus was formed the *Deutsche Luft Reederei*. In 1920 the first foreign air service was organized by the *Deutsche Luft Reederei* in conjunction with the Danish and Dutch companies over the line Copenhagen-Hamburg-Amsterdam which became known as the *Europa-Nord-Westflug*. This company in 1923 combined with two others to form the *Deutsche Aero Lloyd A. G.* In 1926 the *Aero Lloyd* and the *Junkers Luftverkehr* were merged to form a single German commercial aviation company, the *Deutsche Luft Hansa A. G.* The *Deutsche Luft Hansa* is a merger in the legal form of a joint stock company with the participation of the government, but it is operated as a private and not as a government concern. The German states, provinces, cities, etc., are not interested directly but through local organizations. These local organizations consider themselves intermediaries between the *Deutsche Luft Hansa* and the commercial aviation interests of their localities for everything concerning aviation. The local organizations bear the financial burden of the German internal network of airlines, which at times has given rise to official criticism. As the traffic revenues only cover a portion of the expenses commercial aviation is not yet self-supporting from an economic point of view. In consequence, in all countries, commercial aviation is subsidized by governments during its period of development. The importance of trans-Atlantic air traffic is shown by the fact that about 80% of all the world trade is now carried over the Atlantic. The *Deutsche Luft Hansa* has placed the development of trans-oceanic and trans-continental air lines in the forefront of its operating program, in the belief that it will be possible to run these lines at a commercial profit. Since the creation of the *Deutsche Luft Hansa*, foreign traffic has increased especially over France, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia and northern Russia. The foreign business of the *Deutsche Luft Hansa* is done in close and constant collaboration with foreign air lines on the basis of reciprocity. In the International Air Traffic Association which includes all the important air companies of Europe, perfect collaboration has been the rule for years. Today all the more important air lines of the European net-work are established. What is needed is not the opening up of new lines but the improvement of those already existing with a view to better operation and better returns. The development of German commercial aviation for goods traffic was helped by the 1927 convention between the German railways and the *German Luft Hansa*. Air passengers may exchange their air ticket for a first class railway ticket if the flight does not take place or is interrupted. Travellers by air may register their luggage by rail to most European countries on presentation of their air tickets.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*



## COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 9524, 9779, 9963, 10001, 10017, 10132, 10149, 10184, 10221, 10270, 10395, 10473, 10603, 10607, 10626, 10648, 10667, 10672, 10673, 10789, 10790, 10824, 10832, 10837, 10841, 10851, 10852, 10855)

**10343. ANDERS, RUDOLF.** Zum Fünfjahresplan des Aussenhandels der UdSSR. [The five year plan for foreign trade of the USSR.] *Volkswirtschaft. d. UdSSR.* 9(9) 1929: 7-15.—Any export plan must take into consideration the balance of agricultural and industrial production, the world demand, and the credit possibilities of the USSR in the world market. Although the previous five year schedule was carried out with a 4% export surplus, the proportion of quantities was so different from what was anticipated that two points became evident: the export of manufactured articles had great possibilities of development and the more heavily capitalized industries needed a higher quota. The plan for the next five years, ending 1932, allows for a favorable balance of 792 million rubles, which is estimated sufficient to take care of the interest on short time foreign loans. Against too radical following of the tendency to industrial export may be urged the arguments of a limited market and the high protective tariffs. The balance between exports and imports will not be maintained throughout, but during the first three years imports will exceed, and during the last two years exports will exceed. The fact that the importation of raw materials will be greatly in excess of the percentages allowed for 1913 is indicative of the tempo of industry. The long-period group purchasing involved in the plan would eliminate the disturbance of petty competition and lead to greater and quicker turnover of products, and to decreased costs of handling. —*W. Hausdorfer.*

**10344. BALDWIN, ELBERT.** Europe's trade in wooden furniture, its extent and kind. *Commerce Reports.* (20) May 20, 1929: 443-447.—Europe imported wooden furniture from outside of Europe to a total value of \$516,000 in 1926 and \$311,000 in 1928. In the same years, on the other hand, Europe exported wooden furniture to a value of \$13,174,000 and \$15,735,000, respectively, or roughly fifty times the value of its imports from abroad. Most of the exports from Europe are shipped to colonial markets. Apart from these exports overseas, a still larger volume of furniture is traded by the countries of Europe among themselves; this inter-European or "domestic" trade, as it might be called, totaled \$15,334,000 of imports in 1926 and \$19,791,000 in 1928. The trade of Europe, in wooden furniture, if taken as a whole, is divided then between 55 per cent "domestic" shipments and 35 per cent shipped overseas, for wooden furniture has remained virtually a monopoly of the European manufacturer. Europe's chief exporting countries in the order of their importance are France, Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Austria.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

**10345. BOYLE, J. E.** Tariff handicaps. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 89-96.—There has been a gradually increasing expression of agrarian discontent with the U.S. protective system. While this has been reflected in the agricultural press, only one study aiming to appraise the total effect upon agriculture of the protective system has been made by organized farmers. This was made by the Department of Research of the American Farm

Bureau Federation and published in 1923. The conclusion was reached that, after allowing for both gains and losses resulting from increases in the price of things farmers sold, as well as those that they bought, the farmer was found to be out of pocket a net amount of \$301,000,000 a year, or about \$10 per family. The difficulty of making any satisfactory measurement of the effects of the tariff upon prices is pointed out. For example, the effect of the tariff on the price of wheat is extremely difficult to determine because of the large variety of influences that must be considered and the constant change in the relative importance of each factor. A brief analysis of wool prices also indicated that the tariff did not have a consistent effect upon the price, the spread between the London and Boston prices varying from a cent or two to over 40¢. In addition to the apparent fact that the tariff does not cause a consistent and substantial increase in the price of the products which farmers sell, another handicap is the effect upon the price of the things which the farmer buys. A review of such duties indicates that most of the commodities used by the farmer and the farmer's wife are protected. Just how much the tariff raises the prices of these commodities is open to question. The conclusion seems warranted, however, that when the tariff gains and losses are balanced for the farmer, the net amount will be a loss of \$50 per farm family rather than the \$10 indicated by the analysis of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The interference which the tariff policy offers to the free flow of goods in international commerce is a further handicap retarding progress toward a balanced world production. —*R. C. Engberg.*

**10346. COLE, ARTHUR H.** Comparative costs in the worsted-cloth manufacture, American and foreign. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 43(3) May, 1929: 550-561.—New evidence is offered in the *Monthly Labor Rev.*, Sep. 1928, by Charles E. Baldwin on the man-hours expended and wages involved in wool-cloth manufacture both here and abroad. The figures given, however, fall far short of adequacy for a broad European-American comparison. In the case of the manufacture of worsted cloth only are they sufficient to support a comparison between Europe and the United States; and even there foreign data are scanty except with respect to England. Analysis of the material in general leads to the conclusion already expressed elsewhere that even in the worsted-cloth manufacture—where large-scale operations and a certain amount of standardization of product exist—little advantage in "effectiveness" or "labor cost" appears in American mills; and domestic manufacturers have no technical or industrial superiority with which to meet the high level of wages set by the dominant industries of the United States. Where expenditure of labor is actually less in American mills—as in drawing and spinning, or in certain types of weaving—higher wage scales in this country neutralize the advantage in effectiveness.—*A. H. Cole.*

**10347. DELGADO, F. M., and SMITH, M. M.** U. S. trade in medicinals and toiletries. *Commerce Reports.* (13) Apr. 1, 1929: 41-44.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10348. DIEPENHORST, P. A.** Aktive Handelspolitik. [Active commercial policy.] *Weltwirtschaft. Arch.* 29(2) Apr. 1929: 157\*-169\*.—In the spring of 1926 the Association for Active Commercial Policy was founded in the Netherlands. Its activities aroused the protest of Dutch free traders. In this article the president of the Association defends himself against the attack of a spokesman of free trade made in a book entitled *Active Commercial Policy, Its Facts and Results* (published in Dutch). In 1924 many rates of



the Dutch tariff of 1862 were raised but there was neither discrimination nor colonial preference of any sort. The Netherlands lacks bargaining power. Her commercial policy, therefore, is condemned to passivity. Whatever benefits accrue to her are the results of the efforts on the part of other nations to better their positions—provided these results through commercial treaties happen to communicate themselves to Dutch trade. It is only by accident that in this passive and indirect manner the Netherlands actually gains that which she needs and wants. The Netherlands does not possess the bargaining capacity for independently shaping commercial treaties to suit her particular ends. The mechanism through which most benefits are at present communicated to the Netherlands is the most-favored-nation clause. To the extent that nations are more and more undermining the value of that clause by numerous exceptions and, as in the case of France, Spain and Japan, by adopting the conditional interpretation, this mechanism is showing signs of breaking down. The Association wishes to make reciprocity the keynote of Dutch commercial policy and a multiple tariff (maximum and minimum) the means by which that policy of reciprocity is to be translated into reality. Reciprocity is by no means identical with the conditional interpretation of the most-favored-nation clause. It is a much wider concept. Details of carrying the program into effect are minor troubles; the main point is that Dutch commercial policy is taken out of the trough of passivity and an era of active participation by the Netherlands in commercial treaty making is inaugurated. An isolation in commercial relations does not mean strength but weakness. The recent success of Swiss commercial policy bears out the argument that even small countries can successfully play the game of active commercial policy.—*E. W. Zimmerman.*

**10349. DURAND, E. DANA.** The position of the United States in world trade. *Commerce Reports.* (20) May 20, 1929: 449-453.—In 1913 the exports of the United States were 12.4% of the aggregate for 100 countries, a proportion which rose in 1922 to 16.9%, and was in 1927 still much higher than before the war—15.4%. Of the combined imports of these 100 countries the proportion of the United States rose from 8.3% in 1913 to 12.9% in 1922, and was 12.3% in 1927. For the 29 most important countries, 9 European and 20 non-European, representing approximately two thirds of the trade of the entire world, exports increased 57 per cent in money value from 1913 to 1927. Their exports to the United States, however, increased 155% in value, while their sales to other countries of the world increased only 46%. The total increase in their exports during this 14 year interval was \$7,453,000,000, of which \$2,165,000,000 represented increase in exports to the United States. The combined imports of these major countries from the United States also show for 1927 a greater increase over pre-war figures than is shown by their imports from other countries—91% as compared with 47%.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

**10350. FOWLER, WESLEY.** Export sales budgets for airplane manufacturers. *Aviation* 26(17) Apr. 27, 1929: 1434-1436.—Of the 4,979 military and commercial airplanes produced in the U. S. during 1928, only 170, or about 4%, were exported. Latin America, including Mexico, the West Indies, and Central and South America absorbed 70% of the exports (exclusive of those to Canada). The Far East including Australia absorbed 20% and Europe 10%. Referring to specific countries for 1928, the greatest number of airplanes went to Canada (70), Peru (26), Mexico (21), Australia (7), China (9), Argentina (5), Brazil (5), Siam (4), United Kingdom (4), Cuba (4). The author estimates that 800 airplanes will be exported in 1929 and 1,000 in 1930.—*H. L. Jome.*

**10351. HELD, HERMANN J.** Chronik der Handelsverträge 1925-1928. [Commercial treaties, 1925-1928.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 29(2) Apr. 1929: 393\*-437\*.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10352. IL YANOULOFF.** La Bulgarie économique après la guerre—(1) Le commerce extérieur. [Bulgarian foreign commerce after the War.] *Rev. Bulgare.* 1(3-4) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 61-70.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10353. LAUFER, A.** Bulgarien als Absatzgebiet. [Bulgaria as a market.] *Österreichische Volkswirt.* 21(30) Apr. 27, 1929: 795-797.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10354. LIU TING-MIEN.** Trend of China's foreign trade for the last 50 years. *China Critic* 2(18) May 2, 1929: 349-351.—Liu gives tables of index numbers showing the development of foreign trade and percentage of unfavorable balance of trade in China for the past 50 years, according to customs values and according to purchasing power in 1913.—*H. B. Elliston.*

**10355. LUNDER, DANTE.** Le relazioni commerciali di Trieste colle colonie. [The commercial relations of Trieste with the Italian colonies.] *Boll. dell'Istituto Stat.-Econ. di Trieste.* (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 15-21.—*Augusto Pini.*

**10356. MALMFORS, NILS.** Några viktigare förändringar i den svenska importens sammansättning sedan tiden före världskriget. [Some significant changes in the character of Swedish importations since before the World War.] *Kommersiella Meddelanden.* 15(16) Aug. 1928: 671-676.—The total value of Swedish imports has increased 87% from 1913 to 1926, a growth considerably greater than the corresponding decline in the exchange rate. This increase is due in part to the unequal price fluctuation for certain commodities—for example, the wholesale price index for raw materials and partly manufactured goods was 138 in 1927, while that for manufactured goods was 149—and partly to the change in the character of imports. In other words the total value of imports of raw material and partly manufactured goods has fallen from about 44% in 1913 to 35% in 1926, while imports of manufactured goods have risen in value from about 35% in 1913 to about 40% in 1926.—*Inst. Econ. and Hist., Copenhagen.*

**10357. MORIARTY, DANIEL J.** U. S. fresh-fruit exports in 1928. *Commerce Reports.* (13) Apr. 1, 1929: 35-39.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10358. MORTARA, GIORGIO.** Die weltwirtschaftlichen Beziehungen Italiens. [International aspects of Italy's economic life.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 29(2) Apr. 1929: 258\*-305\*.—Both visible and invisible trade is covered in full detail. Commodity imports, and exports are treated at great length as to value, weight, origin, destination, per capita value, trends, etc. The possibility of reducing imports and fostering exports is discussed. Occasionally comparisons of Italian conditions with French, German, and Polish conditions are made. The effects of capital movements, tourist expenditures and other invisible items of Italy's payment balance are appraised. The relation of the gold exchange standard to foreign investments is discussed.—*E. W. Zimmerman.*

**10359. OHLIN, BERTIL.** A road to freer trade. *Svenska Handelsbanken Index.* (41) May 1929: 2-9.—The World Economic Conference at Geneva in 1927 helped create public sentiment in favor of free trade and prevented tariff increases then contemplated by some countries. The task of carrying on this program was entrusted to the Economic Committee of the League of Nations and its consultative committee. Little progress has been made because its personnel is made up largely of old-time tariff bargainers and its method of approach, which attempts to obtain unanimity on tariff reduction questions for specific commodities is impracticable. However, Great Britain,



under a Labor or Liberal regime, might take the initiative and call a tariff disarmament conference. It should be free of the old type of tariff mentality and should provide in its convention that any reduced rates should apply only to those States signatory to it. It should aim at general reductions of tariff levels, not rates on specific items. The fixing of maximum tariffs is not a feasible procedure. (Tables and diagrams illustrating Swedish trade conditions.)—*R. F. Breyer.*

10360. OLIN, C-E. Något om betingelserne för vårt trävaruexport. [Requirements for export of forest products.] *Ekonomiska Samfundets Tidskr.* n.s. (14) 1928: 37-55.—In judging a nation's possibilities for the export of forest products it is customary to take into consideration only the statistics on that nation's timber resources and trade statistics. The first is unreliable; the second comprises too small a part of the total forest products. One should rather employ corporation accounts from the commercial point of view as a basis. Characteristic of high class timber exporting nations is a varied export spread over several countries, as is the case with Sweden and Finland. These two nations outstrip their competitors in the amount of direct exports. The sawmill industry seems on the whole to be more the work of labor than of capital. In 1925 the value of Finland's forest products comprised 25% of the nation's total production of all kinds, while laborers in that industry comprised 34%.—*Inst. Econ. and Hist., Copenhagen.*

10361. PIERRE, R.-J. Le commerce extérieur des principaux pays en 1928. [Foreign trade of the principal countries in 1928.] *Jour. des Écon.* 92 Apr. 15, 1929: 9-19.—The author has undertaken various statistical measurements in terms of the present French franc: (1) For 30 countries, dominions, and colonies, the total value of exports and of imports in 1913, 1927, and 1928, together with the ratio of exports to imports for each; (2) for 22 additional countries and colonies concerning which 1913 and 1928 data were not available, the total value of exports and of imports with ratio, for 1927 only (occasionally, for 1925 or 1926, in absence of 1927 figures); (3) for 52 countries and colonies grouped according to population, the value per capita of exports and of imports in 1928 (or in 1927, 1926, or 1925, in absence of 1928 figures); (4) for 9 leading industrial nations, the value of imports and of exports in 1913 and in 1928 (reduced to the price level of 1913) with percentage of increase or decrease in each case; and (5) for the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, the per capita value of exports and of imports of manufactures in 1928 and the percentage which these commodities constitute of the total exports and of the total imports of each of these countries. The tables are accompanied by comments on methods employed, defects in statistical data, and the significance of findings.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

10362. RIEDL, RICHARD. Collective action for reduction of customs tariffs. *World Trade.* 1 (2) Apr. 1929: 268-285.—The World Economic Conference considered that its findings definitely show that the moment had come to put an end to continual tariff increases and to turn in the opposite direction. This result might be achieved by three methods: (1) autonomous action, (2) bilateral action by the conclusion of commercial treaties, or (3) collective action, following on inquiry, with a view to encouraging the development of international trade by the abolition or reduction of excessive customs tariffs. The Council of the League of Nations was asked to undertake through its Economic Organization a thorough examination of the possibility of such action based on the principles laid down by the World Economic Conference. The Stockholm Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce adopted the decisions of the

World Economic Conference and appointed a committee to give particular attention to the method of collective action. In its memorandum the International Chamber suggested as a practical move that no increase should be made in customs tariffs, nor any protectionist measure taken until the Economic Committee had finished its consideration of the possibility of lowering tariffs by collective action. Reduction of tariffs by collective action must, whether we wish it or not, be limited in scope. Experience gained so far from the manner in which collective treaties have been ratified affords definite indications as to what these limits are. The five great commercial conventions actually in force: Conventions on (1) freedom of transit and on (2) the regime of navigable waterways of international concern (Barcelona, April 20, 1921), on (3) the international regime of railways and (4) international seaports (Geneva, Dec. 9, 1923), and finally (5) that relating to the simplification of customs formalities (Geneva, Nov. 3, 1923)—have all been ratified by five countries only in Europe: Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Great Britain and Austria. A convention for the reduction of the tariff level is only possible if it is understood that concessions and privileges granted by the contracting countries to each other may not under any circumstances be claimed in virtue of the most favored nation clauses by countries that have taken no part in the convention. Up to the present three methods of applying collective action to the reduction of tariff levels have been suggested: (1) reduction "by steps," i.e., given proportional percentage reduction to be made within certain periods; (2) the establishment of a maximum level; and (3) collective negotiation. (1) Reduction by steps involves an undertaking by the contracting countries to reduce, without making any distinctions, their tariff rates by a given percentage within a given time, for instance every year, up to a limit previously fixed or until customs freedom is established. The primary objection brought against this method is that it leaves untouched the gulf existing between the tariff rates in the various countries and puts countries with moderate tariffs at a disadvantage as against other countries with higher tariffs. (2) The establishment of a maximum limit consists in an undertaking by the contracting countries not to exceed a given proportion between duties and the value of goods in their tariffs. The contracting countries bind themselves not to raise their tariffs beyond this limit. It presents an advantage inasmuch as there is a certain elasticity. It enables the maximum limit to be fixed at different levels for different categories of products, and thus to take into account the particular conditions of the various branches of industry. In addition each country is free to fix its duties as it wishes below this maximum, and a certain amount of room is left for the negotiation of bilateral agreements. The weakness is that in fixing a maximum limit there might be encountered a temptation for some countries which had kept their tariffs at a lower level to raise them to the maximum allowed. The weakest point in the maximum tariff method is that it merely succeeds in lessening exaggerated and excessive protection, and is unlikely to result in a general tariff reduction. (3) The method of collective negotiation consists of joint action by a number of states towards the conclusion of a series of bilateral conventions linking them all up to each other and signed for the same period, or of a collective convention fixing the conventional tariffs which each contracting state binds itself to apply to all the others. The essential difference between this method and that of isolated negotiations between one country and another is, first, that it is unnecessary to avoid concessions which might be needed in negotiations with another state, or which it is hoped may be used to greater advantage later, and secondly, that the preliminary dis-



cussions take place with the full knowledge of the demands of the other states, thus obviating the necessity of concentrating attention on gaining some desired concession which has already been granted to another state. The game is played with all the cards on the table. Each party is aware of the demands of all the others, as well as of the replies that they have evoked. A tariff fixed by collective convention no longer depends upon the chances of isolated negotiations between individual states, but is based on a thorough consideration of the demands of all parties concerned and also on the tariff system of each country and on the interdependence of their different lines. Conditions are at present much more propitious to collective negotiation than before the war.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

**10363. RIEDL, RICHARD.** International trade policy. *Svenska Handelsbanken, Index.* (40) Apr. 1929: 2-9.—This article gives a description of the policy of collective agreements between states for the purpose of regulating their international economic affairs. The post-War period has been marked by some progress in the codification of agreements on relatively minor matters such as the simplification of customs formalities and the abolition of import and export prohibitions. Some promising steps have also been taken along lines of classification and nomenclature in customs tariffs, of securing greater uniformity in the drafting of trade agreements, and of defining the scope of most-favored-nation treaties. But on the vital question of the possibility of lowering tariff walls by means of collective agreements matters have so far gone little beyond the stage of pious aspiration. The resurrection of the system of tariff reductions inaugurated with such beneficial effects by the Caprivi agreements of 1892-94, depends largely on the readiness of England and the United States to restrict the tariff autonomy upon which they have hitherto insisted. Otherwise the most likely method of securing the tariff reductions which are essential in and to European nations would seem to be a spreading series of agreements between neighboring states which might slowly develop into something approaching a European Customs Union.—*Frank D. Graham.*

**10364. SCHMIDT, WALTHER.** Zehn Jahre deutscher Mineralölhandel. [Ten years of German petroleum trade.] *Petroleum Zeitschr.* 25 (22) May 29, 1929: 736-741.—A review of the German oil trade for the decade following the war shows that not until 1926 did Germany's imports approximate the pre-war figures. If the imports of 1,466,100 tons in 1913 be set at 100 per cent, the indexes for later years are 1920, 26.7; 1922, 55.9; 1924, 52.6; 1926, 99.3; 1927, 130.1; and 1928 147.7. In 1928 the imports amounted to 2,165,100 tons. Data are presented also for the various grades and classes of oils and products, which show in almost every instance a marked increase in both quantities and share of the total supplied by the United States.—*L. R. Guild.*

**10365. ŠLEMR, J.** Zahraniční obchod Československé Republiky v roce 1928. [Foreign trade of Czechoslovakia in 1928. *Průmyslový Věstník.* 16 (14) Apr. 6, 1929: 163-165.—*J. Emelianoff.*

**10366. SVATOŇ, JAROSLAV.** Der tschechoslowakische Mineralölhandels im Jahre 1928 (Zolltarifklasse XXI). [The Czechoslovak foreign trade in petroleum in 1928. (Customs tariff group 21.)] *Petroleum Zeitschr.* 25 (16) Apr. 17, 1929: 527-532.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10367. UNSIGNED.** The commerce of the Pacific: A bibliography with short annotations. *Amer. Trust Rev. of the Pacific.* 18 (5) May 15, 1929: 113-119.—*H. L. Jome.*

**10368. UNSIGNED.** Japan's foreign trade. *Far Eastern Rev.* 25 (4) Apr. 1929: 157.—According to

statistics recently published by the Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry from the beginning of the Meiji period until 1912 (45 years), Japan's foreign trade did not reach one billion yen. Since then it has increased steadily, reaching its peak in 1924 on account of earthquake reconstruction. Eighteen out of the sixty years for which figures are given show a favorable balance of trade.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

**10369. UNSIGNED.** The tourist as an economic factor. *Conference Board Bull.* (29) May 15, 1929: 229-233.—"Mass production" in travel by Americans is the order of the day. Travel in Europe has grown to be an important cultural and economic influence of the U. S. national life. The primary cause of increased travel is not that it is cheaper than before, for minimum comfort travel is not essentially cheaper than it was thirty years ago, but a change in attitude towards foreign travel. The economic effects of travel are summed up in the fact that the traveler leaves home with his pockets full of money and comes back with them empty—a factor of major importance in the balance of international payments. The article contains charts and tables.—*Roy L. Garis.*

**10370. Van der ZWEEP, G. H.** De in- en uitvoer van Nederland 1927-28. [Imports and exports of the Netherlands in 1927-28. *Econ.-Stat. Berichten.* 13 (657) Aug. 1, 1928: 657-660; (658) Aug. 8, 1928: 682-684.—*W. L. Valk.*

## MARKETING

(See also Entries 10159, 10161, 10173, 10194, 10255, 10296, 10353, 10397, 10448, 10575, 10624, 10838)

**10371. BUECHEL, F. A.** Wholesale marketing of live poultry in New York City. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Tech. Bull.* #107. May, 1929: pp. 68.—The various factors in the live poultry industry in New York City from time to time over a number of years have been subjected to severe criticism by both public and private agencies for alleged illegal and unethical practices. In some instances, the criticism doubtless had a foundation of truth; in others, it probably was influenced by motives not entirely commendable. The net result of the criticism has been such that the industry and those engaged in it have not enjoyed the respect and prestige which the importance of the industry to the public welfare deserves. To aid in the correction of this situation, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was requested by a joint representation of the New York Live Poultry Commission Merchants Association and the office of the attorney general of the State of New York to make a careful study of the economics of the entire industry. As a result, this bulletin aims to present the economic situation of the live poultry industry of that city, including the sources of supply and of demand, the growth and present size of the industry, and the different groups of persons who are engaged in moving live poultry from the open country to the retail channels in this city and their functions. An analysis of the total costs per carload of marketing live poultry, by states, is included, as well as the cost per pound for each of the services rendered, together with net returns to shippers in the various states and from four cities which serve as reshipment points. Attention is given to the determination of the factors which influence the prices of live poultry, together with the measurement of these factors. The economies to be attained by a suggested union terminal at which all live poultry might be concentrated preparatory to sale were studied and are outlined in the bulletin. Many charts and tables are given, as is a short list of some of the sources of information used.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*



10372. FORRESTER, R. B. Some aspects of the experience of American agricultural producers in the marketing of their products. *Journal of the Royal Institute of International Affairs*. 8(3) May 1929: 260-268.—Experience of American agricultural producers in the marketing of their products can be discussed from two aspects: first, "straight marketing work" or efforts to improve marketing methods and organization; and second, control of prices or control of output through stabilization programs. In the straight marketing work there are three major lines of policy: (1) improvement in assembling, transporting, packing and quality of farmers' produce, as attempted by some of the large Central Selling Agencies and Federations; (2) collective bargaining chiefly through the development of "pooling"; (3) through consumer demand studies, an extension of sales service. Certain economic limits to this program should be pointed out. In improved marketing, as in improved production, only part of the savings accrue to the producers. Marketing agencies are not successful in raising or stabilizing prices through monopoly of supply except in a very temporary way. Again, the speculative element in trading is present in cooperative selling agencies as it is in middleman agencies. When American farmers desire price control, the second aspect of this discussion, they turn to the State. The McNary-Haugen Plan, with its administrative Federal Farm Board, Advisory Commodity Committees, 250 million dollar Revolving Fund and "Equalization Fee" features, can be used as an example. Many arguments such as have been listed in President Coolidge's veto message have been directed against such a measure. Forrester concludes his paper by emphasizing that both the economic limitations to "straight marketing" and the difficulty of framing any scheme of stabilization which has more than a chance of temporary success are due to the fact that American Cooperative Marketing Agencies have no secure control over production. A temporary surplus may be controllable by marketing agencies, but a permanent surplus, as the whole of a country's export, is not so controllable. If there is too much agriculture in the world in proportion to other forms of production, the only solution is fewer farms and fewer farmers.—R. V. Gunn.

10373. GASTON, H. P. Roadside marketing in Michigan. *Michigan Agric. Exper. Station, Spec. Bull.* #186. 1929: pp. 49.—Roadside marketing has become, within a very few years, a very important method of marketing agricultural products in Michigan. Roadside markets should be distinguished from roadside stands. The former deal principally in locally grown products, while the latter sell candy, soft drinks, and other city made articles. Multiplication of roadside markets has been due to increasing automobile travel and to the diversity of agricultural and horticultural products raised in Michigan. Among the roadside markets in Michigan cherries are the chief product sold. Other important products are cider, berries, peaches, melons, vegetables and eggs. Thirty-nine farmers located on a sixteen mile section of highway running through the fruit belt sold 53% of all fruit and vegetables produced on their farms. Roadside markets cater not only to the tourist trade but also to resident motorists who make a practice of patronizing such markets. The success of these markets depends upon many things. The price must be a farm price rather than the city price. The quality must be as represented. Goods must be offered in suitable and attractive packages, and the service must be alert and courteous. Misrepresentation of quality has been all too common. Operators themselves have attempted to correct these abuses through the "Michigan Roadside Market Association" formed to safeguard their common

interests. Location on the highway is a most important consideration. Markets must be convenient. Properly managed the roadside market is in many cases a very profitable method of marketing.—Paul L. Miller.

10374. ISAAC, ALFRED. Über die Auswertung von Umsatzkurven. [On the utilization of sales data.] *Zeitschr. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6(5) 1929: 321-328.—G. Bielschowsky.

10375. JONES, J. H. The marketing of coal. *Jour. Instit. Bankers*. 50(4) Apr. 1929: 180-191.—To understand the marketing problem of the coal industry of Great Britain one must be familiar with certain facts about the industry. In contrast with Germany it comprises five large coal fields and several small ones. There is considerable competition between the various producing areas. The industry produces several different types of coal which serve different purposes, supply different markets and have different types of demand. A substantial part of the coal produced in Great Britain is exported, and large amounts also are shipped out as bunker coal. Because of differences in the size, age and efficiency of mines, and the varying importance of export trade to the different mining areas, the different groups in the industry do not have common interests. Furthermore, mines continue to produce indefinitely at a loss because of the fact that they have no abandonment value. Between 1913 and 1927 both the home consumption of coal and the volume of exports declined, as a result of which an excess production capacity of about 20% developed. The decline in home consumption and in the trade in bunker coal was due to the use of substitutes. The reduction in exports was a result of several factors. One was the coal stoppage of 1926 which gave other countries a footing in British export markets. A second was the fact that other producing countries, notably Germany and Poland, were marketing coal through selling syndicates protected by tariff barriers. A third was the return of most industrialized countries to a gold basis, resulting in a declining world price level and a depression in trade. The ultimate remedy for the coal industry lies in the adjustment of its producing capacity to the requirements of the community. This adjustment will be slow and difficult because a practicable reduction in price does not stimulate demand, unprofitable mines are not readily closed down, and new mines are constantly being opened. If coal owners wait for competition to produce its inevitable result they may have to wait many years. Germany faced with a similar problem in 1873, resorted to the selling syndicate and despite many difficulties except during the war, has operated under this system. On the other hand, until recently, the coal owners of Great Britain placed their faith in competition. In late years three schemes have been tried in three different mining areas. Two have been unsuccessful. The exponents of the third plan control over one-third of the production of British coal. The main features of the plan are control of output by a quota system and development of the export trade through subsidies. As yet output has not been sufficiently controlled to restore domestic prices to a reasonable level but a modification of the plan has been proposed which may make this possible.—J. L. Palmer.

10376. LINDBERG, JOHN. Reklam och massproduktion. [Advertising and quantity production.] *Ekonomien*. 5(10) Dec. 1928: 216-217.—The marginal utility theory is inadequate for the study of demand. Supply and demand are closely related since the producers, by means of advertising, influence demand, and indeed "produce" a demand for their articles. Advertising is necessary in order that sales can keep pace with the increasingly effective technical methods of production.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

10377. LINDBERG, JOHN. Reklam och produktivet. [Advertising and production.] *Ekonomien*



6(3) 1929: 61-63.—Advertising presupposes a consumption which may be influenced and an extensive market. For this reason advertising does not exist in a static society, but only under dynamic conditions. Illustrations: The great importance of advertising in the United States (easily stimulated consumption, an extensive market, a sharply rising purchasing power); the slight importance of advertising in France (demands governed by tradition, a smaller market, no pronounced rise in purchasing power). Advertising can give certain products a monopolistic position and thereby a monopolistic price (e.g., toilet articles, automobiles). By creating a more constant demand advertising diminishes the uncertainties of production and results in a more constant production and a better utilization of the means of production. Furthermore, advertising makes possible standardization and large scale business.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

10378. MILLER, PAUL L. Direct packer buying in the marketing of livestock. *Jour. of Farm Econ.* 11(2) Apr. 1929: 284-306.—Marketing of hogs outside of the public market centers is on the increase. At present direct marketing of hogs in the corn belt is largely a matter of direct packer buying. With increase in slaughter at interior points the packers located at market centers have gone to the country for supplemental purchases to an increasing extent during the last eight years. Packers have been able to realize economies. The local hog trade has not been exploited in the process. Farmers have had some price advantages and their risks are reduced. But farmers need also to develop a selling attitude to meet the packer at least half way in the development of a more satisfactory livestock marketing system.—*S. W. Mendum.*

10379. OXENREITER, A. E. Merchandise control for retail establishments. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 10(17) May 1, 1929: 1119-1128.—The merchandise division is separated into major units under control of Divisional Merchandise Managers whose duty it is to coordinate and correlate the respective departments. Time control as well as quantity control is discussed and the retail inventory method explained. Methods of physical control are also briefly presented.—*J. C. Gibson.*

10380. SIEGMUND, W. Die Steuerstatistik als Quelle für marktanalytische Untersuchungen. [Tax statistics as a source for market analysis.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 22(5) May, 1929: 132-133.—The article shows how to use statistics on the yield of property income and turn-over taxes for determining the purchasing power of the population in its regional and class distribution, and how to use the information obtained for purposes of conducting sales campaigns.—*G. Bierschowsky.*

10381. STEFFLER, C. W. Fifty years of Woolworth. *Commerce & Finance.* 18(15) Apr. 10, 1929: 787-789.—Woolworth visioned, some fifty years ago, the possibilities of mass distribution linked up with mass production. It was the motivating influence behind his 5 and 10 cent chain project. The F. W. Woolworth Company chain, including foreign stores in Canada, Cuba, England and Germany, comprises 2,100 units, with combined sales of more than 300 million dollars and net profits of 38 million in 1928. The president of the Woolworth chain ascribes its success to the following: "(1) Our purpose is to make it easy for the public to buy; (2) we display those goods most wanted by customers; (3) the customer is always right; (4) sales determine the counter space given to an article; (5) we never force sales; (6) we have only one or two non-selling employees to a store; (7) if a store is not paying we drop it; (8) we grade up standard selling practically in all our stores; (9) we use improvement suggestions of salespersons and customers; (10) practically our whole organization is built from inside."—*R. F. Breyer.*

10382. STEFFLER, C. W. When mail order houses get chain-wise. *Commerce & Finance.* 18(16) Apr. 17, 1929: 840-842.—The mail order houses, Sears, Roebuck and Montgomery Ward, have established chains of department and small retail stores not because the saturation point in catalogue circulation and mail order business has been attained, (mail order business has been steadily increasing), but to broaden their distribution to include the rapidly growing urban population and thus increase distribution volume and economies. Their mail order plants will hold their rural market, whereas their department stores will cater to large city trade and the small retail stores to medium-and-small-size cities and towns. At the start of 1929, Sears, Roebuck were operating 10 mail order plants, 37 large department stores and 155 retail stores, and Montgomery Ward, 7 mail order plants, (with two additional ones soon to open), 18 department stores and about 250 retail stores. Both concerns have a large program of expansion of chain department and small stores for 1929. Merchandising policy has required only minor adjustments for the urban outlets. Their stores are operating along regular chain policy lines. Sears, Roebuck find their expansion in the chainstore field slowed down by lack of managerial personnel. Where retail stores have been opened, mail order business has increased.—*R. F. Breyer.*

10383. SURFACE, FRANK R. Bridging the chasms of business. *Amer. Bankers' Assn. Jour.* 21(11) May 1929: 1101-02, 1150.—The eight to ten billion dollars of annual waste in American business is largely caused by faults in distribution. Realization of the need of information concerning distribution and its phases, resulted in a conference in 1925 which was followed by a "census of distribution in Baltimore" in 1927. This was later extended to other cities. The census shows a large increase in retail sales of automotive profits, a sectional difference in the size of furniture sales, and a general reaching into side lines. Boot and shoe stores sell crockery, music stores, groceries. Though in 1927, 85% of the stores were independently owned, they did proportionately less business than the chain stores. Since then the proportion of business to be credited to the chain stores has increased. The national census of distribution—if and when taken—promises to be valuable to every element in American merchandising.—*Helen Slade.*

10384. WALKER, O. FORREST. The application of economics to retail problems. *Jour. Retailing.* 5(1) Apr. 1929: 3-10.—The economist for R. H. Macy & Co., Inc. discusses the adjustment of retail prices to consumer demand and outlines the means by which Macy's buyers are kept in touch with the general business trend and with those trends that are particularly pertinent to individual departments.—*F. E. Clark.*

10385. WELD, L. D. H. Is modern advertising justified? *Nation's Business.* 17(4) Apr. 1929: 35-37, 184.—In defense of advertising its proponents usually cite the valid argument that it tends to lower prices by reducing selling costs and lessening manufacturing costs through large scale production. But they are loathe to admit that advertising ever increases prices, which does occur in some instances. Moreover, this increase can be justified as in such cases the advertising accomplishes valuable economic effects: (1) on the commodity, (a) as a guarantee of quality, (b) in making procurement easier, (c) in packaging; (2) on the manufacturer, as a reward for risks assumed; (3) on the buying public, (a) from the educational standpoint, (b) in fitting production to the different classes of demand, and (c) in creating new wants and adding to general satisfaction; (4) on general economic progress, by increasing desires, stimulating per-



sonal industry to satisfy these, and adding to the total consumer's surplus.—*R. F. Breyer.*

**10386. WILLIAMSON, W. F.** The retail grocer's problems. *U. S. Bureau Foreign & Domestic Commerce. Distribution Cost Studies—No. 5.* 1929: pp. 25. —A study of the operation and costs of an old-line grocery store located in an eastern city. (Tables and diagrams.)—*R. F. Breyer.*

**10387. UNSIGNED.** Department store group buying. Securing a "best buy" for the women's silk hosiery department. *Harvard Business Rev.* 7(3) Apr. 1929: 375-382.—A "best buy" is merchandise of a higher intrinsic value than can be had from any competing store at comparable prices. Whether the difficulties and extra expenses of negotiating a "best buy" are justified by the results obtained is questionable in the case of department stores. Such stores shop one another and duplicate outstanding lines, constant shifting of merchandise increases odd lots, production adjustments on such special specification goods are costly, and it is often difficult to bring the "best buy" in line with the store's customary price limits. Nevertheless, where a department store's lines are directly competing with others such special-quality merchandise at regular prices are very effective. Group buying may assist a "best buy" policy by so enlarging the volume of the purchase as to warrant machinery adjustments and still keep prices low. Gradually, consolidated buying will replace group buying on medium-priced semi-style goods. However, on high-priced merchandise having distinction as its primary appeal individual, personal buying must be used. (Case study.)—*Ralph F. Breyer.*

**10388. UNSIGNED.** Store-door delivery. *Harvard Business Rev.* 7(3) Apr. 1929: 342-350.—*R. R. Breyer.*

## STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

**10389. COOKE, A. J.** The Buenos Aires grain futures market and its operation. *Comments on Argentine Trade.* 8(3) Oct. 1928: 27-30.—The Buenos Aires Grain Futures Market is a limited liability company, under the supervision of a Board of Directors, and maintaining strict rules of discipline. Contracts are registered in the Association office on the day made, the Association then guaranteeing their fulfillment both with respect to buyer and seller. Margins are maintained on all open contracts. Wheat, maize, oats and linseed futures are traded in and delivery, if not previously offset, must be made by the last business day of the delivery month, trading ceasing in the current future on the 24th of the delivery month.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

**10390. DUVEL, J. W. T. and HOFFMAN, G. W.** Major transactions in the 1926 December wheat future. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Technical Bull.* #79. 1928: pp. 52. —This is the third of a series of studies relating primarily to large-scale speculative trade in wheat futures. As in the early studies, the analysis is limited to the trading on the Chicago Board of Trade, where from 85 to 90% of the transactions in grain futures are made and where practically all of the large scale speculative trading in grain futures is done. Of the various grains traded in, wheat is selected because it ranks foremost in speculative interest. Traders are classified into groups according to the character of their trading: large-scale speculators, small and medium-sized speculators, hedgers and commission house accounts, scalpers, etc. The trading and market position of each group is then obtained by combining the individual accounts. Finally the trading and changes in net position of

each group are compared with the fluctuations in wheat prices to determine to what extent, if at all, the market operations of each group are directly or inversely related to price movements. Each study is limited to an analysis of the trading and changes in market position from day to day compared with changes in price; and no attempt has been made to analyze comprehensively intraday movements. As a result of each study it has been suggested that some limitation be placed on the quantity of futures, either long or short, that a single trader may be permitted to acquire, together with a limitation of the quantity that a single trader may buy or sell in one trading day for purely speculative purposes. Were this done, it is believed a greater degree of price stability would be attained and to a larger extent price movements would correspond more accurately to fundamental supply and demand factors. (Many tables and charts are presented.)—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

## INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

(See also Entry 10778)

### PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 9541, 10107, 10204, 10589, 10800)

**10391. GROENENDAAL, C. P. H.** De crediet-verzekering in tijden van crisis. [Credit insurance in times of crisis.] *Econ.-Stat. Berichten.* 13(657) Aug. 1, 1928: 656-657.—*W. L. Valk.*

**10392. McCAHAN, DAVID.** Your State property—is it insured? *Jour. Amer. Insurance* 6(5) May, 1929: 11-12, 18.—Nine states carry no insurance on their property, relying entirely upon legislative appropriation for rebuilding. Five others insure only buildings subject to unusual hazard, while five others provide only emergency reserves. Another group of five states have set up self-insurance funds. The remaining 24 insure with private insurance companies. In those states having emergency reserves, as well as those having self-insurance funds, experience, as well as the value of the property covered, shows them to be inadequate.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

**10393. MANES, ALFRED.** Coverage of new value. *Jour. Amer. Insurance.* 6(4) Apr. 1929: 5-8.—Under the threat of losing their leading fire insurance accounts to English competitors, German insurance companies have recently extended the fire coverage to include new value. Whereas the usual fire policy covers only the actual value of property at the time of loss with due allowance for depreciation, under this new form the company promises to meet the approximate cost of replacing the destroyed property, the exact amount of loss which the company will pay being subject to a schedule based upon the percent of depreciation of the property destroyed.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

**10394. MARSH, ARTHUR RICHMOND.** The installment plan for insurance premiums. *Annalist* (N. Y. Times) 33(847) Apr. 12, 1929: 669-670.—The payment of insurance premiums in installments, previously only common in industrial insurance, has been extended by a large company to automobile property damage, collision and liability policies. There are two objections to this method of paying the premium, it disorganizes the underwriter's system of collection and investment, or it requires the erection of a financing company as employed in the marketing of automobiles. But, with the extension of compulsory automobile liability insurance, installment payment of premiums will become more and more necessary as



payment in one lump of annual premiums would tax too heavily the financial resources of many car owners.—*A. Rive.*

10395. TARDE, GUILLAUME de. Les débuts de l'assurance-crédit à l'exportation. [Beginnings of export credit insurance.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 269-280.—The comparatively recent appearance of commercial credit insurance is traceable to the coincidence of two sets of causes: the extension of credit (one of the most striking economic facts of our time) and the universal development of the idea of insurance. The growing needs of credit created a banking problem which the banks alone could not solve; and insurance of commercial risks presented great difficulties because of lack of adequate statistical data and because of the necessity of adapting this new form of insurance (in the interest of the merchants) to the needs of the discounting banks. These difficulties have been particularly serious in the case of exportation—a field little known to bankers and insurance men—the risks of which had been little explored and were sometimes aggravated by the inexperience of exporters. But it was precisely in this field that the need for credit and insurance was soonest felt after the war by countries especially dependent on foreign outlets for their products. Hence the idea of governmental aid to exportation in the form of insurance of export credits. England took steps in this direction in 1919; Belgium, 1921; Germany, 1926; Italy, 1927; and France, 1928. All these measures differ in detail and somewhat in principle, as the brief summaries indicate. Each country has profited, in turn, by its own experience or that of its neighbors and each has contributed some distinctive features. The general tendencies are: (1) away from state financing; (2) toward guaranties in accordance with strict insurance principles; (3) toward collective insurance (general guarantees to the exporter) rather than insurance of each individual transaction; (4) by co-operation and by delimitation of the field, to encourage private insurance activities rather than governmental monopoly; and (5) to distinguish between normal risks and "political" risks (i.e., credits to foreign governments or administrative units), the latter falling within the province of state insurance in Germany and France. The author believes that normal risks should be left to private agencies, and that state intervention in the case of political risks should be as practical and informal as possible and should permit the joint participation of private insurance. He commends the French law of 1928 as promising to meet the need of state intervention for certain credit risks and, at the same time, encouraging private credit-insurance enterprise and avoiding a state institution tending to formalism or monopoly.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

10396. TORP, SVERRE. Privatforsikringen i Norge 1913-1925. [Private insurance in Norway, 1913-1925.] *Nordisk Statistisk Tidsskr.* 7 (1) 1928: 127-138.—A study of the available insurance statistics for Norway together with the reports and accounts of insurance companies, particularly with respect to profits in different years.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

10397. UNSIGNED. Cooperative advertising and the distribution of life insurance. *Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau Report* 34. Oct. 1928: pp. 39.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10398. UNSIGNED. Savings bank life insurance. *U. S. Investor.* 40 (17) Apr. 27, 1929: 1-4.—The issuance of life insurance policies by mutual savings banks in Massachusetts has developed until 71,000 policies covering \$63,000,000 in insurance are now in force. Contrary to the prophecies of the commercial companies the savings banks have been very successful, and other states might do well to liberalize their laws in this respect.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

## SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 10404, 10784, 11045, 11046)

10399. BURRITT, BAILEY B. Workmen's compensation keeps the family from charity. *Railroad Trainman.* 46 (4) Apr. 1929: 386-388.—This article, reprinted from *American Labor Legislation Review*, summarizes the progress of workmen's compensation in case of accident since the first federal act was passed in 1908 and the first state (New York) law enacted in 1910. Within the two decades the working population of the country has secured protection (except in Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, and North and South Carolina) through some form of accident compensation, the total sum paid to injured workmen or their families approximating \$150,000,000 annually. Distribution of compensation is analyzed as regards New York State. (Burritt is general director of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.)—*F. J. Warne.*

10400. ERDMANN, G. Zur Arbeitslosenversicherungsreform. [The reform of unemployment insurance and its problems.] *Arbeitgeber.* 19 (10) May 15, 1929: 265-270.—The necessity of reforming the present scheme of unemployment insurance in Germany is evident by its large deficit which necessitated, during 1928, the extension of government loans to the amount of over three hundred million marks. The proposal of the trade unions that the situation be remedied by increasing the contributions of employers from three to four percent of the wages paid and by cancelling the debts incurred by the insurance institute towards the government is not to be taken seriously. The proposal of the employers' associations is defended; this proposal demands the exclusion of all seasonally unemployed workers from the scope of insurance and of limiting unemployment doles to those having no other income except that from employment and from savings.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

10401. GILSON, MARY B. Britain's experience. *Survey Graphic.* 62 (1) Apr. 1929: 60-62, 77.—The widespread criticism of the indebtedness of the British unemployment fund to the national exchequer is not justified in the view of the conditions that had to be met. The 1920 act included large numbers of additional workers before they had paid contributions. Their inclusion, the post-war depression, the closing of many mines after the coal strike of 1926, and the maintenance of a surplus of labor in other shrinking or temporarily depressed industries placed an abnormal burden on the system; and it was impossible to adhere to the policy of prerequisite contributions as a basis for payment of benefits. From 1921 to 1927 the history of unemployment insurance consisted largely of successive measures liberalizing eligibility for benefits of those who remained unemployed for prolonged periods. The wide use of "uncovenanted" (or "extended") benefits was necessary as a matter of social policy, but it did not conform to the principles of strict insurance. In spite of the fact that industries having a low rate of unemployment object to carrying the burden of the high-rate industries the movement for "insurance by industry" is not vigorous in the face of the present national emergency. The author summarizes the changes effected by the Act of 1927, discusses the possibilities of geographical and industrial transference of workers, and explains the problems occasioned by the overlapping of poor relief and unemployment insurance.—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

10402. LEHFELD, BERNHARD. Arbeitslosenversicherung für selbständig Erwerbstätige? [Should unemployment insurance be extended to persons who are not "employed?"] *Soziale Praxis.* 38 (18) May 2, 1929: 417-420.—It has been recently demanded



that the liberal professions, and the small business man should be included in the scope of unemployment insurance. This proposal is rejected by the author on the grounds that the social groups in question are essentially entrepreneurs, and that an extension of unemployment insurance to them would in the end amount to a shifting of entrepreneurial risks from the individual to society, which is incompatible with the present economic system.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

**10403. STEWART, BRYCE M.** American experiments with unemployment insurance. *Survey Graphic.* 62(1) Apr. 1929: 57-59, 71, 75-77.—The author summarizes results of a study made by Industrial Relations Counselors Inc. of the ten company and five joint-agreement plans of unemployment insurance established in the United States. The mortality rate has been 20%. Total cash disbursements have been about \$7,000,000, of which all but \$350,000 must be credited to the joint agreements. Motives in the case of the company plans have been both business and humanitarian; in the joint-agreement schemes the union has almost invariably been the active promoter. The surviving company systems show varying degrees of vitality as measured by the condition of the funds; but inasmuch as all but three of the plans have been instituted since 1920, and did not have the opportunity to build up strong funds during the War period of steady employment, the condition of funds is not an entirely fair criterion of vitality. Evidence on the whole shows that the plans have been an incentive to regularization of industry. Where contributions of the whole industry have been pooled (as in the Ladies' Garment Industry in New York) the more efficient firms have contended that their larger contributions have assisted the employees of poorly-managed competitive firms and have worked against the selective process of competition. The scheme of establishment funds in the Men's Clothing Industry in Chicago seems to have functioned for the more rapid elimination of the marginal, irregularly operating factory. The requisites of successful unemployment insurance, especially those concerning the dismissal wage and the administration of funds, and the lessons to be learned from experience with industrial pensions are set forth in detail.—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

**10404. STONE, EDNA L.** Public old-age pensions in the United States: a list of references. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(5) May 1929: 247-261.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10405. TYSZKA, von.** Soziallasten und Reparationen. [The costs of social insurance in Germany and reparations.] *Arbeitgeber.* 19(10) May 15, 1929: 274-276.—The burden placed upon the German nation by the costs of social insurance is three times as high as the burden of reparations and twice as high (in purchasing power) as it was in pre-war times. It has been argued that the costs of social insurance do not constitute a real burden, that they do not decrease the amount of national wealth, but only change its distribution. This is not quite correct; social insurance to a considerable extent, does decrease national wealth by reducing the volume of production; this is particularly true of unemployment insurance, which has made it more desirable in many instances, for workers to live on doles than to obtain employment at lower pay or under less satisfactory conditions. The large amount of administrative labor involved in social insurance also represents a loss from the economic point of view. A reduction of the scope of social insurance and a change in its administrative methods is desirable.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

**10406. UNSIGNED.** Canada—old age pensions. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(4) Apr. 1929: 119-121.—Early in 1927 Canada adopted a pension system providing for joint support by the Dominion and the

Provincial Government which elected to take advantage of its terms. The pension is payable to any British subject 70 years of age and over who has no income as high as \$365 a year, who has been a resident of Canada for 20 years and of the Province for 5 years. The maximum amount of the pension is \$240 a year. Three Provinces—British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba have been operating under the plan for some time. By Sep. 30, 1928, 6,820 persons were receiving pensions in these provinces amounting to a total of \$711,429. The average monthly pension amounted to approximately \$18. The average income of pensioners, apart from the pension, amounted to \$59 in British Columbia and Saskatchewan and \$64 in Manitoba. Last April the Provinces of Ontario and Alberta also inaugurated the Dominion pension system.—*A. Epstein.*

**10407. UNSIGNED.** Church pension and relief plans for ministers. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(5) May 1929: 92-109.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics sent inquiries to 31 national church bodies concerning provisions made for aged ministers. Twenty-six replied, of which 16 reported having pension or relief plans. Data were secured from eleven of these. The Roman Catholic Church takes care of its aged priests, but not through a national plan. Such care is the responsibility of each diocese. Of those churches which have pension systems about half are contributory. All the relief systems are non-contributory. Sixty-five years is usually set as the retirement age, though it is 68 in the Protestant Episcopal Church and 70 in the Reformed Church. Service requirements vary from ten years in the Moravian Church to 35 years among the Northern Baptists, Congregationalists, and Northern Presbyterians. Pensions frequently are paid for disability, and provisions are made for widows and children. In the eleven churches studied 14,806 persons received pensions, and 6,195 received relief. The amount paid in the last fiscal year totalled nearly \$6,750,000. Since the establishment of the systems a total of about \$49,500,000 has been paid. The average annual pension payment is \$373. The average relief payment is \$225. Five churches pay only pensions, two only relief, while the remaining six have both pension and relief systems.—*Edward Berman.*

**10408. UNSIGNED.** Die Reform der Arbeitslosenversicherung. [The reform of unemployment insurance.] *Soziale Praxis.* 38(22) May 30, 1929: 529-537.—The main problem connected with unemployment insurance in Germany is the regulation of the status of the seasonally unemployed workers. At present these workers obtain regularly every year an amount in doles which is out of proportion to the amount of contributions which they make. The deficit thus created is the main reason for the extremely unsatisfactory financial condition of the insurance. It would be also advisable to interpret the concept of unemployment in a stricter sense, and to exert greater pressure on the temporarily unemployed to accept employment offered. It is also very important to prevent abuses of the insurance scheme by employers. Such abuses consisting, for instance, in discharging employees with the understanding of reemploying them after a short period or in giving incorrect reasons for the discharge of employees, have been rather frequent during the first year of unemployment insurance. The aim of the reform should consist in making the budget of unemployment insurance balance without having recourse to government loans.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

**10409. ZORBAUGH, GRACE S. M.** Lump-sum compensation. *Amer. Federationist.* 36(4) Apr. 1929: 430-437.—In this article and the "Letters of an Industrial Investigator" by the same writer in the *American Federationist* of Mar. 1927, are summarized the main findings of a study as to the results of commuta-



tion under the Wisconsin Workmen's Compensation Act. The period covered was 1920-1924, and each case was personally interviewed at the home of the injured person or dependent. Of the approximately 150 persons visited, three-fifths or more, in both death and disability cases, received obvious benefit from the lump-sum award. There was a small group, comprising about 30% of the widows and 15% of the disability cases, where it was believed that a closer follow-up would have brought about better results. The least satisfactory outcome was found in about 15% of the disability cases where the lump sums were obviously disadvantageous to the recipients; while in another 10% it was a toss-up whether the regular instalment plan would not have resulted as negatively as the lump-sum awards. That the facts as a whole were to be considered distinctly creditable to the Wisconsin Industrial Commission was attributed to the care with which, as a rule, they select the applicants to whom they allow lump-sums. The writer notes an increasing disposition on the part of a number of other Industrial Commissions to exercise similar precautions, but points out that only one thing will establish what the millions awarded in lump-sums mean to workers in terms of increased or decreased welfare, namely, investigation in other states, coordinated with the Wisconsin study, until a large enough sample has been secured as a basis for authoritative conclusions. Such a plan has been recommended by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.—*G. S. M Zorbaugh.*

## MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

(See also Entries 10087, 10465, 10794, 10795, 10859)

### MONEY

(See also Entries 10062, 10126, 10138, 10234, 10463)

10410. BERNÁCEK, GERMÁN. La técnica del retorno al patrón oro. [The technique of a return to the gold basis.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 28 (84) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 223-239.—Among the factors capable of contributing to the revalorization of a debased currency the author reviews critically the following: increase of production; reduction of stocks; the commercial balance; reduction in cost of production; increase in private and public savings and contraction of currency. He considers the last two, increase in savings and contraction of currency, as the only practical means in the hands of the government. Export of a part of the gold reserve and retirement from circulation of an equal amount of currency are recommended. The author does not believe in a too rapid revalorization, as this might result in an industrial crisis and prolonged stagnation in business, as was shown by the experience of Great Britain.—*P. J. Haegy.*

10411. DAVISON, DAVID. Guldet och centralbankerne. [Gold and the central banks.] *Ekonomisk Tidskr.* 31 (1) 1929: 11-26.—Will the production of gold be sufficient to satisfy the future demand for minted gold? The problem is to create a system whereby the increase of gold coin will always be sufficient to prevent an increase in the value of gold and the consequent decline in prices. Whether the world as a whole will be able to maintain a constant gold value in the future and avoid a scarcity of coined gold will depend to a large degree on whether the central banks—or some of them—will be able to cooperate to maintain the exchange value of gold. The author investigates the effect of fluctuations in gold production—giving illustrations—and the policy which banks must follow in order to

avoid the consequent fluctuations in the value of gold. *Inst. Econ. and Hist., Copenhagen.*

10412. JOSEPHS, HENRY N. The Roumanian stabilization loan. *Roumania (N. Y.)* 5 (2) Apr. 1929: 14-19.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10413. KOFOED, HOLGER. Gull og Gullexportpunkter. [Gold and the exchange rate on exported gold.] *Statsøkonomisk Tidsskr.* (1) 1929: 1-11.—An investigation of the exchange rate on exported gold in Norway. In the case of private firms exporting to London, New York and Stockholm the rates are respectively Kr. 18.256 (par, 18.159), Kr. 3.7511 (par, 3.73149), and 100.389 (par 100).—*Inst. Econ. and Hist., Copenhagen.*

10414. NEISSER, HANS. Der internationale Geldmarkt vor und nach dem Kriege. [The international money market before and after the war.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 29 (2) Apr. 1929: 171\*-266.\*—The author, with the cooperation of the *Institut für Weltwirtschaft und Seeverkehr*, made a statistical investigation of factors governing fluctuations in the rates of exchange of countries on the gold standard, with particular reference to the influence of short term capital movement. The "principle of solidarity" of Weill—that the differences between the rates of discount in two centers are limited by the cost of transporting gold on the one hand and the risk of loss through changes in the rate of exchange on the other—was tested by comparing the difference between the discount rates and the rate of exchange at the same time in various centers, two at a time. The investigation described in this article covered the chief European centers and New York for the period 1880 to 1914, using average monthly figures, and for the period 1903 to 1913, using daily figures. The solidarity principle did not hold for the relations of the New York and European money markets due to the peculiar structure of the New York market before the war. The European markets were more closely related. These relations are described in detail. Variations in the merchandise balance of trade caused some variations in the rate of exchange, but movements of of credit are the decisive factor. A description of the pre-war money markets of London, Berlin, Paris, Amsterdam and Vienna follows. The seasonals in the ratios of the rates of exchange to the differences in discount rates are used to find the seasonal movements of short term credits. These curves show approximately the same cyclical fluctuations as indices of business conditions. This is the first instalment of the study.—*C. Whitney.*

10415. ROBERTSON, D. H. The monetary doctrines of Messrs. Foster and Catchings. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 43 (3) May 1929: 473-499.—The doctrines of Foster and Catchings can be summarized in three propositions: (1) trade depressions are the only important cause of poverty; (2) the trade cycle is a purely monetary phenomenon; (3) the monetary cause of trade depression is bound up with the phenonema of profit and saving. The third proposition is the most distinctive. To develop it Foster and Catchings present hypothetical "Cases" designed particularly to show that the flow of money incomes is likely not to increase as rapidly as the flow of salable goods. The significant defect (of Cases X and XI) is the assumption that dividends remain fixed, while money supply and wages rise in amount. The assumption is unjustified and without it the conclusion of Foster and Catchings falls to the ground. Other errors are noted and the hope is expressed that the authors drop exposition of monetary theory in favor of advocacy of wise and practicable policies of reform.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

10416. UNSIGNED. The Chinese silver dollar as a step to a gold standard. *Statist.* 113 (2668) Apr. 13, 1929: 631-632.—*R. M. Woodbury.*



10417. ZOLOTAS, XENOPHON. De stabilisatie van het geldwezen in Griekenland. [The stabilization of money in Greece.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten*. 13 (653) Jul. 4, 1928: 577-580.—*W. L. Valk*.

## BANKING

(See also Entries 10018, 10398, 10411, 10462, 10588, 10595, 10601)

10418. ANGELONE, ROMOLO. La politica delle Federal Reserve Banks per il controllo del mercato monetario degli Stati Uniti. [The Federal Reserve Banks' policy with regard to the control of the money market in the United States.] *Economia*. 6 (12) Dec. 1928: 499-503.—*O. Eisenberg*.

10419. AYERS, LEONARD P. The invisible banking system. *Amer. Bankers' Assn. Jour.* 21 (11) May 1929: 1073-1075, 1140.—Charts portraying demand deposits, industrial production, and wholesale prices give no evidence of credit inflation. "Credit inflation manifests itself in turnover of deposits." The monthly aggregate of the checks drawn divided by the deposits give the number of times those deposits were checked out and brought back into the banking system, or the deposit turnover. Most of the time since the war this turnover or "velocity of circulation" has been about three. Turnover of deposits rose in 1919, and fell in 1920, and 1921, rising at the end of 1924 until 1926, when it reached a higher point than in any of the previous half dozen years. The stock market in general made no increase in 1926, nor did the "velocity of circulation," which increased greatly in 1927, 1928 and in the first three months of 1929. To find the connection between the 1926 turnover lag, and what happened in the security markets, studies were made of stock tickers in different localities. More than 10 out of 11 were located in six of the Federal Reserve districts: in these six districts having 5,000 tickers the turnover of deposits ran along at about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  up to the beginning of the bull market, and then increased with acceleration. For the first months of 1929 it was twice as high as the level from which it started. We may infer that we have in the U. S. a credit inflation that is without parallel. The credit inflation is manifested in a very great increase in turnover rather than in the volume of loans outstanding. Responsibility for this is located in the mechanism and procedures of the call loan market of the New York Stock Exchange.—*Helen Slade*.

10420. BALOGH, THOMAS. Notenbankpolitik und Kreditmarkt in den Vereinigten Staaten. [Federal Reserve policy and the credit market in the United States.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 29 (2) Apr. 1928: 355\*-365\*.—The author describes the policy of the Federal Reserve system during 1927 and 1928 and its effect on the money market. The hypothesis of Cassel that this policy was dictated with a view to stabilizing commodity prices is probably untrue, for the fall in prices after 1925 may be explained on non-monetary grounds. Also this fall in prices brought no business recession, whereas the end of 1927, a period of rising prices, was a time of depression in the leading industries. The continuation of speculation with high call money rates was due less to enthusiasm in speculative circles than to the peculiar development of financing in America. An expansion of credit was made possible by imports of gold and continued due to various devices for reducing reserve requirements of banks without diminishing available purchasing power. The shifting of funds from demand deposits to time deposits economized reserves. During 1927 the corporations, instead of borrowing from banks, were issuing new securities and building up cash reserves. When interest rates rose, these were withdrawn from the banks and lent directly in the call money market. As none of this purchasing power was

used in commodity markets, an impression grew up that there was no inflation. The continuation of speculation in the autumn of 1928 was due to increased business activity. No general forecast can be made, although it is certain that interest rates will continue high unless the Reserve system changes its policy of restriction.—*C. Whitney*.

10421. BELIN, IVO. The policy of the National Bank in 1928 with regard to foreign bills and credit. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 4 (4) Apr. 1929: 77-80.—*Helen Slade*.

10422. CALKINS, JNO. U. The banking west. *Amer. Bankers' Assn. Jour.* 21 (11) May 1929: 1083-1084, 1144.—This article is a brief exposition of the growth of banking resources in the 12th Federal Reserve District based upon statistics which Calkins, as Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, has at his disposal. A relationship is established between banking resources, population, and assessed value of taxable property. The figures show that from 1915-1927 bank resources have increased much more rapidly than either population or assessed value of property. The rapid development of this section of the country accounts for the tendency toward bank consolidations and branch extensions. There is a brief statement of the growth of some of the larger institutions operating on the west coast. The statistical material is presented in the form of a map and chart.—*H. M. Gray*.

10423. CARRICK, K. K. The Federal Reserve Bank. *Stone & Webster Jour.* 44 (5) May 1929: 621-631.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

10424. GALPIN, L. P. The movements in the volume of bank deposits in Great Britain during the years immediately preceding the war, the period of the war, and the post war period, with an explanation of the causes of their expansion and contraction. *Bankers', Insurance Managers' & Agents' Mag.* 127 (1021) Apr. 1929: 563-584.—During the period 1895-1913 there was a steady increase in the deposits of joint-stock banks in Great Britain, due partly to the growth of the banking habit. Such an increase also reflected gold imports. The relation of gold imports to reserves of joint-stock banks held as deposits in the Bank of England, of reserves to loans, and of loans to the creation of deposits, both for an individual bank and for the banking system as a whole, is explained with particular reference to the working of the British banking system. In pre-war days "it follows that no important expansion of deposits could take place without a prior increase in the country's stock of the precious metal." For example, Bank of England gold increased from £28,530,251 for the last return of 1905 to £34,983,149 in 1913; joint-stock bank deposits from £755 millions to £962 millions for the same dates. The proportion for the first date was 3.77%; for the second 3.64%. This increase of gold was not due to high money rates, but rather out of a favorable trade balance England was able to retain what gold it needed to form a sound basis for its banking system. The war entirely altered banking and financial conditions. The effects on bank deposits of the many kinds of borrowing to which the Government resorted for financing the war are explained. Both the issue of paper money by the Treasury and internal borrowing resulted in inflation of deposits. The upward tendency of loans and deposits increased for two years after the war, reaching its peak in 1921, after which the banks followed the Government in a policy of deflation, deposits falling by £200,000,000 between the end of 1920 and the end of 1923. "By the end of 1923 the sharp fall in deposits ceased, the total slowly decreasing during the next two years and then rising again in 1926, the upward movement, generally speaking, being still (Nov., 1927) in progress." This



last increase has been based on an increase of Bank of England gold. Statistics are given for 1925, 1926, and 1927. "Once more Bank of England's reserve and its gold holding have become important features in British banking, and, broadly speaking, the financial position occupied before the war has been regained." It is important for England to attract gold to form a foundation for its growing banking system. "To this end it is essential that unnecessary imports shall be restricted and that every effort shall be made to encourage exports."—*Lawrence Smith.*

10425. KNOBLICH, ARNOLD. Die Konzentration im amerikanischen Bankwesen. [Mergers in American banking.] *Österreichische Volkswirt.* 21(28) Apr. 13, 1929: 740-742.—The article gives an account of the recent tendency toward branch banking and mergers in the field of commercial banking in the United States.—*Robert M. Weidenhammer.*

10426. LACOUR-GAYET, R. La spéculation en Amérique. [Speculation in America.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36(9) May 1, 1929: 158-175.—A description of the speculative boom in the United States together with a discussion of Federal Reserve Policy, quoting from U. S. authorities.—*J. G. Smith.*

10427. LANSBURGH, ALFRED. Die Reparationsbank. [The reparations bank.] *Bank.* (4) Apr. 1929: 203-210.—The aim of the foundation of the reparations bank is said to be twofold; (1) to reduce gold remittances and the fluctuations of exchange rates by substituting credit for gold, and (2) that of financing German exports. The author holds that it will fail in the first aim, since exchange fluctuations are the result of credit policy in the countries concerned on which the bank has no influence; it may, however, succeed in its second aim. If it does, an interesting change in the German balance of trade will take place; there will be both an expansion in German exports and in German imports. German exports will increase by the amount financed through this bank, imports will increase by the amount of foreign exchange hitherto delivered in the form of reparation payments, but which will not have to be delivered now, because the Allies accept in payment the bonds of the "financed" country.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

10428. MEECH, S. P. The bankers' acceptance and letter of credit in short-term finance. *Jour. Business Univ. of Chicago.* 2(2) Apr. 1929: 177-203.—This article replies to one which appeared in the January number of the *Journal of Business*, by K. N. Llewellyn, entitled "Some Advantages of Letters of Credit." The author takes issue with Llewellyn on questions both of fact and of principle. He points out that acceptances drawn under letters of credit are but one minor class of bankers' acceptances and that the use of bankers' acceptances of all types is subject to important limitations: the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, the cost of acceptance financing which would increase with growth in its use, and the limited types of transactions to which acceptance financing is adapted. In spite of these limitations the acceptance financing of foreign trade has grown rapidly enough; but in domestic trade they are more decisive. Nor is it particularly desirable that the use of acceptances in domestic trade should largely increase, for it would not make for greater safety. The buyer's banker must base the issue of a letter of credit upon the general credit of the buyer as he does his loans on open accounts. "A credit instrument does not cause a transaction to liquidate itself; nor make human judgment perfect; nor increase bank reserves." "The present system has at least the advantage of being elastic. Credit terms may be varied to suit the varying conditions prevalent in an industry and between industries."—*Dorothy Brown Riefler.*

10429. MIREAUX, E. Le contrôle du crédit par

le "Federal reserve board." *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 139(413) Apr. 10, 1929: 97-116.—The methods by which the Federal Reserve Board and the reserve banks control credit are described and the points at which American practices differ from those of England and Europe are pointed out. Large gold reserves and the wide use of checks, made still wider by the par check collection system, "which was perhaps as important in the financial history of the United States as the creation of the federal reserve system itself," have made possible the credit expansion of the last few years. Control by the federal reserve banks has not been as perfect as might be expected for several reasons: (1) Reserves of member banks have not grown as rapidly as the credit they have created. This is due to the fact that savings deposits, carrying only a 3% reserve requirement, have grown so much more rapidly than demand deposits. (2) The large number of non-member banks. (3) Little effort has been made to exercise control by reducing circulation. (4) While open market operations can be effective, the raising of the discount rate may not have the desired effect on expansion. A higher rate may injure business and not prevent stock market speculation. A vicious circle may be created. The raising of rates to stop speculation may instead depress business, and release funds which had been used by business. These funds having nowhere else to go will revert to the speculative markets and matters will be worse than ever.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

10430. OTLET, PAUL. La Banque Internationale dans le cadre de l'économie mondiale. [The economic significance of the International Bank.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21(1) Apr. 1929: 47-74.—The article refers to the proposals of the committee of experts with regard to the International Bank and its tasks and outlines the discussions on these proposals. It is pointed out that the position of the bank and its problems will be of great delicacy inasmuch as interests will be directly affected by its activities. The governments, international capital, labor, the consumers, the United States, the League of Nations and finally the intellectual forces working for international cooperation will all be interested in the activities of the bank.—*G. Rielschowsky.*

10431. POLE, J. W. Professional bank management. *U. S. Investor.* 40(14) Apr. 6, 1929: 40-41.—The Comptroller of the Currency discusses the growth of banking in the United States. In 1928, 2,400 national banks exercised fiduciary powers over 63,776 trusts with trust assets of over \$3,000,000,000. They act as trustees for bond and note issues to a total of \$8,000,000,000.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

10432. POMMERY, LOUIS. Le marché de Paris et les acceptations de banque. [The Paris market and bankers' acceptances.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 280-294.—Acceptances are used mostly for the transport of raw materials: first, as a means of carrying the risk of delayed payments and second and more important, because raw materials come from countries which have undeveloped banking systems and so their movements must be financed abroad. The chief market is London, though the New York and also the Dutch markets have grown since the war. The French market, small before the war, declined greatly during the post-war inflation period. At the end of 1927 the amount of acceptances of the six principal banking institutions of France was less than in 1913. The lifting of the ban on the export of capital and the legal stabilization of 1928 caused a large increase in this item. Another reason for this increase is the tight money situation in New York and the consequent demand for short term accommodation in Paris by the countries of continental Europe, especially Germany. The reason for the superiority of London



over Paris before the war was the policy of the Bank of England, which discounted acceptances when the rate was too low to attract foreign buyers. The Bank of France should increase its discount operations along these lines. Permission to do this is included in the Convention of June 23, 1928. The Bank does not possess the initiative in purchases, but a change of policy in this respect might be possible.—*C. Whitney.*

**10433. ROSENBERG, V. V. РОЗЕНБЕРГЪ, В. В.** Экономическая жизнь въ королевствѣ С. Х. С. Система кредитныхъ учреждений [Economic life in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes: System of banking.] Россия и Славянство. 26(25) May 1929: 6.—The majority of credit institutions in Yugoslavia are joint stock corporations, which included 675 banks in 1928. Most of these are small; only about forty are of modern type. Belgrade and Zagreb are the two main centers of banking. There is a tendency to concentration of the banking business and a penetration of foreign capital (French, Czechoslovakian and to a less extent Italian and Hungarian) in Yugoslav banking. Banking is under strict State control. The total capital stock of Yugoslav banks is 2.6 billions of dinars and total deposits amount to over 7.5 billions of dinars. Cooperative credit associations are numerous among the peasants.—*J. Emelianoff.*

**10434. TIMASCHEW, N.** Die Nationalisierung der Banken in Sowjetrussland und ihre rechtlichen Wirkungen im Auslande. [The nationalization of banks in Russia and its legal consequences abroad.] Arch. f. d. Civilistische Praxis. 9(1) 1928: 16-48.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10435. UNSIGNED.** Bank's privilege to set off deposits against insolvent debtor. *Yale Law Jour.* 38(6) Apr. 1929: 788-794.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10436. UNSIGNED.** Les banques populaires. [The People's banks.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 139 (413) Apr. 10, 1929: 70-79.—The *Banques Populaires*, created by the French law of Mar. 13, 1917, for the purpose of furnishing temporary bank credit to the small or average merchant or industry have grown rapidly and today there are over one hundred of them. They are controlled largely by the government and have been assisted by loans from the government and by certain tax exemptions. During the past two years criticisms of the operations of these banks have been frequent. It is claimed, by other bankers, that the *Banques Populaires* have not limited themselves to the activities prescribed in the 1917 law, that they are not entitled to favoritism in tax exemptions, and that many have been badly managed. The Minister of Commerce and Finance has recommended that a Commission be appointed to supervise and regulate the *Banques Populaires*.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

## CREDIT

**10437. МИХАЛЕВСКИЙ, Ф. МИХАЛЕВСКИЙ, Ф.** Теория кредита Шумпетера и Hahn'a. [Schumpeter's and Hahn's theories of credit.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 26(2) 1928: 31-53.—This is an analysis and critical survey of the nominalistic theories of credit, the most characteristic representatives of which are Schumpeter and Hahn. The principal sources relied on are: Hahn's *Volkswirtschaftliche Theorie des Bankkredits und Geld und Kredit* (1927), and Schumpeter's *Theorie der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung*, (1926). Schumpeter builds up a more refined theory than Hahn. The nominalistic credit theory seeks to show that the contradictions of capitalism can be resolved by a proper organization of credit.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

**10438. WRIGHT, IVAN.** Loans to brokers and dealers for account of others. *Jour. Business.* 2(2) Apr. 1929: 117-136.—Easy money, refinancing at low rates, and business activity, have resulted in creating

large profits and surplus funds in the hands of corporations. During 1928, the "loans for account of others" have furnished most of the new funds for brokers. These are additions to the bank credit in use without a proportionate increase in the country's cash reserves. There is no evidence that these loans have cut into savings. They actually supply funds directly to industry and commerce. There has been a redistribution of funds, with the high call-loan rates drawing money from other money markets, and the financing of current business and commerce being thrown upon the banks. Banks have done this by calling on the Federal Reserve Banks for assistance, and by the reduction in reserve requirements arising from the shift of funds from demand deposits to time deposits. The loans by "others" were made because they were more profitable than other forms of investment. When this condition ceases to exist, these funds will be withdrawn. The banks will be called upon to take over their loans, which will require increased reserves. Liquidation will accompany this adjustment. Speculation to reduce prices is usually more drastic and hasty than speculation to increase prices.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

## FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 10035, 10152, 10175, 10176, 10280, 10320, 10395, 10412, 10427, 10476, 10478, 10540, 10582, 10588, 10598)

**10439. BONCESCU, GEORGE.** A field for American investments. *Roumania (N. Y.).* 5(2) Apr. 1929: 33-38.—"A series of important reforms" enabling foreign capital to advantageously engage in the reconstruction of Rumania have been announced by the Maniu Government, and a loan of \$101,000,000 has been floated. Of this America took \$10,000,000. Resources of banks have more than doubled since 1919. The banking system is dominated by the National Bank, which directly, or indirectly through the *Creditul Industrial*, has financed "various industries and commercial enterprises." Except for the Standard Oil Company, no large amount of American capital has as yet been invested in Rumania. Besides the agrarian industries, Rumania abounds in forest growth, petroleum, fisheries, and large potential possibilities for hydro-electric power. Foreign investments would mean increased Rumanian production and cause Rumania to become a market for "the industrial products of America."—*Helen Slade.*

**10440. CATCHINGS, WADDILL.** Common stocks from an investment standpoint. *Bankers Mag.* 118(4) Apr. 1929: 552-556.—A recent banking development has been the advertising of bank issues of common stocks. Were trust managers to advocate their purchase by trusts, they could exert a great influence in removing legal restrictions. Beneficiaries under trust estates might then "participate in proper investments in common stocks." Results of investigation show "greater income from stocks . . . than from bonds and a growing tendency on the part of the public to buy stocks." The writer's bank has, over a period of 22 years, issued 49 common stocks. Had all these issues been bought, the holder would have enjoyed an "average income of 10% in cash" and an average market increase of 42%. That these companies were not equally profitable, forcibly emphasizes the point of the extreme importance of diversification in any investment program. There is a tendency to over-estimate the assets of common stocks. Large assets may mean poor management. The stock holder gains out of earnings. For the holder of common stocks, earnings and management are vital matters. Now is the time for trust officers to study the common stock situation for great funda-



mental companies will continue to make a fine showing and to grow with an ever growing America.—*Helen Slade*.

**10441. COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SECURITIES COMMISSIONERS.** Report on investment trusts. *U. S. Investor*. 40(16) Sect. 1, Apr. 20, 1929: 1-6.—There are two types of investment trusts in the United States—first, the management type and—second, the contractual or indenture type, also called the fixed or quasi-fixed (discretionary) type. The first is generally made up of corporations which sell their stocks and bonds to the public and invest the proceeds in securities. It may derive profits from the purchase and sale of securities as well as from dividends and interest on the investments held. This resembles the British type. In the second group the legal relations between the investors, the trustee, and the depositing corporation are governed by the indenture created at the time the trust is set up. In the fixed type, after the securities are deposited with the trustee, certificates are sold entitling the holders to any undivided interest in the securities. The main difference between the fixed and quasi-fixed types is that in the latter the securities deposited with the trustee are subject to change at the discretion of the management, as provided in the indenture. Consequently, the indenture should be carefully examined by investors. The management of this type is extremely important because of its discretionary power. The provisions for the disposition of the profit are extremely important also, as well as the size of the fee frequently required, and the power to terminate the trust or change the trustee. Securities commissioners of the various states are having a difficult time determining the merits of investment trust issues. This committee recommends tests for the soundness of such trusts, such as examination of personnel, management, investment of officers or promoters, financial and income statements, itemization or classification of securities held, creation of surpluses and reserves, negotiability and marketability of securities held, and prevention of payment of dividends out of capital during the life of the trust. Using such tests, states with blue sky laws can probably solve the problem satisfactorily.—*Charles S. Tippetts*.

**10442. DICKENS, PAUL D.** The purposes of foreign government loans. *Commerce Reports*. (13) Apr. 1, 1929: 3-5.—Dollar loans to banking institutions in Denmark, Brazil, and Bulgaria, during 1928, amounted to nearly \$50,000,000; issues for refunding to Americans totalled over \$100,000,000; another \$100,000,000 were issued for refunding and consolidating the floating indebtedness of governmental bodies in Norway and several Latin American countries. Fully 40% of the year's grand total of \$642,000,000 represented loans for public works, the bulk going to Australia, Colombia, Germany, Brazil, and Chile. The refunding of franc, sterling, and other foreign currency loans previously contracted elsewhere required \$27,000,000. The currency stabilization loans by Greece and Bulgaria and the \$5,000,000 issue for financing the migration and settlement of Greek refugees complete the wide variety of purposes served by American lending to foreign governments during the year.—*Amos E. Taylor*.

**10443. DURST, WALTER W.** Current trends in the investment trust field. *Bankers Mag.* 118(4) Apr. 1929: 547-551, 556.—The growth of investment trusts has been large during the past five years. Early in 1928, companies were often expanded by debentures, later, they used debentures plus a bonus. For the moment debentures have lost favor and "financing is being done by the issuance of common stock." "The total capital placed in the securities of these companies may be conservatively estimated at \$1,750,000,000." Balance sheets of 68 companies at the end of 1928 revealed 16% of their funds in cash and call loans.

Due to declining bond prices, high stock prices and high call money, most investment trust companies were strong in cash resources at the beginning of 1929. A careful analysis indicated that size is not a criterion of the company's success. The future healthy development of investment trusts "rests largely in the hands of the managers."—*Helen Slade*.

**10444. JAMES, F. CYRIL.** Financing the merchant shipping industry. *Jour. Business*. 2(2) Apr. 1929: 204-216.—Merchant shipping grew rapidly during the last century and had established itself as an independent industry before 1850. There are four major sources from which a shipping company can obtain funds for investment in fixed assets. (1) The shipbuilder. This method occurred most frequently in Germany and Great Britain, but has been much less popular since the war. The form is usually a mortgage payable in installments. (2) Specialized financial institutions. In continental Europe, there are "ship mortgage banks." These institutions issue bonds against portfolios of ship mortgages. A somewhat parallel scheme appears in the United States in the "Great Lakes Plan," whereby savings banks in certain states are permitted to purchase ship mortgages. (3) Commercial banks. In England the ship mortgages have usually been held by commercial banks. (4) The security market. This is the most important method in Western Europe and the United States. The present tendency is for the specialized institutions to decrease in importance. This is largely the result of the disappearance of the small ship-owner and the development of large shipping companies. Working capital is provided largely by the reinvestment of earnings. Additional assistance is usually obtained from commercial banks.—*Willard L. Thorp*.

**10445. LAZARD, CHRISTIAN.** Un puissant moyen de financement anglo-saxon: L'investissement trust. [A potent means of Anglo-Saxon finance: the investment trust.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 211-227.—The author finds difficulty in giving a French equivalent of the term "investment trust." In certain writings of the middle ages in France are found the term *cestuya que trustent as ceux qui confient en dépôt*. He finally suggests the term *trust de placement* as the French equivalent of "investment trust." The history of the investment trust is given and its principles of operation described. The differences in organization of English and American investment trusts are pointed out. The latter are divided into four different types. Investment trusts do not exist in France because the taxation system is so unfavorable to such an arrangement.—*J. G. Smith*.

**10446. LEVIS, RUGGERO.** Il risparmio e le società anonime in Italia. [Savings and joint stock companies in Italy.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 44(4) Apr. 1929: 169-178.—The conditions of the financial markets in Italy are considerably more backward than those existing in other countries, so far as savings and investments are concerned. The reasons for this are: (1) private capitalists are much less numerous and less important in Italy than in other countries, such as the United States, England, Germany, and France; (2) savings are invested in relatively unprofitable ways (mostly deposited in banks, *monti di pietà*, postal savings banks, etc.); (3) a distrust of investment in industrial stocks. Investment trusts similar to those already existing in the United States and England should be organized with the help and the support of the government.—*Ottavio Delle-Donne*.

**10447. LOTZ, WALTHER.** Les crédits étrangers. [Foreign credits.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21(1) Apr. 1929: 25-46.—The article presents in the main the results of the discussions held on this topic in the 1928 Conference of the *Verein für Sozialpolitik* at Zürich, Germany's foreign indebtedness being chiefly dealt



with. Attention is called to the fact that the rumors in connection with German municipal debts are largely unfounded. The total foreign indebtedness of the German municipalities in March, 1928 amounted to about \$150,000,000 of which about 95% has been used for productive purposes. Attention is also called to a contribution by Professor Palyi on the change of the United States from a debtor to a creditor country, and to other contributions investigating the change from creditor to debtor country experienced by several European states. The author concludes that conditions for a continued export of capital to Germany and the other borrowers are favorable. International transactions of this kind may bring about an economic solidarity between the civilized nations.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

10448. NATHAN, ROGER. *Le financement de la consommation: Vente à crédit et finance companies.* [Financing consumption: instalment selling and finance companies.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 228-268.—The article refers to the various studies that have been made of financing consumption, notably Seligman's *The Economics of Instalment Selling* and several French articles in 1928 and 1929. After a history of financing consumption in the United States during the nineteenth century (from Seligman), a brief description of present developments in Europe (in Germany, England, France) is given. Differences in the law of property in England and France account for differences in the situation in regard to consumption financing in these countries. The economic significance of financing consumption and its effect on credit are then taken up. The relationship between consumption financing and saving is discussed. The effect on the standard of living may make possible a broader distribution of the real income of society. The effect upon business may tend toward stabilization by preventing overproduction and crises.—*J. G. Smith.*

10449. PRÉVOT, CH. *Le placement des capitaux à court terme sur le marché de New York.* (The employment of short term funds on the New York market.) *Reforme Econ.* 58(12) May 10, 1929: 275-282.—The New York money market is briefly analyzed with particular reference to the call-loan and acceptance markets. The superiority of the New York market over the European markets is found in the following points: (1) Diversity of short-term investments offered; (2) freedom from formalities, taxes and other obstacles to capital movements; (3) highly efficient mechanism for the putting through as well as for the control of business transactions.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

10450. ROSEBERRY, L. H. *Trust company research work.* *Trust Companies.* 48(3) Mar. 1929: 379-382, 519.—The Committee on Research of the Trust Company Division of the American Bankers Association, created Oct. 1921, has studied important aspects of trust company administration, by means of questionnaires. A study of the origin of new business indicated that personal solicitation supported by advertising was the most productive method. A questionnaire addressed to superintendents of banks and other bank supervising public officers in the various states of the Union elicited information that no beneficiary of any trusts administered by an American trust company had suffered the loss of a single dollar for which the trust company was legally liable. Another questionnaire (Dec. 1923), among 282 representative trust companies showed an average net rate of interest to beneficiaries of living or personal trusts of 5.512%. The average annual net rate of interest returned on testamentary trusts was 5.420%. So far as fees are concerned a questionnaire study (July, 1924) showed that most of the reporting companies accepted the statutory fees for trust service and in the absence of any statute agreed with the trustor in advance upon the fees. A study (1926) of systems of periodical review and sur-

vey of securities, both "legal" and "nonlegal," indicated, with few exceptions, complete lack of system for handling securities, both those originally coming into the trust and those purchased by the trustee. A recent questionnaire addressed to 136 representative trust companies dealt with the problem of internal auditing of trust service (apart from a financial audit) and the administration of trust property. While a little over half of the companies reported some sort of checking system on the services progressively required in the handling of their business, none was wholly satisfied with the system. As a result of these replies the Research Committee recommended again to the Executive Committee the appointment of a special committee to formulate a model plan to insure the rendering of proper and required administrative service for all kinds of trusts.—*James G. Smith.*

10451. SHERWELL, G. BUTLER. *New investment fields in South America.* *Amer. Bankers' Assn. Jour.* 21(11) May 1929: 1085-1087.—The author was a member of the party of Herbert Hoover when the latter, as President-Elect, made his goodwill tour of South America. After a brief statement of the population, foreign trade, foreign investments, and resources of South America, the author discusses the possibilities of additional foreign investments in the various republics. He feels that the era of government borrowing has passed and that future commitments in South America will be investments in the equities of railroad, public utility and industrial enterprises. The return on such investments is now, and for a considerable time will be, very high. The favorable trade position of South American countries seems to assure the safety of service on all obligations. The author observes a very decided tendency in some of the more advanced countries toward industrialization.—*H. M. Gray.*

10452. SISSON, FRANCIS H. *Nationwide survey reveals impressive increase in trust business.* *Trust Companies.* 48(3) Mar. 1929: 401-403.—A survey, on the basis of questionnaires and returns from 750 trust companies and banks in all parts of the country and covering a five year period, showed they were named as executors and trustees 5,899 times in 1923; 7,878 times in 1924; 12,926 times in 1925; 19,128 times in 1926 and 27,983 times in 1927. Returns from 655 institutions for 1928 show 44,375 appointments as executors and trustees under wills. A tabulation of reports from trust companies and banks in all parts of the country shows that more than a billion dollars in life insurance is now protected by trust agreements. Approximately \$700,000,000 in insurance policies was placed in trust during 1928. The size of the average insurance trust was found to be \$49,000, although some reported trusts as small as \$5,000. While this survey showed a big increase on the part of large institutions, a significant feature is the remarkable increase by comparatively small and new trust institutions.—*James G. Smith.*

10453. TESSMAR, Kaufkraft und Kapitalbildung. [Buying power and capital accumulation.] *Arbeitgeber.* 19(9) May 1, 1929: 241-247.—There can be no increase in buying power without an increase in the available amount of capital. Capital accumulation in Germany is slowed down by the payment of reparations and by her dependence on foreign raw materials. The quickest way to accumulate capital is out of the business profits of industrial enterprises. The savings of the large mass of the population are largely destined for future consumption and therefore unavailable for expansions in productive activity.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

10454. TITELBAUM, N. ТИТЕЛБАУМ, Н. Дежные сбережения в С.С.С.Р. [Money savings in the U.S.S.R.] *Статистическое Обозрение.* Dec. 1928: 88-95.—Money saving has a special significance in the development of the national economy of Soviet Russia, due to



the relative absence of foreign capital. The main forms of savings are savings accounts and state loans. The number of holders of savings accounts has increased very rapidly (1926—1,315,100 depositors with 90.5 million rubles in accounts; 1927—2,211,700 depositors with 187.0 millions in accounts; 1928—3,825,900 depositors with 314.9 millions in deposits). The number of individual savings accounts increases at the expense of the corporate deposits. The amount of average personal savings grew very slowly and averages now 61.2 rubles. Savings in the rural banks are much smaller than in the cities. The number of depositors and amount of savings do not reach as yet the pre-war level; the amount of personal savings accounts is only about 15% (without correction for the value of the ruble), and the number of depositors about 45.3% of pre-war level. While in pre-war Russia peasants were 29.3% of depositors, workers 5.3% and employees 19.6%, at the present time employees compose about 50%, workers about 20% and peasants only 10.6% of depositors. A relative increase in small deposits at the expense of large ones is the present tendency of the deposit movement. The investment in the state securities represents about 70% of the country's savings, although they do not increase at the same rate as the savings accounts.—*D. M. Schneider.*

10455. WILSON, CARL. Investment trust regulation. *Amer. Bankers' Assn. Jour.* 21 (11) May 1929: 1081, 1142-1144.—The rapid growth of investment trusts in the United States within the last five years has given rise to a demand for some form of public regulation. The present article deals with the plan of regulation proposed by the National Association of Securities Commissioners, a body composed of state officials charged with the enforcement of the Blue-Sky laws of the different states. The plan, as outlined, contemplates the regulation of investment trusts somewhat after the manner now in vogue with respect to state banking institutions. Investment trusts would be required to secure permission from the state to issue securities, would have to submit to periodic examination of their financial status, and would be required to abide by certain prescribed rules of operation. The author raises, but does not answer, the question of whether such regulation should more properly rest with the bank and trust company branch of the state regulating organization or with the Blue-Sky securities department. The author seems to agree with the expressed conviction of the National Association that in most states the present laws are adequate to permit the proposed plan of regulation. In states without laws and in those found by experience to have inadequate laws, the author advocates legislation along uniform lines. While recognizing that the section of the McFadden bill giving to the Comptroller of the Currency power to approve or disapprove the securities which a national bank may issue opens the door for federal regulation of investment trusts, the author is strongly opposed to the federal government's assuming this function. Adequate and uniform state laws can provide the necessary regulation without interference by the federal authority.—*H. M. Gray.*

10456. UNSIGNED. An introduction to a statistical study of bond yields. *Harvard Business Rev.* 7 (3) Apr. 1929: 338-342.—(Adapted from a thesis by Charles D. Storer.) A preliminary investigation of the movement of bond yields during the ten years prior to the maturity of the bonds shows that there is a best time to buy bonds. About nine years before maturity the yield on the average bond starts to move upward, i.e., the price moves downward and continues to do so until about five and one-half or five years before maturity. At that time a downward trend in yield, i.e., an upward trend in price, begins and persists until the bond is less than two years from its maturity date.

This movement is not dependent upon the trend of bond prices during the period and is in addition to it. For this study a selection was made of 200 bonds rated as Aaa or Aa by Moody. The seven years interval beginning Jan. 1, 1921 was taken. Charts and analysis give the result that the investor in short-term securities, instead of purchasing bonds two or three years before their maturities, could buy those having six years to run and thereby increase his yield by some 0.4% per year. By selling at approximately two years prior to maturity and again buying bonds having six years to run, he would realize a profit. Finally, it has been demonstrated that investigations which would otherwise be very tedious can be greatly facilitated by the aid of tabulating machines.—*Helen Slade.*

10457. UNSIGNED. Die Entwicklung des internationalen Geld- und Kapitalmarktes und der Märkte einzelner Länder während des Jahres 1928. [The development of the international money and capital market and of the markets of individual countries during the year 1928. *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 130 (4) Apr. 1929: 541-570.—*C. Whitney.*

10458. UNSIGNED. L'épargne du monde en 1927. [World savings.] *Épargne du Monde*, (7,8,9, 10,11.) 1928.—Statistical data and details concerning the number of savings banks, the amount of deposits, the movements of deposits and repayments, the interest rate, the investment of the funds and the operations of savings banks during the fiscal year 1927-28 for the following countries: Australia, Belgium, United States, France, New Zealand, Argentina, Bulgaria, Spain, Finland, Luxemburg, Hungary, Poland, Great Britain, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland and Russia.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

10459. UNSIGNED. Real estate preferred stocks. *U. S. Investor.* 40 (21) May 25, 1929: 1-4.—Many real estate bond houses which sprang up after the War now find that because the country has overbuilt some means must be discovered for paying the interest on bonds sold to investors. Many such bond houses are selling preferred stock issued by the bond house itself to secure funds to stand back of bonds for which the bond house was responsible. The dangers of this situation are outlined.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

10460. UNSIGNED. The credit unions of the New England Telephone Company employees. *Service Letter on Indus. Relations (N.I.C.B.). n.s.* #31. Apr. 5, 1929: 1-3.—The credit unions are part of a thrift system which includes a stock purchase plan and a life insurance plan. These now attract 11% of the total monthly pay-roll of the whole body of the employees. The credit unions are established for the purpose of extending personal credit to members with the endorsement of members. Its business is carried on without subsidy from the company other than the use of office space and the privilege of making deductions from members' wages or salaries. The use of both the thrift and credit facilities has been extensive. On the thrift side, in 1928, the 15,000 members owned \$750,000,000 of paid up shares in the unions and \$500,000,000 more in interest bearing coupons. On the loan side, during 10 years of operation the members have used credit to the total of \$9,000,000. At the close of 1928, loans amounting to \$1,214,000 were on the books against the names of 10,000 of the 14,700 members. Of this total of present borrowings, over 70% were for loans without security other than endorsement by other members, and for average amounts of about \$120. The danger inherent in this system is that too loose credit encourages borrowing that is unthrifty. This must be offset by: (1) wise administration which includes supervision by the Bank Commissioner and the personnel work carried on by the credit union officers; (2) care in the scrutiny of all endorsements; (3) the requirements of law which, in Massachusetts,



places credit unions under state banking regulation and subject to the same control as savings banks. The benefits of the system are: (1) banking services are available to members that could not be obtained elsewhere on account of the small scale of their saving or borrowing; (2) the "loan shark" problem is abolished by the fact that credit is extended at a lower price and the loan is reduced automatically through pay-roll deductions. The company profits in improvement of morale that results from relieving the employee of financial worries.—*P. W. Schubart.*

**10461. UNSIGNED.** The selection of security for financing automobile dealers' purchases. *Harvard Business Rev.* 7(3) Apr. 1929: 357-362.—A certain finance company was financing the purchases of auto dealers paying from 80% to 100% of the face value of the manufacturers' sight drafts, whereupon the bills of lading were surrendered to it. At this point there arose the problem of a means of giving the dealers possession of the cars and still retaining sufficient security for the loan. Five possible forms of security are available: the warehouse receipt, chattel mortgage, conditional sales contract, consignment sales and trust receipt. For inexpensive machines, of which the dealer can purchase sufficient from his own resources for display and demonstration, the warehouse receipt, giving the finance company a possessory hold upon the autos placed in bonded warehouses, is preferable. The cars are delivered to the dealer as sales enable him to pay for them. Where the car is expensive, a few could be released to him for display and demonstration under a trust receipt which is easily executed and protects the finance company fairly well. The remainder of the cars should be handled under the warehouse receipt arrangement. Consignment sales would burden the finance company with a vendor's responsibility, whereas chattel mortgages and conditional sales contracts (not legal in some states) involve too much red tape, publicity and expense. (Case study.)—*Ralph F. Breyer.*

## PRICES

(See also Entries 9540, 10131, 10173, 10203, 10240)

**10462. ANDERSON, BENJAMIN M., Jr.** Commodity price stabilization a false goal of central bank policy. *Chase Econ. Bull.* 9(3) May 8, 1929: 3-24.—The "dangerous economic fallacy" of having the central bank discount policy guided solely by the general level of commodity prices is analyzed. Theories such as Cassel's pertaining to stock market credit, that an "increase in stock exchange loans does not raise rates of interest or withdraw money from other uses" are refuted. Anderson notes five main sources of capital, one of which is "increased central bank credit"; "it is the abuse of this source of capital which is responsible for our present financial problems." Central banks can influence the supply of capital only through their control over credit, the demand they cannot influence. Artificial manipulation of interest rates leads to excessive rates in the other direction at a later time. It is "fantastic . . . to expect central bank policy operating via the money market . . . to fix the level of commodity prices" for the general average of commodity prices is governed by numerous forces which necessarily limit their control by the single influence of central bank policy. Prices control the production of goods. The history of prices in the United States for the past nine years has disproved the quantity theory. It is enough to ask of the central banks that they steady the money market and not that they stabilize prices.—*Helen Slade.*

**10463. FLORES de LEMUS, A.** Cambio y precios. [Exchange and prices.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 28(84) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 203-222.—The author attempts to answer two questions, first, the correlation between the level of wholesale prices and the rate of foreign exchange, and second, the causes affecting foreign exchange as far as these causes can be measured under Spanish experience. Spain being mainly an agricultural country, her prosperity depends on abundant crops. Curiously enough, years of abundant crops are also years when the index number of wholesale prices is high. The author explains this apparent paradox by the fact that only 30 out of 74 price quotations, on which the price index is based, apply to agricultural products, and in prosperous years, the increased purchasing power of the rural population, with the resulting increased demand for manufactured articles, contributes to higher prices for those articles. The author reviews the course of wholesale prices, the rate of exchange of the peseta and pound sterling, agricultural production, circulation of bank notes and current accounts in banks. In his conclusions the author does not agree with other economists who claim that "from the second half of 1921 the rate of exchange dominates prices in European countries." He maintains that in the history of Spanish exchange, in the long run, the level of prices governs the rate of exchange, and that the balance of international payments is responsible for major fluctuations, which are shorter duration. However, the author admits that a long continued pressure on exchange due to the balance of international payments will also affect prices.—*P. J. Haegy.*

**10465. LEWIŃSKI, JAN ST.** Pieniądz a ceny. [Money and prices.] *Ekonomista.* 28(3) Jul. 1928: 39-65.—The author illustrates Mill's and Fisher's theory of money and prices by instances taken from recent economic history of different countries. He emphasizes the erroneous conceptions of many an author who identifies the following two propositions: (1) an increase in the quantity of money produces a rise of prices, and (2) prices are a monetary phenomenon. Montanari in the 17th century was aware of the distinction to be made between these two propositions. Prices are not an exclusively monetary fact. Issue banks, in the opinion of the author, are not able, through a credit policy, easily to cause prices to fall. The efficacy of the policy of issue banks in the control of price changes depends above all upon whether the time chosen for their action is favorable or not.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**10466. UNSIGNED.** Canada—wholesale price index number changed to 1926 base. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(4) Apr. 1929: 215.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10467. UNSIGNED.** The movement of industrial prices in the U.S.S.R. *Econ. Review of the Soviet Union.* 4(7) Apr. 1, 1929: 135-137.—*Robert M. Woodbury.*

## ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 9527, 9538, 10156)

**10468. GRABSKI, WŁADYSŁAW.** Konjunktura, Kryzysy i rozwój gospodarczy. [Business cycles, crises and economic development.] *Ekonomista.* 28(3) Jul. 1928: 3-23.—There exists a wide-spread opinion that economic life is merely a reflex of business cycles and that the causes of economic growth are to be sought rather in those cycles than in the forces of society. This opinion is incomplete and biased. A succession of phases of prosperity and depression has always characterized economic activity. Such alternations are not, as many think, limited to the capitalistic system, but were known also in pre-capitalistic economy. There is



a certain basic mobility of economic life caused, on the one hand, by the exchange of goods and on the other hand by the peculiarity of human nature of passing from optimism to pessimism, from an underestimation to an overestimation of given economic conditions. Modern capitalism with its credit and monetary system and speculation contributed to the appearance of 5-phase cycles, of which the crisis is held to be a regulator of the excessive run of economic development. As a remedy against this instability one considered trusts and cartels. In reality these organizations can not dominate all the branches of economic life and it would be, therefore, better to introduce into capitalistic individualism some correctives. Italy is trying to do so. As to the differences between researches in business cycles and researches in economic development, the field of the latter is wider than that of the former. Research in economic development is of synthetic character, and its scope comprises national wealth and income, national productivity, and the growth of productive forces. Different methods of work are required from those applied to business forecasting. To understand the different consequences deriving sometimes from apparently identical causes, it is necessary to appeal to historical studies. The progress of business cycles or of economic development, if considered only from the point of view of economic factors and conditions, cannot explain the frequent changes occurring in economic life. Researches in economic development will be successful only when they include political, social and historical considerations. The necessity of taking into account rich historical and social materials in pursuing this task makes it difficult to set up forecasts in this field. In addition, chance must be taken into consideration. Instead of definite forecasts, these researches may give indications of the trend of economic conditions.—O. Eisenberg.

10469. MADHAVA, K. B. Business forecasting. *Indian Jour. Econ.* 9(35) Apr. 1929: 663-677.—The article gives a brief introduction to the difficulties of accurate forecasting and discusses the data covering Indian business as described by Willard Thorp in *Business Annals*.—L. Kuvin.

10470. PEDERSEN, JØRGEN. Betingelsen for Konjunkturbevaegelsernes Fremkomst. [Conditions requisite for the improvement of market conditions.] *Nationaløkonomisk Tidsskr.* 67(2-3) 1928: 135-148.—The author investigates the possibility of setting up a series of conditions which are not only necessary but sufficient for the occurrence of business fluctuations. As representative of the different points of view on this problem the author mentions Wesley C. Mitchell, H. Robertson, J. Akerman, and R. G. Hantry. Pedersen is in substantial agreement with Mitchell and Hantry, but differs sharply from the other two. He concludes, however, that none of the four has given the sufficient conditions for the occurrence of business fluctuations. As his own point of view the author suggests that wage labor in connection with a legal system based upon the economic responsibility of the individual seems to be a necessary condition for the occurrence of business fluctuations; but this alone is not sufficient, since there is necessary in addition a certain lack of mobility on the part of labor as between crafts and as between places together with a willingness to abide by existing wage rates, even though the supply of labor may temporarily presuppose a higher or lower wage.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

10471. SINZ, JOSEF. Konjunkturforschung in Ungarn. [Business cycle research in Hungary.] *Ungarische Jahrbuch.* 9(1) Apr. 1929: 1-24.—The progress of research in business cycles in Hungary is largely dependent upon the programs adopted as well as the cooperation assumed by two organizations. One is the National Commission of Economic Statistics and Busi-

ness Research which is closely affiliated with the central statistical office of the Hungarian government, and the other is the Institute of Economic Research which is associated with the Budapest Chamber of Commerce. The writer reviews the work of agencies which have studied the movements of business in other countries and examines the materials that are available in Hungary for an empirical study of business fluctuations in that country.—A. Achinstein.

10472. SNYDER, CARL B. Long-time growth and factors in its variation. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 10(268) Apr. 1929: 207-210.—The trade and production of the country as a whole grows at a surprisingly steady rate. Superimposed on a steady rate of growth, as revealed by bank clearings, are the troublesome fluctuations that may result from a temporary checking of demand or from temporary overproduction. These fluctuations are small, but business is considered dull when it is 2 or 3% below normal, and "absolutely dead" when it is 90% of normal, while 5% above normal is a "boom." The rate of profits also does not vary widely from year to year. For 450,000 corporations, the average net profit on gross sales was very close to 10% per annum, with only a slight variation in relatively "good" or "bad" years. Due to knowledge regarding the fixed rate of growth of industry and trade, modern business has a means for gauging production and distribution and long-time planning is far more possible than ever before.—O. E. Kiessling.

10473. STERNBERG, FRITZ. Krise und Aussenhandel. [Depressions and foreign trade.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 29(2) Apr. 1929: 247-273.—The expansion of the foreign trade of the highly developed capitalistic nations has led to a relative overdevelopment of that part of their national economy which is devoted to the production of capital equipment. As a result the economic organization of these nations has been growing increasingly similar, and the trade between them relatively less. They have been forced into a more intensive competition to develop capitalistically the backward nations of the world, and that too at a time when nationalistic movements are growing in colonies and no new colonial territories are available for exploitation. The more severe this competition, the more obvious has it become that these countries are overdeveloped for the production of capital equipment, and the more persistent have been the resulting business depressions in them. These depressions do not strike all the highly developed capitalistic nations with the same degree of violence, since differences in costs of production and in mechanical standardization (*Rationalisierung*) are always present. England has been much more deeply affected by depression since the war than the United States, since the former nation is relatively more overdeveloped in its industries producing capital equipment and has undergone less mechanical standardization than the latter. In these respects Germany stands midway between England and the United States.—C. W. Hasek.

10474. WILKEN, FOLKERT. Arbeitslohn, Kapitalbildung und Konjunkturfinanzierung. [Wages, capital accumulation and the business cycle.] *Soziale Praxis.* 38(17) Apr. 14, 1929: 393-398.—The effect of changes in wage rates on business conditions has not been determined by contemporary economic theory in any satisfactory fashion. It has been argued that each rise of wages is detrimental to business expansion inasmuch as it interferes with capital accumulation. It has also been argued that each fall in the wages is detrimental since it reduces the amount of income available for purchases. The present article tries to reconcile these two viewpoints. According to the theory evolved, expansions in productive activity should be financed with previously accumulated capital only to the extent to which additional fixed capital is needed for the out-



put of new products. The sale of the new products brought on the market should, on the other hand be financed by the creation of additional purchasing power through an expansion of money and deposit currency in circulation. Thereby the proportionality between the volume of production and amount of incomes disbursed would be preserved.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

## LABOR AND WAGES

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 10196, 10206, 10236, 10346, 10404, 10454, 10460, 10619, 10621, 10773, 10829, 10830, 10894, 10901, 10953, 10978, 10980, 11038, 11045, 11046)

**10475. CHASE, STUART.** The balance sheet. *New Republic*. 58 (748) Apr. 3, 1929: 191-196.—In this fifth and last of a series of articles on "Men and Machines" the manifestly good and manifestly bad effects of the machine are weighed in order to determine where the balance lies. The increase in life-span, material wealth and leisure, the levelling of classes, the social and economic unity of the world and the stimulation of scientific research do not compensate for the mechanized warfare, wasteful exploitation of natural resources, monotony in work and mechanization of recreation, the wastes of advertising and competitive imperialism, the possible detriment to health and the overvaluation of industry at the expense of agriculture which have accompanied the use of the machine. The net balance of good and ill might fall in favor of the machine if it were directed through some plan for functional control. Should a technological crisis compel society to delegate to a dictator the job of reorganizing existing economic arrangements, he would do well to begin by ending war, decentralizing industry and population, conserving natural resources, eliminating waste in distribution, improving the quality of goods produced, eliminating accident risks and unemployment, subjecting private industry to direction through public control of resources and power, preventing the use of inventions for competitive purposes, encouraging handicraft and replacing unskilled laborers with automatic machines. He should choose his personnel from engineers, architects, air pilots, physicians, surgeons, machinists, plant foremen and young business men uncorrupted by contact with the sales department. The financial system should be reduced to a mechanism for exchange. (Apparently little can be expected from the academic profession until the \$100,000,000 from the cosmetic industry has been transferred to university payrolls.) The simple formulae for orderly economic organization such as free competition and state socialism have proved unworkable; the stars predict that the machines will continue to run unbridled, checked only by a little minor herding; the opportunity exists, however, for the boldest adventure that ever challenged mankind.—*Edna Cers.*

**10476. COWDRICK, EDWARD S.** Selling stock to employees. *Nation's Business*. 17 (5) May 1929: 23-24, 145-147.—The author calls attention to the growing number of employees who are participants in stock plans and discusses the trend of the movement, with particular reference to the motives which actuate its growth. Some of the motives behind management, he explains, are the desire to encourage thrift among employees and to enroll them as partners in the industry. The author adds, however, that, although there is a steady increase not only in the number of employee stockholders but also in their holdings, "labor is not gaining very rapidly upon the total of industrial ownership." The influences of the movement both upon management and employees are also described in con-

siderable detail. General suggestions for management which can be used as a guide in determining whether or not to inaugurate a stock plan are outlined at the close of the paper.—*M. Richter.*

**10477. FARKASH, G. ФАРКАШ, Г.** Результаты рационализации на германских железных дорогах. [The results of rationalization on the railroads in Germany.] *Вопросы Труда*. 7 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 188-190.—The results of rationalization on the German railways in connection with the policy based on the Dawes plan are discussed. The author's conclusions are: the number of employed has decreased 30%, old and weak workers have been discharged, real wages are below the pre-war level, the volume of work has increased, 70 to 80 hours of work per week are actually introduced, diseases have increased, and accidents are 80% higher.—*J. Emelianoff.*

**10478. FILIPETTI, GEORGE.** Small loans to workers. *Personnel*. 6 (1) May 1929: 17-27.—The paper deals mainly with consumer credit and its effect upon business management. After briefly outlining the kinds of credit institutions, the author goes into considerable detail about the type of people who borrow and the purposes for which the funds are used. He tells of the information secured from an inquiry which was sent to approximately two hundred companies, giving the various reasons for which employees borrow. In considering its effect upon sales, the author points out that much can be said for and against installment selling and that it is difficult to determine whether it is desirable or not to have cheap or dear consumer credit.—*M. Richter.*

**10479. HEINMAN, S. ХЕЙНМАН, С.** Численность пролетариата С.С.С.Р. [Number of workers in the U.S.S.R.] *Статистическое Обозрение*. Dec. 1928: 48-61.—The most complete materials for the study of the number of workers in U.S.S.R. are presented in the reports of labor statistics, which permit a close estimate of yearly averages; these data are collected at the places of employment. A check was made against the data secured by the census of 1926, which proved satisfactory. The tendency of last few years shows that the percentage of proletariat in U.S.S.R. increases at the expense of farming and non-proletarian elements. The proletarian element in non-farming industries grows much faster than that of farming and non-proletarian type. While in census industries and building trades the number of workers constantly increases, the number of workers in railroad transportation beginning with 1925 slowed down and by 1927-8 stopped increasing altogether. A comparison with the wage-earners of Germany is made.—*D. M. Schneider.*

**10480. S., O. and G., SH. С., О. и Г., Ш.** Основные моменты пятилетнего плана по труду. [Essentials of the five-year-plan with regard to labor.] *Вопросы Труда*. 7 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 22-40.—In connection with the five-year plan for economic reconstruction the authors in this paper interpret the new plan from the point of view of labor. Special topics considered include number of workmen, unemployment, seasonal conditions of labor, skilled labor, regulation of the supply of and demand for labor, wages, social insurance, housing, and safety.—*J. Emelianoff.*

**10481. PAGE, RICHARD M.** On supplanting the industrial fatigue concept. *Jour. Business*. 2 (2) Apr. 1929: 137-150.—Human fatigue is a subjective phenomenon and cannot, therefore, be measured quantitatively. There is no correlation between fatigue feelings and productive output. "The various indices relating to productivity, such as output, spoilage, accidents, sickness, and labor turnover, are imperfect measures of capacity because they are usually complicated by the influence of many extraneous factors, such as interest, weather, incentive, home conditions, various feelings



and emotions and many other kinds of disturbances." The quest for fatigue made by industrial executives and engineers should really be one for the "human energy cost" of industry. Since the energy of animals is derived from the oxidation of food-stuffs, the formation of carbon dioxide as found in the expired breath may be taken as a measure of the physiological cost of work effort. Investigations show that "continuous moderately heavy work" is accompanied by an increasing production of carbon dioxide; or the human energy cost of units of work effort increases with the length of the work period. The last hours of the working day require an excessive amount of human energy as indicated by the production in the breath of carbon dioxide. The introduction of rest periods causes an abrupt fall of the carbon dioxide curve, "followed by a return to no more than the former rate of increase on the resumption of work." The writer of the article suggests that these studies of the carbon-dioxide curve point toward an accurate method of determining the best use of rest periods. "The number and spacing of the pauses then becomes the mathematical problem of securing the minimal total carbon dioxide formation compatible with a practical working schedule and the avoidance of any considerable drop in current production."—*Frank T. Carlton.*

**10482. SCHUCK, WALTER.** *Stand der sozialen Gesetzgebung in Chile.* [Status of social legislation in Chile.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 9 (15) May 25, 1929: II 200-202.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10483. UNSIGNED.** *Factory inspection in India in 1927.* *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19 (5) May 1929: 708-710.—This is a summary of the official report dealing with the working of the Indian Factories Act in 1927. Of the 7,515 factories, 89%, or 6,692, were inspected. India had a total factory population of 1,533,382, of whom 1,222,662 were men, 253,158 women, 48,028 boys and 9,534 girls. Fewer children but more women were employed in 1927 than in 1926. The cotton and jute mills, located chiefly in Bengal, Bombay, Madras and Burma provinces, employed the largest numbers of factory workers. Men had a 48-hour week in 27% of the factories, worked 54 hours or less in 14% and had a longer working week in 59%. For women the corresponding percentages were 31, 13 and 56. The hours of work for children were limited to 30 in one week in 36% of the factories. The reports show an increase in accidents and little or no advance in welfare work or in the provision of housing for factory workers.—*Lucile Eaves.*

**10484. UNSIGNED.** *Federal legislation concerning railroad employees.* *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (4) Apr. 1928: 48-75.—The power of the federal government over interstate commerce is supreme. A state statute placing a direct burden upon such commerce is void. The law regulating the employment contract is the law of the state except as provided in the railway labor act of 1926 for the prevention and settlement of labor disputes. The state cannot regulate the hours of labor of persons covered by the federal acts, but may, within constitutional limitations, regulate the hours of other railroad employees. The general wage legislation of the several states is effective except for the provision of the Adamson law fixing eight hours as the basis for computing the wage. The subject of employer's liability for injuries to interstate workers has been withdrawn from state control. The states are generally free to enact legislation for the protection of the safety and health of railroad employees. Housing is also a matter of state legislation at the present time.—*E. E. Cummins.*

**10485. UNSIGNED.** *Productivity of labor in newspaper printing.* *U. S. Bureau of Labor Stat. Bull.* #475. Mar. 1929: pp. 253.—To measure the trend of productivity and of labor cost in the three primary mechan-

ical processes of newspaper printing—composition, stereotyping, and press work—from 1896 to 1926, the unit of measurement selected is an issue of 10,000 copies of a four-page paper, containing 59,200 ems of 5½ point type or their equivalent in larger sizes. Since no data for stereotyping in 1896 are available, the trend over the thirty-year period for unit production by machine methods cannot be made. A comparison can, however, be made of the unit production in 1896 by the hand method, which included composition and presswork only, and in 1926 by the machine method. In 1896 composition by the hand method, presswork on hand presses, and folding printed papers by hand of 10,000 copies of a four-page newspaper involved an average of 635 man-hours. In 1926 the same number of copies, requiring the combined processes of composition, stereotyping, and presswork, was produced on an average in 174.4 man-hours—an increase in man-hour output of 264%. In 1916 each additional unit of the same four pages (10,000 copies) was produced in the representative establishment at a time-cost of 1.8 man-hours, and in 1926 at a time-cost of 1.7 man-hours. In 1896 labor costs were \$116.07 for the first unit of 10,000 copies of a four-page section, and each additional unit was produced at a total cost of \$33.33. In 1926 labor cost for unit production was \$229.16, and the cost of each succeeding unit was \$2.76. Therefore "while the labor cost for the first unit was 98% higher in 1926 by the machine method than in 1896 by the hand method, the production of five units in 1896 cost almost one dollar more than the production of eight units in 1926." The study also includes data upon variations in productivity and labor cost among establishments, an historical account of the development or processes, and an analysis of the trend of employment. Between 1889 and 1919 the number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing newspapers and periodicals increased 40%. Between 1919 and 1923 a 4% reduction took place, but the number employed in 1925 exceeded that for 1923 by 1.2%.—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

**10486. UNSIGNED.** *Ultimate effects of automatic machine production.* *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (3) Mar. 1929: 46-49.—Ethelbert Stewart, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics indicates that introduction of new machinery raises the problem of the labor displaced. Industry could produce today all it can today sell by working thirty hours a week, and four days of six hours each will soon be all that is really necessary. We must change our point of view away from production toward the better use of leisure.—*W. E. Chalmers.*

**10487. ANDREWS, JOHN B.** *Labor legislation.* *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 34 (6) May 1929: 1045-1052.—Labor legislation in 1928 was enacted by Congress and by regular legislative sessions in nine states and insular possessions. Most important were new laws in the field of social insurance, including particularly workmen's accident compensation and rehabilitation of industrial cripples, old-age pension and retirement systems. Legislation to strengthen state regulation of fee-charging employment agencies was made necessary by a Supreme Court case abolishing the regulation of fees charged applicants for jobs. Other legislative topics of importance were child labor, safety and health, wage payments and mechanics' liens.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

**10488. HILL, T. ARNOLD.** *The present status of Negro labor.* *Opportunity.* 7 (5) May 1929: 143-145.—No vicious design on the part of prejudiced whites, but accentuated interracial competition resulting from migration cityward and the mechanization of industry explain the replacement of Negro workers by whites. Traditional occupations in the South, such as trucking and laying pavement, show great losses, but "the trickling here and there of a few Negro workers into lines that have been occupied almost wholly by white labor goes on unnoticed." In a number of large cities



some colored workers are to be found in practically all the principal occupations listed in the census classification. "There is no real advance in the attitude of organized labor toward colored workers." Potent helps to advancement will be vocational training through apprenticeship or schools, and the development of independent industries.—*E. L. Clarke.*

**10489. THOMAS, JESSE O. Cotton—No longer king.** *Opportunity.* 7(5) May 1929: 157-160.—The Negro is being rapidly replaced by other workers in many of the jobs that were traditionally his. Among the reasons for this change are the feeling on the part of the Negro that it was unnecessary for him to improve his efficiency, decrease in technical and vocational training, legislative interference in the South, and the rise to political power of the hostile descendants of poor whites.—*E. L. Clarke.*

**10490. UNSIGNED. Labor legislation of 1928.** *U. S. Bureau Labor Stat. Bull.* #486. May 1929: pp. 53.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 9565, 10275, 10906, 11022)

**10491. ALLEN, W. The position of the Scottish miners.** *Labour Monthly.* 11(5) May 1929: 278-284.—For ten years the leaders of the county unions of Scottish miners have held back, for fear of losing their positions, the movement for one national union in the industry. As a result, only 30,000 Scottish miners are organized out of 96,000 employed. The drift away from the unions has been accelerated by the leaders' remaining in office when voted out, failing to hold regular and special conferences, and trying to expel the militant elements. The employers' pool scheme of May, 1928, involved the closing down of 70 pits and the discharge of 10,000 miners, and a ruthless attack on the wages and conditions of those left at work. The leaders remained inactive, and even held the men back from organizing effective resistance. Instead, the leaders spent their energies fighting Communists. The employers followed this up by first violating and then abrogating the overtime payment agreement, without effective opposition by the leaders. A new national union has now been inaugurated, and will provide the only means of fighting against the present deplorable conditions.—*Solon De Leon.*

**10492. BOWERS, GLENN. The post office service relations division.** *Personnel.* 6(1) May 1929: 3-10.—The author describes the background and early history of the personnel relations in the post office department and the causes which brought about the formation of organizations establishing contacts between employees and postmasters. A system of councils covering departments, county and city was inaugurated. The author outlines the functions of these councils, giving some of the specific provisions to be used in administering the plan. The U. S. Public Health Service cooperated in the work and many benefits have resulted through its efforts. At the close of the article the author summarizes the advantages accruing to employees, covering such items as group insurance, vacations, sick and death benefit associations, and credit unions.—*M. Richter.*

**10493. CAMPBELL, J. R. The new trade union situation.** *Labour Monthly.* 2(4) Apr. 1929: 207-214.—The policy of the English Trade Union "bureaucracy" for the past eighteen months has been that of cooperating with employers in introducing a policy of "rationalization" or of scientific management. This is called the "Mondist" policy. It calls for teamwork between the unions and the management. It is proposed to substitute trade agreements and arbitration for strikes and lockouts. The writer of the article calls upon the "revo-

lutionary trade unions led by the Communist Party and the Minority Movement" to continue the fight against this policy of the old-line unionists. He advocates boring from within tactics and warns militant unionists against being provoked into leaving the unions or into taking such steps as will cause them to be expelled.—*Frank T. Carlton.*

**10494. ERDMANN, LOTHAR. Workers' education and trade unionism in Germany.** *Amer. Federationist.* 35(5) May 1929: 570-577.—Before the war workers' education was confined to an elementary program by way of the labor press and union meetings, and to the education of union officials for special tasks. Under the new constitution, unions collaborating in numerous bodies created for the people's self government, found themselves confronted with the need for specialization of task and the special training of officials. After the war a number of Free Unions erected schools, offering short courses of from two to three weeks in economics, politics, and law to train officials for work councils. Two schools, each accommodating about 1200 students, have been planned by the central organization and the Free Unions, intended to serve all the organizations affiliated with the General Federation of German Trade Unions. Teachers engaged by the Executive Council of the Federation, entrusted with the administration of the schools, will give courses in economics, labor law, history of trade unionism and social politics. Guest teachers sent by individual unions will have charge of specialized education, e.g. special characteristics of individual industries, and history and tasks of individual unions. The courses are to last about four weeks, though special courses of longer duration will be offered for youth leaders, labor judges, etc. The unions—Free, Christian, and Hirsch-Dunker—send a limited number of students yearly to schools opened by the state to train trade union members. There are also state and community industrial schools connected with the Peoples' Universities, and schools maintained by unions which serve vocational purposes for young members and adults. The political labor organizations have their own institutions for workers' education. The conflict over school laws, begun in 1919 and centering mainly on control and religious instruction, still continues. There is need for a law to establish an organic connection between the public schools and the various higher schools (universities, technical, and commercial high schools) and a uniform federal regulation of the whole vocational educational system. These two must be solved together.—*Samuel M. Levin.*

**10495. FOSTER, JOHN T. Labor problems in the Province of Quebec.** *Amer. Federationist.* 36(2) Feb. 1929: 192-195.—In 1927 there were over 60,000 trade unionists in the Province of Quebec. Several obstacles have made organizing difficult: (1) the difficulty of language, as both French and English are official languages; (2) rival trade union groups; (3) national groups, in conflict with the international groupings affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; (4) the religious grouping. There are about 25,000 members of Catholic unions. Consequently, wages in Quebec have lagged behind the other provinces, and social legislation has not been adopted as rapidly as in the other provinces.—*W. Ellison Chalmers.*

**10496. GROVES R. P. The class leadership of Chartism.** *Labour Monthly.* 11(4) Apr. 1929: 240-244.—The left wing of the English Chartist movement, led by G. J. Harney and Ernest Jones, presented clearly the idea of the class struggle. The "absolute supremacy of the working class" was demanded in 1850 by an organ of the Chartists. "And yet there are still people who maintain that the dictatorship of the proletariat is an alien doctrine!"—*Frank T. Carlton.*

**10497. MOORE, TOM. The Canadian labor movement.** *Amer. Federationist.* 36(2) Feb. 1929: 154-



159.—Canada is industrially very close to the United States, and many of its largest firms are branches of industrial establishments of the States. It is, therefore, essential that the labor movements of the two countries be united. This unity is achieved by the Trades and Labor Congress, which is a subordinate organization to the American Federation of Labor, composed of unions of Canadian locals of the International unions. Of the 290,000 union members in Canada 200,000 are connected with the A. F. of L. but 60,000 of these are not affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress. The Congress has as its rivals the All Canadian Congress of Labor, which is nationalistic, and the National and Catholic Unions, which have a religious basis. The chief function of the Congress is legislative, though it also maintains contact with the International Labor Office, the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Commonwealth Labor Conference.—*W. Ellison Chalmers*.

10498. SAPOSS, DAVID J. Labor. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 34(6) May 1929: 1012-1020.—The year 1928 was one of comparatively normal activity for labor as a whole. The membership has virtually remained stationary, and attempts at increasing it by organizing the unorganized brought no results. The old procedure in collective bargaining is, with some exceptions still followed. There has been a slight decrease in strikes. Labor banking is marking time, and the results of labor's effort in politics are uncertain. Workers' education has stirred up considerable controversy, leading to assertion of dormant minority elements. As a result of the continued "expulsion" policy of the unions, the Communists have modified their "boring-from-within" policy by organizing "dual unions."—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

10499. SCHLIMME, HERMANN. Hamburg Congress of General German Federation of Labor. *Amer. Federationist*. 36(4) Apr. 1929: 407-413.—The Secretary of the Federation reviews its 13th Congress optimistically. At this triennial session 282 delegates represented 35 unions, with 4,600,000 members. In 1927 the membership increased by 480,000 and during the first half of 1928 by 260,000. (To the free unions are to be added about 350,000 members of technical and commercial employees unions, and 200,000 from the General Federation of German Civil Servants.) The labor movement seems to have overcome the effects of crises and economic reorganization. Participation in the Congress deliberations of three Federal ministers, social insurance and employment exchange high officials, and representatives of cooperative and voluntary associations, indicate the growing part played by labor in German state and industrial life. The article seeks to interpret the central problems before the Congress, especially the realization of industrial democracy. The readiness of the unions to aid industrial reorganization and to accept new duties is reflected in the summary of the findings of the Commission on the Joint Control of Industry, set up by the Executive Council of the Federation; the interest of the movement in legal guarantee of collective bargaining, now covering thirteen million workers, and in the public arbitration, or labor court system, set up July 1, 1927, is made clear. Insistence upon fuller legal rights and labor representation on all public bodies, municipalized industries and services, is made. The resolutions of the Congress outlined a specific program for a fuller realization of democracy in industry, including governmental decentralization, and participation by labor in autonomous administration plans. This seems to indicate a significant departure from the theoretical socialist tradition of the labor movement. Such increase of labor's responsibility, it is pointed out, calls for fuller educational equipment. A review of the deliberation of the Conference on the subject of Labor Education, including insistence upon the incorporation

of the movement's work into the public school system, closes the article.—*F. Tyson*.

## LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 4424, 9914, 10049, 10491, 10543, 10544, 10644, 10663, 10691, 10748)

10500. BLANSHARD, PAUL. Communism in southern cotton mills. *Nation*. 128(3329) Apr. 24, 1929: 500-501.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

10501. BORSIG, E. v. Theorie und Praxis. [Theory and practice.] *Arbeitgeber*. 19(7) Apr. 1, 1929: 179-181.—The purpose of compulsory arbitration in theory is the preservation of industrial peace; its consequence in practice is to shift responsibility from the parties involved in the labor dispute to the official arbitrator. Compulsory arbitration is therefore justifiable only in times of a political or an economic crisis, when social peace has to be preserved at all costs.—*G. Bielschowsky*.

10502. COLSON, C. Le rôle des syndicats dans les conventions et les conflits collectifs du travail. [The role of unions in trade agreements and industrial conflict.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 139(413) Apr. 10, 1929: 18-29.—There exists a contradiction between the part that trade unions wish to play in the modern organization of labor and their opposition, often justified, to all regulatory legislation. They ask to be considered as the official representatives of the workers in each occupation but in all of these there are several rival organizations, ranging from the conservative Christian Unions through the C. G. T. to the more radical C. G. T. U. No French law compels any exact statement of paid-up membership which alone could indicate how representative each organization may be. The government proposal to have the unions participate in conciliation proceedings makes no attempt to surmount this difficulty and gives to third parties no method of discovering what membership or resources guarantee the fulfillment of obligations. In fact, since the unions are specifically organized for conflict they are ill adapted to the work of conciliation. The author believes that the power of trade unions significantly to improve conditions has been much exaggerated and draws from English and German experience the conclusion that policies of restriction of output and opposition to wage decreases—especially when this latter is facilitated by unemployment insurance schemes—have created unemployment and prolonged periods of depression. This is interpreted to mean that the unions are incapable of taking that broad view of economic conditions which would be necessary for their legal participation in the work of conciliation and arbitration.—*W. J. Couper*.

10503. PIECHOWSKI, PAUL. Proletarische Arbeitsfreude. [The problem of overcoming the indifference of the worker towards his work.] *Soziale Praxis*. 38(20) May 16, 1929: 476-479.—The attempt to create an interest on the part of the worker in the work which he is doing by changing his working conditions will never be quite successful. The worker's indifference to his work is caused by the social conditions under which he is living rather than by the conditions under which he is working. Therefore, his indifference can be overcome only by rather far reaching changes in the structure of society.—*G. Bielschowsky*.

10504. RAABE, KARL. Arbeitszeit und Arbeitslohn. [Wages and hours of labor.] *Stahl und Eisen*. 49(18) May 2, 1929: 653-658. Address delivered at the annual meeting of the Union of German Ironmakers (*Verein Deutscher Eisenhüttenleute*), May 4, 1929.—Presents the point of view of the iron and steel employers of the Ruhr district in the dealings with the trade unions since 1923. The conclusion is drawn that in view of the increased political power of the unions since the war, and the union policy of securing wage



increases from the weakly organized employers in territory surrounding the Ruhr district, it is incumbent on the heavy industrialists of the Ruhr to organize on a broader basis and especially to work for a change in the present arbitration law. The program for revision of the law is outlined as follows: The employers demand that when an arbitrator is called on to preside in an industrial dispute, he should not have power to render a decision of his own, but should merely be permitted to vote with one or the other side, so that all decisions would be by majority vote. A national court of arbitration should be created, which, however, merely should have to review the question whether the decision arrived at by the majority of the lower arbitration court was in conformity with the economic necessities of the situation. If the decision is so conformable, then the moral influence of the national court of arbitration must suffice to insure that the decision is carried out. If the decision is not conformable, then the parties should have to begin negotiations again, under guarantee that industrial peace should be preserved meanwhile. The power to declare an award binding should rest with the national arbitration court and not with the (political) labor ministry; this power should be made use of only in essential services and in unusual cases affecting the welfare of the community as a whole. But even in these cases the voting must be so regulated that no one party should have a majority. . . . Notice is served on the trade unions that at the expiration of the present agreement (Oct. 1, 1930) in the heavy iron and steel industry no wage increase may be expected, but that on the contrary if the economic situation is unfavorable then a wage reduction must be looked for. A rise in the standard of living can come about only through a reduction of living costs so long as wages in France, Belgium, and Luxemburg (competitive countries) remain at 50-65% of the wages in Germany.—*Horace B. Davis.*

10505. SCHMIDT, EMERSON P. Industrial pensions and trade unions. *Amer. Federationist*. 36(4) Apr. 1929: 414-419.—From the beginning of the century, industrial pensions have grown from practically nothing till they now cover some four million workers. There are dangers in industrial pensions from (1) the fact that most firms have not set aside adequate funds to cover increasing responsibility, (2) the legal irresponsibility of the employer to pay a pension which the worker may have been expecting, (3) the length of service requirement of fifteen or twenty years commonly in force makes most workers ineligible, and (4) the workers' loss of freedom to move around, to seek a better job, or to go on strike. The most important alternative, then, is state rather than industrial pensions.—*W. Ellison Chalmers.*

10506. SINZHEIMER, HUGO. Zur Frage der Reform des Schlichtungswesens. [The reform of the system of industrial arbitration.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. 9(12) Apr. 25, 1929: II 149-153.—It has been stated by many employers that the relations between labor and capital would be improved if the state would refrain from interfering in labor disputes by appointing arbiters and by declaring their awards binding for the parties. The author disagrees with this view on the basis of pre-war experience when the absence of state compulsion did not lead to the conclusion of voluntary collective agreements, but to the refusal by employers to enter into any collective agreements whatever, and to the maintenance of individual working agreements which left the worker helpless.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

10507. SLICHTER, SUMNER H. The current labor policies of American industries. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 43(3) May 1929: 393-435.—Before the war, with immigration furnishing a supply of cheap labor, management placed its emphasis on driving workers, and adjusting jobs to men. The war caused a change which has continued since, of attempting to win the good-will

of the workers. In order to get more efficient and more contented workers management has concentrated on six policies: helping the workers to acquire property, helping them invest in stock, in protecting them against arbitrary action, in rewarding continuous service, in giving opportunities for advancement, and in trying to make positions more secure. These do not seem to have caused a significant change in the status of labor. There has been an increase in per capita production, a decline in the number of industrial disputes, a drop in union membership, and a lowered rate of turnover, but other conditions are responsible. In strengthening the bargaining position of labor and in retarding the spread of unionism, the personnel policies have been significant. The greatest present danger before workers is paternalism.—*W. E. Chalmers.*

10508. WOLFF, MAX J. Zur Psychologie der Arbeitskämpfe. [The psychology of labor disputes.] *Arbeitgeber*. 19(7) Apr. 1, 1929: 186-190.—Legislation and administrative factors in Germany have, to an increasing extent, become antagonistic to the interests of the entrepreneurs during recent years. This has been due to the active pressure of labor organizations on one hand and to the indifference or even benevolent neutrality of the German middle class on the other. Political agitation and a literary tradition regarding the entrepreneur as a fiend exploiting human labor are responsible for the present state of things. The middle classes should consider that a large part of their income is dependent upon corporate dividends. The workers should remember that their employment is dependent upon adequate capital accumulation. Both workers and the middle classes should be interested in maintaining a satisfactory level of business profits in Germany.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

10509. UNSIGNED. The Chinese working class under the heel of the counter-revolution. *Soc. Econ. Rev.-Bull. R.I.L.U.* 4(4) Apr. 1929: 5-9.—Chinese developments have greatly increased the sufferings of the workers. The Kuomintang has used two methods of fighting labor, that known as the "blood and iron" policy, resulting in the massacres and imprisonment of workers, and that of deception, otherwise called "reformism," which may be represented by Chiang Kai Shek's promise of a time when every Chinese worker will possess an automobile. Despite the bloody suppression of the activities of the communist unions and the government attempts to prevent strikes, wages and conditions in China have been so intolerable that during a six month period from April to September, 1928, there was a total of 99 strikes, involving more than 125,000 workers, in Shanghai alone. The labor declarations of the Kuomintang and Chiang Kai Shek assert that the workers, being better off than the peasants, should be thankful therefor; that they must sacrifice their own interests to the general interests; that they must accept Kuomintang rule in all things; and that they must not jeopardize the accomplishments of the past by striking. There are three types of unions in China today: (1) the "black" unions, organized by reactionaries and having no rank and file; (2) the "yellow" and "grey" unions, real organizations, maintaining connection with the government to avoid suppression; and (3) the "red" unions, which, though completely outlawed, have inspired and organized working-class activity all over China.—*Edward Berman.*

10510. UNSIGNED. Effects of variety and uniformity of work upon output. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(4) Apr. 1929: 80-82.—Operations in various industries were investigated in order to obtain the results of effects of varied and uniform work upon output. Preliminary surveys were made of the output of work of each employee, together with the number, nature, length and time of occurrence of stoppages. The processes selected were soap wrapping, handkerchief



folding, bicycle-chain assembling, tobacco weighing and assembling cartridge cases. The study disclosed two problems: the determination of the length of work period which produced the best results before changing to another form of activity, and the determination of the most suitable type of work for the alternating process. In each of the processes investigated it was reported that output was increased when the form of work was changed at specified times; that too many changes interfered with the degree of efficiency, and that more frequent changes of activity were essential in repetitive work causing fatigue. The results of the study are briefly summarized at the conclusion of the article.—*M. Richter.*

## PERSONNEL

**10512. BAXTER, MARGARET E.** Cleveland meetings on vocational guidance and placement. *Personnel Jour.* 7 (6) Apr. 1929: 470-478.—The annual meetings of those national organizations which are interested in vocational guidance, placement, employment management and educational personnel practice brought together educators, executives and research workers in Cleveland, February 20 to 23 inclusive. The subjects discussed, of which printed copies are available, are as follows: Problems of the Placement Office; Integration of College Personnel Work; Vocational Activities of Students; Vocational Information and Guidance; Motivation of Superior Students; Motivation of Inferior Students; Recruiting, Placing and Subsequent Training of College Graduates; a Follow-up Study Through College of 2000 Freshmen; a Study of Careers of 15,000 Business and Professional Women; Measurement of Vocational Interests; and the Co-ordination of Efforts of Organizations Interested in Personnel, Placement and Guidance.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

**10513. HERSEY, REX B.** Periodic emotional changes in male workers. *Personnel Jour.* 7 (6) Apr. 1929: 459-464.—For a period of one year a group of workers were studied for the purpose of securing information on emotional changes. The study revealed that emotional trends vary from time to time throughout the day but that the cyclical periods indicate a longer trend. The author explains the use of a numerical scale which was used in charting the emotions. It was noted in studying the length of periodical changes that the cycles average about five to six weeks in length, varying for one man only three weeks and for another, eight weeks. Due to the limited number of cases that were studied, the author explains that no practical application is at present possible but the evidence gathered is of such a convincing character as to justify the statement "that periodicity may be associated with variations in the general relationship existing between energy spending and energy building mechanisms."—*M. Richter.*

**10514. HO, C. J.** Following-up employees. *Personnel Jour.* 7 (6) Apr. 1929: 455-458.—The author describes the procedure used by a large retail store in the follow-up of new employees. He explains why the follow-up is desirable; how it is handled, and the research studies which may be made from the records obtained. Employees are grouped into two divisions: those remaining in the organization, classified as satisfactory, borderline, or unsatisfactory, and those separated from the organization, classified under the heading of resigned, discharged, or laid off. Comparisons between employees having no problems and those having problems of attendance, discipline, production and personality were also secured. Tables accompanying the article show the results which were obtained from such records. The author indicated other uses to which such classifications may be put.—*M. Richter.*

**10515. HULL, E. HAYDEN.** A technique in employment for subexecutive positions. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 14 (2) Apr. 1929: 71-85. (Paper presented before Taylor Society, New York, December 7, 1928.)—The writer sets up a method of testing "units of personality" and tracing their influences in making up "compound qualities" affecting the fitness of an individual for a designated job. In selecting his unit qualities he starts with the basic instincts recognized by the behaviorists; but adds a number of characteristics which he believes to be equally important from the vocational standpoint. By this process he draws up the following tentative list of unit qualities: caution, fighting spirit, self-reliance, stability, exactingness, economy, order, secrecy, social esteem, loyalty, gregariousness, kindness, respect, agreeableness. From these characteristics he deduces compound qualities which he lists tentatively as follows: initiative, dependability, accuracy, industry, cooperativeness, courtesy. This list of compound qualities can be fitted to the list of personal qualifications in a job specification. The next problem was to determine quantitatively the standing of an individual in relation to these qualities. For this purpose Hull employed a system of self-rating, based upon questions which were made as objective as possible. The paper describes and charts the results of applying this self-rating system to a large number of college students. The author believes that the methods described in the paper can be used advantageously in selecting applicants for employment and in transferring misfits, particularly in the class of workers which he designates as sub-executives. Discussion of Hull's paper brought out diversity of opinion and considerable doubt as to the practicability of the proposed system, particularly of its self-rating feature.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

**10516. LAUGIER, HENRI.** La physiologie et la science du travail. [Physiology and the science of labor.] *Rev. Générale des Sci.* 40 (90) May 15, 1929: 266-272.—In an introductory lecture the new incumbent of the chair of labor physiology and industrial hygiene of the Conservatoire National des Arts-et-Métiers speaks of ideals and plans for the work of this department, the only one of its kind in France. Human biology is the necessary basis for the rational employment and organization of labor. The first task is the study of individuals and measurement of their characteristics by detailed laboratory methods, as a preparation for the adaptation of individuals to their work and the establishment of optimum conditions for work. Industrial hygiene, based on such scientific knowledge, can increase the return to human effort and give the individual the joy of perfect adaptation to his work, of effective, free, and harmonious play of his faculties. A fruitful future is seen for the science as it develops experimental methods, new techniques of measurement, through patient research in cooperation with industry, both in its own laboratories and in the field of production.—*Emily C. Brown.*

**10517. STRONG, EDWARD K.** Interests of engineers. A basis for vocational guidance. *Personnel Jour.* 7 (6) Apr. 1929: 441-454.—Recent research has brought to light that men engaged in any occupation have a definite set of interests that differentiate them from men in other occupations, and a method to measure the interests of men classed in the four major groups of engineering and to compare these interests with men engaged in other occupations has been devised by the author. The "interest" test blanks used in this study are explained in considerable detail and the information collected is given in tabulated form to further analyze and compare the results. The same method was applied to a group of non-engineers to determine their engineering interest and the evidence gathered showed a large amount of overlapping. Indications point out that the interests in the careers of adult men usually harmonize



with the recommendations as to careers resulting from the tests.—*M. Richter.*

**10518. VITELES, MORRIS S.** Psychology and psychiatry in industry; the point of view of a psychologist. *Mental Hygiene.* (2) Apr. 13, 1929: 361-377.—The article reviews the contributions of psychology to industry. It has been found that some individuals are more prone to have accidents than others, and that 90% of the accidents in industry are due to a failure of the human subject. The more intelligent workers seem to be slightly more affected by monotony than the less intelligent. Studies of learning in terms of both rate and method are mentioned. The approach of the psychiatrist is inherently subjective as compared with the objective approach of the psychologist. The psychiatrist uses the objective data as an aid to subjective diagnosis. So far, temperamental traits have not been measured objectively but that fact is no reason for assuming that they cannot be so measured. "The outstanding characteristic of the psychological method is its objectivity."—*Harold A. Edgerton.*

**10519. YOUNG, ARTHUR H.** The field of industrial relations. *Service Letter on Indus. Relations.* (33) May 5, 1929: 1-4.—Industrial relations in their modern sense, personnel work, have three aspects. They include first those activities in industry which increase efficiency of operation such as the choosing and training of employees, the setting of wages in their proper relationship to the job, and the giving of representation to workers in management. They consist second of those activities which arise because of hazards in industry such as accident and unemployment insurance. Finally, they include those activities which have their source in social needs such as improvement of housing and recreation, prevention of sickness and maintenance of health insurance, pensions and savings accounts. At no time has industry placed so much emphasis upon the mutual interest of employers and employees. As a source in the payment of dividends industrial relations play a vital part in management.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 10341, 10399, 10537, 10804, 10999, 11062)

**10520. ADAMS, W. W.** The national safety competition of 1928. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Reports of Investigations.* (2938) May 1929: pp. 17.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10521. CASSIDY, HARRY M.** The work accident problem in North Carolina. *Amer. Federationist.* 36(5) May 1929: 542-545.—North Carolina has recently adopted a workmen's compensation law. The particular need for such legislation is evidenced by the fact that industrialization has developed at a faster pace and spread more extensively in North Carolina than in any other state in the South. The argument of cotton manufacturers that they look after their help is ill founded. More than 40% of North Carolina manufacturing workers besides those engaged in construction, repair, and maintenance work are employed in industries other than textiles. Further, the accident hazard in the cotton industry has been unduly high, and mill owners have developed no uniform policy of assistance. Workers have depended chiefly on their own resources and their rights under the common law.—*Samuel M. Levin.*

**10522. EASTMAN, E. K.** The value of co-operative safety work to the electric railways. *Aera.* 20(4) Apr. 1929: 203-206.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10523. FOÀ, CARLO.** Lavoro e fatica industriale. [Labor and industrial fatigue.] *Gerarchia.* 8(10) Oct. 1928: 786-797.—Though the results of researches in industrial fatigue are recognized as being of great

importance for the rationalization of industry, their application in factories is limited. Taylor's system is today opposed by physiologists as being harmful to the worker's health. His merits remain none-the-less great in his laying stress on the necessity of subdivision of tasks and detailed management. Ford's system is preferable as it does not injure the health of the worker. Healthful conditions in a factory require the assistance of social workers. This conception is being steadily adopted in Italy where the number of special courses in different cities for training such workers is increasing. Many recently created institutions to study the psycho-physiological human capacity give evidence of the importance ascribed to this problem.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**10524. FORBES, J. J., and GROVE, G. W.** Advanced mine rescue training (4). *U. S. Bur. of Mines. Circular #36.* 1929: pp. 54.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10525. GERBIS, HERMANN.** Gesundheitsverhältnisse und Gesundheitsschutz in der Glasindustrie. [Health conditions and health protection in the glass industry.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 9(14) May 15, 1929: III 141-147.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

**10526. GRAY, ALBERT S.** Health in industry. *Connecticut Health Bull.* 43(4) Apr. 1929: 172-174.—From its inception the State Department of Health of Connecticut recognized the relations between a man's occupation and his health. As early as 1880 Dr. Bartlett reported the first of a series "of the relations of trades and occupations to the health of those engaged in them," with notations as to occurrence of lead and benzene poisoning in the manufacture of rubber goods and suggestions with regard for diminishing the hazards involved. Isolation of certain processes, proper ventilation and personal prophylaxis by the worker were advised. Although the study of occupational diseases was beset with many difficulties, early investigators attacked existing problems constructively, suggesting means for preventing the development of new cases. Reporting of occupational disease was required of physicians in 1923, notification being directly to the State Department of Health. Four years later appropriation was made for the study of the causes of occupational diseases and methods of prevention. In January, 1928, the Division of Occupational Diseases was placed on a full-time basis and offered a health service to industry in the prevention, control and treatment of occupational disease.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**10527. HOUSSAY, B. A.** Fisiología del trabajo muscular y de la fatiga en la industria. [Physiology of muscular labor and of fatigue in industry.] *Bol. del Museo Soc. Argentino.* 17(82) Apr. 1929: 150-159.—Moderate toil at a slow rhythm is not exhaustive, but modern highly specialized rapidly speeded work has most serious consequences for mind and body. Fatigue frequently arises from sensory and other psychic strains (listed, pp. 153-4) as well as from muscular exertion. High muscular activity, on the other hand, may give rise to nervous and circulatory as well as to muscular fatigue. No special fatigue toxin, other than lactic acid, has been isolated. Fatigue may affect adversely the health, intelligence, and the social and altruistic sentiments and lead to deformities, alcoholism, and other vices. The degree of fatigue may be measured subjectively (methods, pp. 155-6) or objectively (pp. 156-7), but the former method is unreliable. The best way to prevent hurtful fatigue is to regulate the rhythm of work and rest periods and the speed of performance on the basis of a study of the physiology and psychology of the individual.—*L. L. Bernard.*

**10528. ILSLEY, L. C.** Safeguarding electrical equipment used in gassy mines. *European practice: 2-Belgium.* *U. S. Bur. Mines, Infor. Circ. #6135.* May 1929: pp. 8.—*R. M. Woodbury.*



10529. LIVI, LIVIO. Gli infortuni nell'industria e nell'agricoltura nel 1924. [Accidents in industry and agriculture in 1924.] *Economia*. 6(9) Sep. 1928: 253-263.—Data concerning injured workers in Italy.

—O. Eisenberg.

10530. McDOWELL, JOHN N. Prevention of accidents on mailing machines. *Indus. Hygiene Bull.* 5(10) Apr. 1929: 39-40.—R. M. Woodbury.

10531. MAYERS, MAY R. The prevention of lead poisoning: Medical supervision of lead workers. *Indus. Hygiene Bull.* 5(10) Apr. 1929: 37-38, 40.—R. M. Woodbury.

10532. MILANO, RICCARDO. Statistica degli infortuni avvenuti durante l'anno 1924 nell'industria e nell'agricoltura. [Statistics of accidents in industry and agriculture for 1924.] *Rassegna della Previdenza Soc.* (9-10) 1928: 34.—An analysis of the statistics of accidents in industry and agriculture for 1924, published by the Bureau (*Direzione generale*) of Labor, Social Welfare and Credit, in the Ministry of National Economy.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

10533. WESTMEYER, F. H. Construction accidents. *Contract Rec. & Engin. Rev.* 43(15) Apr. 10, 1929: 378-381.—R. M. Woodbury.

10534. UNSIGNED. Spray-painting practices and hazards. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(5) May 1929: 1-30.—The first attempt to spray paints on a large scale occurred in connection with the painting of the buildings and equipment of the World's Fair at Chicago in 1892. The danger of spray painting to workers first attracted attention in 1915. At present such products as the following are spray-painted: machinery, auto bodies, stoves, refrigerators, patent leather, buildings, lamp shades, flashlights, airplane engines, typewriters, and book covers. The paint is applied by a gun about the size and appearance of a revolver, and is worked by a trigger. The apparatus has been used to apply an egg and milk solution to pies, and to obtain the batik effect on silks and the sheen on silk stockings. The investigation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics here described extended to 71 business establishments and eight government posts. Thirty-nine cases of poisoning were found among operatives, of which six resulted in death. Diseases caused by spraying are due to the "nebulization" of such poisonous materials as lead, benzol, and silica, which are generally absorbed by breathing. Of the 71 plants all but 24 furnished some kind of respirator, which was not always used by the employees, generally because it was uncomfortable and inconvenient. Adequate ventilation provision is essential for safety, but is frequently neglected. Materials have been developed which take the place of the poisonous substances used in the spraying and are just as effective. Spray painting is more efficient and less costly than brushing. Though more paint is used for a single coat, the labor costs are greatly reduced because of the time saved, the work is smoother, and a single coat of spraying is generally more satisfactory than one coat of brushing. The process is not dangerous if adequate safeguards and non-toxic materials are used.—Edward Berman.

10535. UNSIGNED. State regulations regarding spray painting. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(5) May, 1929: 30-43.—R. M. Woodbury.

10536. UNSIGNED. Unfallursachenstatistik für das Jahr 1927. [Statistics of the causes of industrial accidents in 1927 (Germany).] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. 9(15) May 25, 1929: Part 4, Suppl. pp. 72.—R. M. Woodbury.

## WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

10537. JACOB, AENNE. Berufshygiene und Gesundheitsschutz der weiblichen Angestellten. [Protecting the health of women employees.] *Soziale*

*Praxis*. 38(14) Apr. 4, 1929: 328-331.—Protection against unhygienic working conditions of female workers is fairly complete from the legal point of view. It is mainly necessary to secure a better enforcement of the laws passed many of which still remain on paper. It would be also commendable to effect a legal settlement of the question of vacations and to prohibit all work on Sundays without exception.—G. Bielschowsky.

## CHILD LABOR

(See also Entry 9567)

10538. KRÜGER, GUSTAV. Über die Bewährung von Stadt- und Landkindern als Lehrlinge der Maschinenindustrie. [Town and country children as apprentices in the machine industry.] *Indus. Psychotechnik*. 6(4) Apr. 1929: 113-121.—City children are, as a rule, more intelligent and have more initiative. Their conduct, on the other hand, is less satisfactory than that of country children and they are also less reliable as a rule. Country children are handicapped by a poorer school education and by a lesser degree of mental alertness.—G. Bielschowsky.

10539. UNSIGNED. Some aspects of child labor in the United States. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19(5) May 1929: 690-703.—Reports of the Industrial Division of the Children's Bureau for the year 1927-1928 are reviewed. The Bureau received reports of certificates issued to 14- and 15-year-old children covering more than half of those employed in occupations for which certification was required. Decreases during 1927 in the numbers of first regular certificates issued to children 14 and 15 years old, as well as in those of minors 16 and 17 years old were attributed to lessened employment opportunities. Cities and states which require the completion of the eighth grade in school before issuance of work certificates have 24 to 29% beginning work at 14 years of age, whereas 43% of the certificates are issued to 14-year-old children in places with lower educational requirements. However, 58% of the 14- and 15-year-old children entering employment in 1927 had completed the eighth or a higher grade. The occupational distribution of the 14- and 15-year-old group was as follows: 42% manufacturing and mechanical industries; 27% mercantile; 31% messenger service, errand and delivery work, office work, domestic and personal service and miscellaneous occupations. More boys than girls went into manufacturing and mercantile occupations, but a larger proportion of girls entered offices. Two special reports dealing with *Children in Street Work* and *Children in Industrial Home Work in New Jersey* are reviewed.—Lucile Eaves.

## WAGES

(See also Entries 10098, 10474, 10642, 10938, 11022, 11085)

10540. BRAUNTHAL, ALFRED. Kapitalbildung und Lohnhöhe. [Capital accumulation and the wage level.] *Arbeit*. 6(4) Apr. 1929: 205-225.—Wage increases are being opposed by employers in Germany on the ground that they reduce capital accumulation by reducing business profits. This theory has been completely disproved by experience, especially by Germany's experience during the past four years which shows an increasing capital accumulation going hand in hand with a rising wage level. The fallacy of this theory consists in (1) disregarding the fact that a rise in wages is compatible with an increase in profits, provided there is an increase in the productivity of labor, (2) in assuming that capital is accumulated out of business profits only, while in reality about half of Germany's capital increase comes from non-capitalistic sources, like savings banks accounts, insurance premiums etc., (3) in for-



getting that high wages offer an incentive for capital accumulation by making the displacement of men by machinery profitable. There is obviously a limit to the rise in wages, but this limit has not yet been reached in Germany, where the possibility of raising productivity still exists to a very large extent.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

**10541. DOUGLAS, PAUL H.** *Wages.* *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 34(6) May 1929: 1021-1029.—The real wages of the employed workers in manufacturing, after having remained on a virtual plateau from 1923 to 1927, inclusive, rose by 6% during 1928. This increase was composed of a 5% advance in average money earnings and a decline of 1% in living costs. Some of the increase was, however, more apparent than real, since the decline in employment was probably heavier among the less efficient and hence lower-paid workers than among the upper groups, and this in itself would raise the general average. Among specific industries, glass and automobiles fared particularly well. The average increase in real weekly earnings of unskilled labor was approximately 5%, and in hourly earnings 2%. The wages of farm laborers, on the other hand, remained virtually constant. The average union hourly rates in the building trades and in other industries rose by less than 1%, which was a much smaller rate of gain than had been obtained in previous years. The general increase in the real earnings of the employed workers must, however, be considered in connection with the probable slight decline in the volume of employment if we are to appraise the welfare of the working class as a whole.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

**10542. FRAIN, H. LaRUE.** *The relation between normal working time and hourly and weekly earnings.* *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 43(3) May 1929: 544-550.—Marshall and Pigou held that the supply price of labor increases as the duration of working time increases, the hourly rate of pay being sufficient to compensate "for the last, the most distressing, hour." In this statistical test of the relation of working time to the rate of wages the author sets forth the results of a wage survey made in 1927 among eighty-three manufacturing plants in Philadelphia, covering 25,459 employees in over 100 occupations. For the combined occupations the average hourly earnings for men on a time basis working under fifty hours per week were 66.2 cents, while for those working more than fifty hours per week average hourly earnings were 63.5 cents. The same tendency was found with respect to bonus payments. With piece work, however, average hourly earnings were slightly higher in the longer than in the shorter period. An opposite, but somewhat less distinct, tendency was found with respect to weekly earnings, which tended to vary directly with the duration of working time. For the combined occupations, average weekly earnings for time workers were \$30.53 in the shorter and \$34.15 in the longer period. The analysis is subject to qualification, it is pointed out, in that the basis of comparison is number of hours worked per week, while Marshall and Pigou referred to hours worked per day, and in that there is nothing in the data to show how variations in the normal time are related to the ability of the workers. Nevertheless "the figures do not appear to support the view of Marshall and Pigou that hourly wage rates tend to be higher when the working period is longer . . . . There seems to be some ground for believing that the relation between the wage rate and the length of the working period is more complicated than Marshall thought."—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

**10543. KOCH, ELMER C.** *The terms of the labor contract used in the sugar beet industry of the United States.* *Quart. Jour., Univ. North Dakota.* 19(3) Apr. 1929: 290-310.—The article compares the principal terms of the labor contracts covering

hand work on sugar beets in the chief beet-growing districts, and comments upon the practices of the sugar companies, beet growers, and laborers in carrying out the contracts. The contract provisions are analyzed. Beet laborers' average daily cash earnings are shown to be lower than those of regular farm laborers. Bonuses, perquisites, and seasonal earnings are evaluated. Note is made that the sugar companies are making efforts to reduce the seasonal and annual labor turnover, especially by colonizing the laborers in the beet-growing districts, and by encouraging farmers to provide year round work for them. (Bibliography).—*J. C. Folsom.*

**10544. MARK, J. H.** *How group time standards reduce costs.* *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 10(16) Apr. 15, 1929: 1033-1043.—Probably the greatest advantage that the group method has is the creation of the team work spirit among the employees in a group. This is especially effective when the bonus computations are made promptly each day for the preceding day and posted on a bulletin board where they may be seen by all members of the group. It creates a spirit of cooperation and willingness to help each other which is very valuable in increasing efficiency. Each man is selected for his ability to do his particular job and he is willing to reach out beyond that job whenever he can increase the efficiency of the group. There is nothing that will get a result more easily, quickly and cheerfully than wholehearted team work among a group of people whether it be playing a game or doing some work. The cost of computing the efficiency of all the groups in the Packard plant at the present time is 15¢ per hundred dollars of direct labor. The total cost of cost finding and cost control is 10¢ per hundred dollars of direct labor, making a total cost of 25¢ to 30¢ per hundred dollars for using this group method of wage payment.—*J. C. Gibson.*

**10545. SMID, J.** *Minimumloon en in het landbouwbedrijf. [Minimum wages in agriculture.]* *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 13(655) Jul. 18, 1928: 610-612.—The author discusses the problem of minimum wages in agriculture and the question of the desirability of introducing them, in connection with a report of the Royal Dutch Committee of Agriculture, which appeared recently.—*W. L. Valk.*

**10546. UNSIGNED.** *Löneutvecklingen inom olika näringsgrenar under åren 1913-1927. [Wage increases in certain occupations from 1913 to 1927.]* *Sociala Meddelanden.* (12) Dec. 1928: 915-949.—A survey of wage levels and wage fluctuations in Sweden from 1913 to 1927 for salaried employees and workers in industry, trade and transport, municipal works and building trades, as well as in banking and insurance. The average yearly wage for all laborers in 1913 was Kr. 1091, or Kr. 0.40 per hour; in 1913 Kr. 2455 and Kr. 1.08 respectively. If the yearly wage in 1914 be placed at 100, the nominal wage in 1927 was 224, while the real wage was 131. Wages rose steadily from 1914 to 1920, but declined sharply during the next two years, reaching the lowest level in 1923. Since then they have risen steadily. (11 tables).—*Inst. Econ. and Hist., Copenhagen.*

**10547. UNSIGNED.** *Recent wage changes in various countries: Canada.* *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19(5) May 1929: 711-716.—Material was gathered from information published annually by the Department of Labour in Supplements to the *Canadian Labour Gazette*. From 1924 to 1925 nominal wages in general remained fairly stable, except for coal mine workers, whose wages in 1925 decreased about 13%, and workers engaged in logging and sawmilling, whose wages fell slightly. The wages of unskilled factory workers rose a little. Since 1925 wages in almost all the occupations considered show a slight upward



tendency. This is particularly marked in the building trades, where in 1928 the increase amounted to almost 9%. Wages of workers in the coal-mining industry and of skilled factory workers remained unchanged. The movement of real wages followed that of nominal wages. The increase at the end of 1928 was from 15 to 25% as compared with 1913, except for workers in the coal-mining industry, whose real wage increase was about 7%. (Tables give detailed information.)—*E. E. Cummins.*

**10548. UNSIGNED.** Wage earners' progress in Canada since the war. *Amer. Federationist.* 36(2) Feb. 1929: 184-187.—A comparison of statistics of 1919 and 1925 shows that the volume of physical production increased 14% while the number of workers employed declined 12%. An increase in average wages of 3.5% indicates, because of lower living costs, a real wage increase of 8.9%. Some industries have shown a remarkable increase: in brewing, automobiles, electric light and power, paper and pulp, and bread and bakery goods the number of workers has increased by over one third in the 6 year period. Adding printing, these are also the industries where wages have shown the greatest increase.—*W. Ellison Chalmers.*

**10549. UNSIGNED.** Wages and hours of labor in the hosiery and underwear industry, 1926 and 1928. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(4) Apr. 1929: 143-153.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10550. UNSIGNED.** Wages and hours in the motor-vehicle industry, 1928. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(5) May 1929: 179-187.—This article summarizes a study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1928. It covered 94 representative manufacturers of cars, trucks, bodies, and parts, employing 153,962 workers. Similar studies were made in 1922 and 1925. The average full time hours per week were 49.4 in 1928, as compared with 50.3 in 1925. Average earnings were 75¢ per hour in 1928 and 72.3¢ in 1925. Average full time earnings per week were \$37.05 in 1928, \$36.37 in 1925, and \$32.92 in 1922. In 1928 average full time hours for men varied from 42.4 for sewing machine operators to 54.5 for hardeners; for women they varied from 48.9 for paint sprayers to 52.8 for cloth and leather cutters. Average earnings per hour in the same year varied for men from 57.2¢ for apprentices to \$1.128 for dingmen; for women from 39¢ for inspectors to 63.6¢ for lacquer rubbers. The average full time earnings per week for men in 1928 varied from \$27.80 for apprentices to \$57.53 for dingmen. For women they varied from \$19.77 for inspectors to \$33.33 for lacquer rubbers. Bonus systems based on production, efficiency, attendance, time saving, or length of service, were in operation in 44 of the 94 plants investigated in 1928.—*Edward Berman.*

**10551. UNSIGNED.** Wages in the USSR. *Soc. Econ. Rev.-Bull. R. I. L. U.* 4(4) Apr. 1929: 19-24.—Average wages in chervonetz rubles throughout Russian industry have been increased from 54.04 in 1925-26 to 66.9 in 1927-28. During these two years the wages of factory workers increased 23.8%. On the whole wages throughout industry had attained pre-war levels in 1925-26. By the fourth quarter of 1927-28 wages of industrial workers were 27% above the pre-war level. The wage increases have in general been accompanied by an increase in the productivity of labor. By 1927-28 the increase in productivity per worker for the year, which was 14%, was greater than the increase in real wages of 8%. This improvement was due in part to new machinery, extensive rationalization, and better organization of labor. On March 1, 1928, 93.6% of all the workers were covered by collective agreements. By 1928, besides the nearly complete application of such agreements to general industry, they covered 95.1% of the sanitary workers,

92.1% of the teachers, and 88.2% of the civil servants and commercial employees.—*Edward Berman.*

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 9539, 10401, 10403, 10408, 10515, 10581)

**10552. COOKE, MORRIS L.** Unemployment within employment. *Survey Graphic.* 62(1) Apr. 1929: 39-40, 86-87.—The author calls attention to the waste of human effort resulting from the failure to keep actually occupied those who consider themselves employed, and pleads that more attention be given the possibilities of eliminating such causes as faulty planning, bad plant conditions, undue specialization of workers, production schedules that necessitate too frequent changes in setting the machine, poor lighting, wage systems conducive to intermittency of employment, and neglect of anticipatory repairs.—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

**10553. CROLLALANZA, ARALDO DI.** Le migrazioni interne. [Internal migration.] *Gerarchia.* 8(12) Dec. 1928: 925-930.—The Permanent Committee for Internal Migration created by the Fascist Government is a corollary of the general agricultural policy in Italy. This Committee, composed of representatives of various economic, social and scientific organizations interested in the problem, is seeking to substitute internal migration for emigration. To this end the Committee promotes inner colonization and transfers groups of workers from places where labor is abundant to those where labor is needed. Public labor exchanges assist the Committee in the distribution of labor. Premiums are given small landowners for employing migratory worker families and landlords who employ migratory laborers on their large estates for purposes of agricultural improvement may claim from the Government a part of the interest paid for loans contracted which are necessary to these agricultural enterprises. The Minister of Public Works is authorized in critical times of unemployment to declare certain public works of urgent character and to employ migratory workers upon them.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**10554. GINI, CORRADO.** Disoccupazione e sovrappopolazione. [Unemployment and overpopulation.] *Gerarchia.* 8(10) Oct. 1928: 777-785.—The present policy of the Fascist government tending to increase the birth rate raises the question whether the growth of population might not cause an increase of unemployment. Over-population does not necessarily involve unemployment. As an example may be cited India, generally regarded as overpopulated, concerning which a report addressed to the International Labor Office declared that there is no need for public Labor Exchanges, as unemployment is unknown. The greatest percentages of unemployed persons are to be found in economically strong and rich countries. Fluctuations of unemployment depend more upon the demand for labor than upon its supply. On the other hand wages do not follow the variations of prices closely, with the result that real wages go down when prices of commodities rise and vice versa. This is the inertia of wages. It explains the progress of production when prices are rising and the industrial stagnation when prices fall. This state of things is very frequently responsible for unemployment, which in the beginning may be of a transitory character but then, alternating in different branches of industry, becomes permanent. This inertia of wages is thus a source of unemployment which is the more accentuated the greater the number of labor contracts which do not provide for any diminution of wages. Temporary emigration might evidently be useful in relieving unemployment, but experience indicates that migration increases in



times of prosperity and diminishes in periods of crisis. An adjustment of wage rates to variations of prices, when obtainable, would none-the-less present the very serious inconvenience of instability. From this aspect, unemployment is not the result of overpopulation but of the price system, the system of stable prices. In case of scarcity of natural resources in which unemployment could be avoided by emigration, the state may, for national reasons in behalf of the community, reduce wage rates to the level of rates resulting from the equilibrium of supply and demand. In Italy there is no overpopulation that would prevent reducing unemployment to the level generally met in industrial countries.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**10555. KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN.** Arbeitslosen-Statistik in den Vereinigten Staaten. [Unemployment statistics in the United States.] *Finanzpol. Korrespondenz.* 10(17-18) May 10, 1929: 1-2.—Estimates of American unemployment made from our fragmentary material should show the position of 500,000 workers who must find new kinds of jobs each year. The chief available figures are for manufacturing, railroads and coal mining, which are steadily reducing their forces. Business is taking up some of the slack but no one knows how, or how much. American Federation of Labor figures (some are given) refer only to their members (12% of all workers) and are weighted by the large bulk of building trades represented. The figures are a fair index for the building and printing trades which are highly organized. In building they show large seasonal changes which swamp any traces of cycles. Printing changes little. Metal trade figures show cycles plainly but unionization is not thorough enough to make them representative of the whole trade or to furnish a series of general interpretative utility.—*Edith Ayres.*

**10556. LEISERSON, WILLIAM M.** Unemployment, 1929: *Survey Graphic.* 62(1) Apr. 1, 1929: 9-10, 77-78.—Despite the pronounced revival in business, unemployment persists and promises to increase as a direct result of prosperity. During the year 1928 the total volume of production exceeded that of the previous record year, 1926, by 6%, the consumption of electrical power by manufacturing plants was 40% above the average for the years 1923-1925, and the sales of mail order houses and department stores were 10% higher than during the previous record year, 1926. Employment, on the other hand, was 12% below the 1923 level. Average weekly earnings, however, have increased five per cent since 1923. This situation has come about through the drive for efficiency and low costs; work has been concentrated in the hands of fewer, young, efficient workers, stimulated by incentive wage-payment plans. The growth in large-scale production in itself has tended to increase unemployment because of the larger percentage of lay-offs by big firms during depressions. Unemployment can no longer be regarded as a problem arising intermittently from business fluctuations; increasing numbers of persons without work are displaced laborers who are too old to adapt themselves to changes in labor demand and are in fact unemployables. The burden of their support should be borne by industry through a more gradual rate of displacement, a program of re-training or provisions for maintenance.—*Edna Cers.*

**10557. LUBIN, ISADOR.** "Let out." *Survey Graphic.* 62(1) Apr. 1929: 11-13.—The author sets forth the results of a survey made by the Institute of Economics to determine what happens to those workers who are discharged because of conditions beyond their control. Of 754 workers known to have been discharged during the twelve months prior to Sep. 1, 1928, it was found that 344, or 45.5%, were

still out of employment when interviewed later in the summer of 1928. Nearly 4% had for more than a year been unable to find permanent jobs; 63 had been without regular work for more than eight months; and about one-third had been idle for more than three months. About 100 of those still unemployed when interviewed had taken on short-time jobs of one sort or another. A significant fact brought to light was that in two-thirds of the cases savings were available during the period immediately following discharge. Of the 410 persons (54.5% of the group studied) who had found work by Sep. 1, 1928, nine had secured their jobs only after eleven months of searching; 70 had been unemployed six months or more; and 171 for more than three months. Only 47 (11.5% of those who had found steady work by the time they were interviewed) had been out of work between jobs less than a month. Approximately 52%, on the other hand, had been forced to remain idle for more than one-fourth of the year. It was revealed that less than 10% got their old jobs back and only 45% were able to secure jobs in any way similar to those formerly held. In the majority of cases new employment was secured only at a sacrifice of income.—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

**10558. SEGALL, IA. СЕГАЛЛ, Я.** Причины и характер структурной безработицы. [The causes and character of structural unemployment.] *Вопросы Труда.* 7(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 174-179.—Unemployment in capitalistic countries in the post-war period has a new character as compared with unemployment before the war in the same countries: the proportion employed is now higher, the composition of unemployed has changed, and the numerical fluctuation of unemployed is larger. The cause of this new phenomenon the author finds in rapid technical progress and in the introduction of new labor saving machinery on an unprecedented scale. This new form of unemployment the author names "structural" unemployment, since it is rooted in the new post war phase of the capitalistic world. Structural unemployment is an indicator of immense new contradictions growing up within capitalistic society.—*J. Emelianoff.*

**10559. SLICHTER, SUMNER H.** Recent employment movements. *Survey Graphic.* 62(1) Apr. 1929 16-18, 78-79.—The present downward trend in employment can be explained more satisfactorily by the state of demand for certain commodities than by the displacement of workers as a result of labor-saving devices or overproduction. Employment has declined in farming, manufacturing, railroading and mining; in the past eight years, the number employed in these branches of industry declined by about 2,300,000, agriculture accounting for 1,200,000 and manufacturing for 1,000,000. Employment in building trades, the selling and servicing of automobiles, hotel work, school teaching, telephone service, the insurance business, barbering and the beauty parlor businesses, however, has increased by 2,063,000 and attendance in secondary schools and colleges by 2,100,000, according to one estimate. If account is taken of the 13,600,000 increase in population, it is uncertain whether occupational shifts have resulted in a new increase or decrease in employment. The explanation of the downward trend as a result of technical changes is too simple to fit the facts. It is true that shrinkage has not resulted from reduced production; production in agriculture declined only slightly and production in other branches of industry showing reduced employment has increased. But increased output per worker in the past has not resulted in decreased employment. In manufacturing, contraction of the market for certain products might account for three-fourths of the recent shrinkage. Industries experiencing revolutionary technical changes, moreover, have tended to increase



their employment. The theory that the producing power of industry has outrun purchasing power of the public also fails to bear up under examination; nor does careful weighing of the evidence show restriction of output by producers in order to raise prices. A major reason for the downward trend of employment in certain branches of industry has been the reluctance of the public to purchase more of their product. The effect of other factors has been accentuated by the profitableness of using relatively more capital and less labor owing to the price decline in producers' goods and in long-time interest rates, and by the use of income for transactions which create little demand for labor, such as stock exchange dealings and real estate transfers. But the great stimulus given to the services listed above suggests that the present problem is one of shifts in employment rather than of shrinkage in numbers,—a situation which creates regional and occupational employment more serious in its nature for the individual worker than seasonal or cyclical fluctuations. Such shifts tend to make the oldest and least efficient workers destitute before their normal retirement age and the community should bear the burden of their support by providing them with pensions. The regional character of unemployment makes necessary also an efficient national organization of the labor market.—*Edna Cers.*

**10560. STEWART, ETHELBERT.** Displacement of railroad labor. *Amer. Federationist*. 36 (4) Apr. 1929: 464-470.—Between 1919 and 1927 the railroads have employed about the same number of workers, and have handled just a slight increase in traffic. The increase in productivity, amounting to 40.5% in 1926 over 1914-1916, has come largely through a reduction in hours of working. Classes of workers have not shared equally in number of workers required; the carmen declined 13% and the towermen and telegraphers declined 10%, while the electricians increased 30% and the maintenance of way, 14%. The most significant problem facing the railroads is not the displacement of men, but the stabilization of employment so that there need be no peaks of hiring and then of laying off workers. The variations in the figures between roads indicate that much can yet be done on this line.—*W. Ellison Chalmers.*

**10561. UNSIGNED.** Alcune caratteristiche dell'industria italiana secondo il censimento del 1927. [Some aspects of Italian industry according to the 1927 census.] *Boll. dell' Istituto Statist. Econ. di Trieste*. (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 22-29.—The article presents statistical tables of employment in Italian industries, based on the census of 1927.—*Augusto Pini.*

**10562. UNSIGNED.** Earnings of steam railroad employees, 1927 and 1928. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (4) Apr. 1929: 155-158.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10563. UNSIGNED.** Report of the Division of State Employment Agencies of the Department of Industrial Relations of the State of California, 1926-27 and 1927-28. *California State Dept. Indus. Relations Division of State Employment Agencies*. 1928: pp. 77.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10564. UNSIGNED.** Stability of employment in the leather and boot and shoe industries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (3) Mar. 1928: 41-45.—This is one of a series of studies of employment stability, in which the relationship between the average monthly employment and the number employed in the maximum month is computed. In the leather industry the average full time employment is not high, but the stability rate has risen in recent years, and in 1928 stood at 86%. In the boot and shoe industry on the other hand though a few plants maintained a high stability rate, the figure for the industry has slowly fallen, and now is at 85.9%.—*W. E. Chalmers.*

**10565. UNSIGNED.** Stability of employment in the paper and pulp industry and slaughtering and meat-packing industries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (4) Apr. 1929: 44-48.—These studies were made "for the purpose of measuring the degree of regularity of employment and to ascertain whether employment has improved during recent years." The data were taken from the monthly employment reports made to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Stability is measured by relating average monthly employment during the year to the number of employees in the month of maximum employment. Data are shown for the years 1923 to 1928 for each of 91 paper and pulp mills and for the same years for 72 individual slaughtering and meat-packing establishments. Two paper and pulp mills and one slaughtering and meat-packing plant showed a rate of above 90% for each of the five years. In 1928 seventy-five of the ninety-one paper and pulp mills showed a rate of 90% or over, as did also forty-two of the seventy-two slaughtering and meat-packing establishments. Similar studies of other industries have appeared in previous issues of the *Monthly Labor Review*.—*Frederick E. Croxton.*

**10566. UNSIGNED.** Unemployment in Europe in December, 1928. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (5) May 1929: 78.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10567. UNSIGNED.** We can conquer unemployment. *Liberal Mag.* 37 (427) Apr. 1929: 201-211.—A summary of the campaign book *We Can Conquer Unemployment* of the English Liberal Party outlining its policy for dealing with unemployment. The problem presented is that of more than a million British workers having been denied the opportunity to work for eight years; its solution is claimed to be found in the Liberal Party's policy of "a concrete scheme of national development which will reduce unemployment to normal proportions within twelve months." This policy comprises action in both the international field and at home, the latter including (1) greater stability of British prices and easier money conditions for British industry; (2) increased efficiency in industry and closer cooperation between employers and employed; and (3) development of new industries and redistribution of the workers. While this policy is calculated to remove the abnormal unemployment, it is also necessary that the waste of man-power and money in paying the unemployed for inaction be used in improving roads, reconstructing bridges, constructing tunnels, developing telephones and electrical system, building houses, reclaiming land, and so on. The financing of such a policy is also discussed.—*F. J. Warne.*

## COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 9020, 10997)

**10568. LAYMAN, GEOFFREY.** How the English middle class lives. *Harpers Mag.* 158 (947) Apr. 1929: 616-624.—An English middle class family in the civil service, consisting of father, mother, a girl aged twelve and a half, and two boys of eight and four, lives an "extraordinarily contented" life on an income of approximately \$5,800 a year. It has, in addition, an extra \$1,000 temporarily allowed to meet the increased cost of living and the permanent assurance of a "good pension" at the age of sixty. The informal sketch of expenditures includes, for example, as important items in the budget a regular half-yearly bill from the "family doctor," a general practitioner, and terminal bills for the "public" school education of the boys and private teaching for the girl beginning in early childhood. The drain of income tax, after deduction of all allowances, appears in this case to be about 12½%, and that of the "rates" approximately the same.—*Grace S. M. Zorbaugh.*



10569. PEIXOTTO, JESSICA B. Campus standards of living. *Survey*. 62 (2) Apr. 15, 1929: 117-119.—Studies recently made of standards of living and professors' salaries at Yale and the University of California indicate that salaries do not permit professors to attain the standard of living generally regarded as appropriate for professional people. The academic man with wife and children is especially handicapped and reduces travel and memberships in professional societies in order to meet educational expenses of his children. There are some differences between the two studies. Yale men spend more for education of their children, since private schools are regarded as desirable in the east. They also tend to have more domestic service and to spend more for travel than do the California men.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

10570. UNSIGNED. Canada—changes in cost of the family budget, 1921-1928. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (4) Apr. 1929: 216-217.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

10571. UNSIGNED. The cost of living in different places. *Service Letter on Indus. Relations*. (34) May 25, 1929: 3-4.—The cost of living depends on how people live as well as on the prices of what they consume. For this reason, measuring the variations in the cost of living in different places presents numerous difficulties. However, taking the average of the state as 100, Teachers College has found that women teachers living away from home in New York have a cost of living index ranging from 126.1, the highest, to 80, the lowest. The greatest differences in costs were found for housing and the least for clothing. An index based on food and housing alone gives practically the same results as one based on the entire range of expenditures.—*Margaret Loomis Stecker*.

10572. UNSIGNED. Le coût de la vie en Suisse et en l'étranger. [The cost of living in Switzerland and abroad. *Jour. des Assns. Patronales*. 24 (18) May 4, 1929: 104.—Comparative study of the cost of living in Switzerland and in twenty-two other countries leads the author of this paper to the conclusion that the cost of living in Switzerland is comparatively high. With the cost of living in 1913-1914 taken as 100 the Swiss index of food (158) is lower only than the respective levels in Japan (194) and England (159) and the general index of the cost of living in 1928 (162) ranks fourth from the highest following the United States (171), Sweden (170) and England (167).—*J. Emelianoff*.

## WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See also Entries 9989, 10997)

10573. FAY, C. R. Organizing the consumer. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 5 (2) Apr. 1929: 213-219.—Cooperative marketing is meeting the needs of producers in the United States, but consumers are failing to realize the benefits of thorough organization. Not only is it difficult to compete with the heavily capitalized chain stores and mail order houses, but American economic conditions fail to promote interest in the small economies with which consumers' cooperation must begin. The history of the British consumers' cooperative movement is outlined. In 1925, the retail sales amounted to nine hundred million dollars, and those of the two wholesale societies were about three hundred and seventy-five millions. More than half the working class families of Great Britain are connected with the cooperative stores. Banking and insurance have been added to the activities of these societies, and the opportunity offered for insurance on favorable terms

is winning friends among middle-class families. Since the war, consumers' cooperation has been gaining rapidly in London. Participation in the cooperative societies has prepared men and women for local and national political activities, and has been a source of the growing strength of the Labor Party. The question is raised, "Can political democracy be real unless it is accompanied by economic self government in some field of working class life?" The writer proposes that the large mill owners of the democratic South turn over company stores to the organized control of the wage-earning residents of the numerous company-owned mill villages.—*Lucile Eaves*.

10574. IVANTSOV, D. N. ИВАНЦОВЪ, Д. Н. Опыт генетической классификации доходов. [A genetic classification of incomes.] Записки Русскаго Института Сельско-Хозяйственной Кооперации въ Прагѣ. 6 1929: 113-143.—The defects in the traditional classification of incomes are—(1) in its assumptions, (a) of identification of acquisition with production and of production with technical creation of material goods, (b) of the mechanical conception of economy as a passive derivative of the economic elements involved and (c) of the fiction of a "natural order" in the process of formation of incomes; (2) in its logical deficiencies—(a) in indistinctness, since the factors of production are intermixed with the relative technical perfectness of one factor (lands of various grades), (b) in its lack of comprehensiveness, since certain essential kinds of incomes (as incomes of non-capitalistic units) are not covered by the classification, (c) in insufficient analysis, since entirely different kinds of incomes are placed together in one group and (d) in its lack of allowance for development. The classification developed in the 18th and the first half of the 19th centuries is no longer appropriate to the modern situation. The new system suggested by the author is a genetic classification. According to this classification the incomes of entrepreneurs and of participants in enterprises ought to be initially distinguished. Then in each of these groups the writer suggests "horizontal" and "vertical" classifications. "Horizontal" classification is made on the principle of relative proximity to a pure type of entrepreneurship and according to the writer's idea the incomes of entrepreneurs and of pseudo-entrepreneurs must be distinguished as well as those of pseudo-entrepreneurs and of participants in others' enterprises. Each of these groups in its turn is divided into independent and dependent units. "Vertical" classification is based on the economic motives underlying various types of economic units (by W. Sombart) and distinguishes the incomes of (1) public and (2) private economic units; private units are further subdivided into capitalistic and non-capitalistic enterprises; the last group of non-capitalistic units is further analyzed in the paper.—*J. Emelianoff*.

## COOPERATION

10575. CHRISTENSEN, CHRIS L. Pooling as practiced by cooperative marketing associations. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Miscellaneous Publ.* #14. Apr. 1929: pp. 12.—Pooling as practised by agricultural cooperative marketing associations involves two essential activities: (1) the mingling or grouping together under unified action or control of any function of production or marketing, and (2) the determination of the results of such group action and the allocation to each participant in the pool of his share of the sales returns, service, expenses, or risks that may arise therefrom. This is a somewhat broader conception than is accepted by some cooperative leaders. The advantages include improvement of bargaining power of individual growers,



reduction of waste, spreading market risks among all members, and the possibilities of market expansion. Methods of operating the pool are briefly discussed.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

**10576. EMELIANOFF, J. V. ЕМЕЛЬЯНОВЪ, И. В.** Теоретическая постановка кооперативной проблемы. [Theoretical aspects of the cooperative problem.] Записки Русскаго Института Сельско-Хозяйственной Кооперации въ Прагѣ. 6 1929: 11-28.—Three groups of difficulties hinder the theoretical study of the cooperative problem: (1) the cooperative movement is relatively young and cooperative forms are in *statu nascendi*, (2) the chapters in economic science on the forms of economic units are yet undeveloped, a circumstance which appears in use of terms without definite concepts, in terms covering two or more entirely different concepts, in the use of the same term by different authors for different concepts and in the obscurity of some important economic concepts, (3) the cooperative movement covers very widely different social groups and attracts attention as an instrument of political activity and political propaganda. It explains the striking fact that literature on the cooperative problem is full of myths and legends and is poor in analytical studies. The most valuable contribution to this literature has been made by American economists, whose works are preeminently descriptive. However, pure description—without explanation—can not satisfy the student of the problem. The writer's opinion is that in its economic aspect the cooperative problem is a problem (1) of economic form and (2) of economic function in the existing economic order. So far as the form of cooperative associations is concerned, the author shows that the typical cooperative form is a complex of economic units (enterprises or households) coordinating their economic activities. Being a complex of units the cooperative is distinctly distinguishable from single economic units (one-man units and various units of private enterprises,—corporations, partnerships, jointstock companies—and public collective ownership) on the one side and from combined units on the other. The cooperatives were born in the process of development of exchange economy after the Industrial Revolution and their objective is the adjustment of the work of individual enterprises to the conditions of exchange economy.—*J. Emelianoff.*

**10577. GIDE, CARLOS.** El desarrollo de la cooperación en el mundo. [The development of co-operation throughout the world.] *Bol. del Museo Soc. Argentino.* 17 (82) Apr. 1929: 147-149.—Consumers' cooperation has increased twelve-fold since 1905, while population in Europe has increased one-third. It is least advanced in Africa and most in Europe and in English speaking countries generally. Cooperation in general is growing rapidly also in Japan and Argentina.—*L. L. Bernard.*

**10578. OSBORNE, JOHN B.** Expansion of Swedish cooperative unions. *Commerce Reports.* (13) Apr. 1, 1929: 5-7.—The Swedish Cooperative Union, which made its first effective start in 1899, has grown to a total membership of 366,000 and an annual turnover of 94 million dollars or \$250 per member. Its capital comes from share ownership by members to which the only limit is a minimum of \$26.80 per member. As a consumers' cooperative it controls 2,900 stores which import nearly \$1,000,000 of goods from the United States. As a producers' cooperative it controls factories producing chemicals, flour, boots, shoes, galoshes, and margarine, the price of the latter being determined by it for all Sweden. Other Union enterprises are savings banks, housing projects, and life and fire insurance. Reserve funds provide against losses both in production and in trading. As large cooperative enterprises are heavily taxed, the various Union undertakings are mainly operated by subsidiary companies. Three

quarters of the membership is "rural" but only a fifth is actually farm population, which is slow to accept new ideas. Industrial workers have been the mainstay of the Union from its beginning.—*G. S. M. Zorbaugh.*

**10579. RUSTON, A. G.** An interesting cooperative egg collecting station. *Scottish Jour. of Agric.* 12 (2) Apr. 1929: 139-149.—Organized in 1916, the Stamford and District Egg and Poultry Society, Ltd., has had a successful history ever since its formation. In addition to paying its members a higher price for their eggs than they would have received in the market, the Society has been able to set aside a generous amount for depreciation and has made a substantial net profit. Part of the net profit has been used in financing the business and another part has been turned back to the members. This station has unusually fine reports giving full details of the business. From a study of this association certain conclusions are warranted. First, two pence per dozen eggs handled is sufficient working capital for a society handling two million eggs a year. Second, intelligent, responsible salesmanship is absolutely necessary. Third, working cost should be kept below two pence per dozen of eggs. And lastly, a reserve fund should be built up out of earnings.—*W. G. Murray.*

**10580. STRICKLAND, C. F.** Cooperation and the rural problem of India. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 43 (3) May 1929: 500-531.—Picture India with over 300 million people, predominantly (90%) rural, 93% illiterate, a backward and primitive agriculture, small and congested holdings, unsanitary living conditions, disease prevalent, superstitious religions, in order to partially realize the rural problems to be faced in that country. The most serious problem of all, however, is an almost hopeless peasant indebtedness—a debt ever cumulative, handed down from father to son, with exorbitant interest rates, which wears out a peasant's courage and leaves him to live on in desolation. Hence the vicious circle—debt—illiteracy—poor health—unprogressiveness. The one promising ray of hope is through cooperative organizations, a start on which has been made. Most important of these are the cooperative credit societies patterned closely after the German Raiffeisen system, starting in 1904, and growing rapidly since 1910. They now number over 100,000 with a total membership of four million and a capitalization exceeding \$300,000,000. Progress is indicated by fact that after these societies have been working ten years 50% of the members, on the average, are found to be free from the usurer. Cooperation for the sale of produce is a more recent venture. The most notable achievement is the Producers Milk Union of Calcutta with 85 affiliated rural societies which "appears to have solved the riddle of a clean milk supply at a moderate price." Closely paralleling the cooperative extension work in the United States are the cooperative seed-farms and Better Farming Societies. The more progressive province of Punjab has pioneered two novel institutions for popular education—the cooperative adult school and the cooperative society for the compulsory education of juveniles. In two ways the cooperative movement has joined directly in the struggle of public health,—the cooperative anti-malaria societies, stressing drainage, use of quinine etc., and the cooperative better living societies, pledging themselves to moral and sanitary village improvement. Therefore, the conclusion—that "no agency other than the cooperative can lead forward the small Indian cultivator to agricultural improvement." The battle is slow but it is being won.—*R. V. Gunn.*



## CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

(See also Entries 10573, 10577)

**10581. MEHTA, J. K.** *Necessaries, comforts, and luxuries.* *Indian Jour. Econ.* 9(35) Apr. 1929: 716-727.—The author, in attempting to frame a scientific definition of the three terms, takes the efficiency-yielding qualities of a commodity as the criterion of the class in which it belongs. These will vary according to occupation, time, place, and other such phenomena. With reference to a person, therefore, a commodity may be said to belong in one class or another according to the nature of the work of the person, all the facilities or hindrances to the free flow of the efficiency-power of the commodity, and the absence or presence of other commodities which satisfy the same or more or less similar wants. The author suggests that in continuous consumption of a commodity, those units may be classed as necessary each of which by its presence causes a greater increase in efficiency than the one just preceding it; those units may be called comforts each of which by its presence increases efficiency but not to the extent to which the preceding one does; and those units whose consumption causes a decrease in efficiency may be denominated luxuries. These definitions are applied, with graphic illustrations, to different commodities as well as to successive units of the same commodity.—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

## STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entries 10128, 10171, 10217, 10249, 10343, 10395, 10621)

**10582. CLOAREC, PAUL.** *Le crédit maritime.* [*Maritime credit.*] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 21(1) Apr. 1929: 126-135.—One of the most practical government aids to merchant marine is the provision of cheap credit. It is significant that since the war many nations have given this sort of aid to their merchant fleets. The German law is described as the best and most practical studied; it has been conspicuously successful in that the German merchant marine has almost reached its 1914 position. The English law is characterized as rather an emergency measure occasioned by the enforced idleness of her ships. The Italian law is complicated; it has succeeded in placing the Italian merchant marine ahead of the French, but it seems to have resulted in over-construction as a large proportion of Italian ships are out of commission. The American Shipping Act creates confusion between the Treasury and the Loan Fund, making it very difficult to measure its financial results. In addition to the analyses of the merchant marine acts of the above countries, such legislation in the following countries is described or mentioned: Chile, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Sweden, Turkey, the Netherlands, Japan, Portugal, Norway, and France. The most inclusive French law is that of August 1, 1928, but it is not entirely satisfactory.—*Elma S. Moulton.*

## PUBLIC FINANCE

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 9811, 10704, 10729, 10808)

**10583. DALTON, HUGH.** *Some reflections on the budget.* *Labour Mag.* 8(1) May 1929: 14-15.—Winston Churchill's last budget is an electioneering

budget, promising some deceptive relief in influential quarters but leaving the distribution of the tax burden grossly unjust. Inadequate provision is made for the debt service and the debt itself is shown to have been reduced only £145,000,000 in four years. The interest charge owing to the high bank rate is even higher than in 1925. "England is not a poor country but a rich country with a large number of poor people in it." The richest group of super-tax payers numbered 147 in 1926-27, with an average weekly income of £3,800. The death duties in 1927-28 took only £77,000,000 out of total estates of £511,000,000, leaving the remainder to be inherited by those who had done nothing to earn them. "We can finance our Labor program by imposing taxation according to ability to pay."—*W. B. Catlin.*

**10584. LIUBIMOV, N.** *Les finances de l'U. R. S. S.* *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 136(404) Jul. 10, 1928: 82-103.—The article by M. A. Goulévitch in the March, 1928, issue, purporting to show that Soviet finances are in a desperate state, makes incorrect use of statistics. The total budget is not 50% but 92.1% of the pre-war budget. The per capita expense for public instruction is 70% greater than for 1913, and not merely 0.7% of the 1926-27 budget. Talk of "systematic militarism" is predicated upon the calculation that 26% of the budget goes for military expenses; but this includes heavy expenses for the police force. It is true that proceeds from loans are counted among budgetary receipts (8.7% of the total budget for 1927-28); but the budgetary expenses include even greater sums for new capital equipment (22.7% of the 1927-28 budget expenditures). The loans are not "forced" or compulsory; the holders of government bonds can sell them at any time and in any amounts at the price fixed by the state bank; and the rate the state has had to pay for money has declined from 29% per annum in 1925 to 12% at the present time. The per capita tax burden, figured in proportion to per capita income, is only slightly larger than before the war (13.2/96 as against 11.3/98), and the tax system throws much more weight on the rich and well-to-do than on the poor; despite all the talk about heavy indirect taxation, direct taxes furnished, for the year 1927-28, 34.9% of the total revenue from taxation, in contrast to a comparable figure of 16.3% for 1913. The significance of budget subsidies to various industries lies not in the deficits from operations of those industries, but in the conscious attempt at redistribution of the national wealth which is one of the aims of the government. Nationalized industry as a whole is operating at a profit, in spite of important price reductions since 1924. New capital going into industry is greater in amount than before the war. The "commodities famine" is merely a result of sinking all available reserves in capital equipment, the results from which will in time overcome the scarcity of consumable goods. The state railroads are not operating at a loss; when allowance is made for new capital extensions, they show an estimated net income for 1927-28 of 324.5 million rubles. Goulévitch says 200 million rubles per year are spent abroad in revolutionary propaganda; in fact the Soviet spends only about 20 millions abroad, and this is for diplomatic and consular services. [Cf. contrary opinion in footnote by editor].—*C. S. Shonp.*

**10585. LUTZ, H. L.** *Financing flood control measures.* *Jour. Land & Public Utility Econ.* 5(2) May 1929: 169-175.—Although passage of the Jones-Reid bill makes the financing of flood control works an academic matter, consideration of the factors involved affords a basis for passing judgment on the legislation. Four factors are discussed: (1) The cost; (2) the proper agencies for planning and financing; (3) relative weighting of general welfare and local benefit considerations; (4) sources of funds whether loans or taxes. The



cost is unpredictable and estimates vary, reaching as high as \$500,000,000. Since the Federal government has finally assumed responsibility for the engineering plans, there is presumptive evidence in favor of exclusive federal financing; however, this policy has some practical and legal difficulties. On the precedent of joint federal and local support in other public improvements, the principle of local contributions was recognized to a certain extent both in the Act of 1923 and the Jones-Reid Act. However, it is exceedingly difficult to allocate the local benefits from such a vast project. Certainly the overflowed lands in the lower valley are not the only lands benefited by disposal of surplus water accumulated from every part of the drainage basin. The benefit principle, therefore, is not strictly applicable in this case; hence federal assumption of cost was adopted in the Jones-Reid Act with the two exceptions of maintenance of flood-control works and provision of rights of way. The choice between loans and taxes depends "in part on the relation of the total expenditure to the available resources of the Federal government." "In view of the volume of short-maturity debt outstanding, and in view of the practice followed in recent years of devoting treasury surpluses to debt redemption, the addition of this burden to the budget will tend to slow up the rate of debt redemption, and will thus be equivalent to financing the cost by means of loans, unless definite increases are made in federal taxes. . . . The extraordinary character of the work justifies the use of public credit for this purpose."—*E. W. Morehouse.*

**10586. UNSIGNED.** *Les finances de l'Union des Républiques Soviétiques.* [The finances of the U.S.S.R.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 136 (405) Aug. 10, 1928: 248-277.—The author of this article refutes the conclusions to be inferred from the article by Liubimov in the July issue (see Entry No. 10584) and sometimes disagrees with the statistical data themselves, stressing especially the depreciation of the ruble compared with the pre-war ruble when calculating comparative expenses and citing Soviet sources to show the unfavorable aspects of the economic situation, especially as regards failure to allow for depreciation on capital equipment, resort to true compulsory loans, and the sacrificing of the peasants for the sake of the city proletariat.—*C. S. Shoup.*

**10587. UNSIGNED.** *Statens finanser i finans-aarene 1925/26-1928/29.* [State finances during the fiscal years 1925-26 to 1928-29.] *Statistiske Efterretninger.* 20 (23) Aug. 1, 1928: 147-152.—On the basis of financial reports for 1925-26 and 1926-27 together with the appropriation acts for 1927-28 and 1928-29, the Department of Statistics has prepared a statement of Denmark's finances during these years. The current accounts show a steady decline in both revenue and expenses. In the capital account the fluctuations of revenue and expenses from year to year appear much greater than in the current account, and are without any marked tendency, since they rest mainly on the magnitude of the revenue and expense items which express the fluctuations of the public debt.—*Inst. Econ. and Hist., Copenhagen.*

## TAXATION

(See also Entries 9559, 9837, 10052, 10307, 10380, 10651, 10669, 10671, 10675)

**10588. BELL, JOHN FRED.** A study in the early methods of taxation of trust companies. *Bull. Natl. Tax. Assn.* 14 (7) Apr. 1929: 199-206.—Banking and financial history is replete with examples of discrepancies or discriminations in laws or law enforcement which, in the end, often meant a decided advantage to a few at the expense of others. An example of this may be found in the early tax laws applicable to trust

companies. A part of the phenomenal growth of trust companies in the United States is due to the fact that they were not taxed as banks even though they exercised every function of banking except issue. Many cases are cited to show the insignificant amount of taxes paid by trust companies as compared with banks. In cases before the courts, the courts assumed that trust companies conducted their business along lines for which they were originally chartered, and no evidence was offered to show that the trust companies conducted a banking business either within or without the limit of their charter powers; on the other hand the courts held they were not banking institutions, not because they did not do the same business as banks, but because the banks could not do the same business as trust companies. Since banks are now permitted to carry on the same activities as trust companies, the former points of difference have disappeared.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**10589. BISHOP, A. L.** Taxation of insurance companies. *Jour. Amer. Insurance.* 6 (4) Apr. 1929: 9-10; (5) May 1929: 5-7.—The taxation of insurance companies is divided between the Federal government, the various states and municipalities. The result is a great variety of taxes, especially fees and licenses. These minor taxes should be consolidated into a single tax. The premium tax should be levied only to raise revenue for the maintenance of each state's insurance department and not for general uses. Public opinion upon this point might well be built up by pointing out that a premium tax is simply passed on to the policy holder.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

**10590. CARROLL, MITCHELL B.** Double tax relief for foreign trade in the revenue act. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7 (5) May 1929: 179-181; 202-203.—The most important provision in a revenue act intended to stimulate foreign trade is that granting domestic corporations and citizens a credit against their home tax in respect to foreign taxes on income from branch establishments, foreign securities, real estate and other sources outside the United States. To obtain this credit one has only to present evidence of the tax paid or accrued to another government and present the claim on the proper form. The provisions intended to encourage trade with the possessions of the United States are of two kinds, one which grants an absolute exemption where 80% of the income of the taxpayer is derived from sources in the possessions and 50% thereof from business pursuits in the possessions and the other which provides for the apportionment of profits from the purchase of goods in the United States and their sale in a possession and vice versa. A bona fide non-resident of the United States, such as a citizen representing his company abroad for more than six months in the taxable year is exempt from the American tax on his salary paid him during such time. Other provisions are found in the China Trade Act Corporations and in the reciprocal exemptions under Sections 212 (b) and 231 (b). Many illustrations are given of the workings of these different provisions.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**10591. COART-FRÉSART, P.** Le nouveau régime fiscal des sociétés en nom collectif et en commandité simple. *Jour. Pratique de Droit Fiscal.* 3 (5) May 1929: 145-154.—In Belgium a partnership is a distinct legal entity apart from the individual partners. Hence the total profits of the partnership might be taxed in the hands of the firm, taxed again insofar as they were distributed to the partners. The harshness of this possibility has been realized, and the tax law does not allow such double taxation. Instead the partners have been taxed on the distributed profits under the securities schedule of the income tax (but under the business activity schedule—*la taxe professionnelle*—for any amount received by an active partner exceeding a



certain percentage return on his invested capital), and the partnership itself taxed on the undistributed profits, under the securities schedule (but again, under the business activity schedule for any sums in excess of a certain percentage return on invested surplus). However, a recent administrative ruling shifts this division somewhat, by assigning to the partnership, for tax purposes, the amount distributed to an active partner in excess of a certain percentage return (5%) on his invested capital. This amount, becoming taxable in the name of the partnership instead of in the name of the partner, involves payment of a larger tax than before, as the advantages of the personal exemption and family deductions are lost, as is also in part the advantages of the lower tax rates on low incomes. This administrative ruling appears contrary to law. *C. S. Shoup.*

**10592. FEHR, JOSEPH CONRAD.** Removal of federal tax liens. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(4) Apr. 1929: 143-144; 157-158.—In the Revenue Act of 1928 much headway was made toward remedying the otherwise onerous and ever present problem of the Federal tax lien. Under the law as it now stands, collectors may file notice of lien after giving notice of the assessment of the tax and making demand for the payment thereof, unless payment is made upon demand. Where a collector contemplates filing such notice of lien before the expiration of the ten-day period customarily allowed for payment, the demand should be made upon the tax payer in person whenever practicable. Once a collector has properly released or discharged property from the government lien beclouding it, the collector's certificate of release then becomes conclusive that the lien on the property covered by such certificate is extinguished.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**10593. GEISSE, H. L.** Electric railway taxation a serious problem. *Area.* 20(4) Apr. 1929: 221-223.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**10594. GRAUPNER, ADOLPHUS E.** The present status of the rights of transferees. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(4) Apr. 1929: 140-142; 156-157.—Since the enactment of the Revenue Act of 1926 the status of transferees of property of taxpayers has been of much concern to the taxpaying public. Thousands of notices of liability were mailed from the Bureau of Internal Revenue without careful legal consideration. In none of the challenges of the authority of the government which followed were the facts so favorable to the government as in the three proceedings generally known as the Cappellini Cases. The Board's decision in these cases presents a bleak outlook for most persons whom the Commissioner has designated as transferees. It practically bars those who resorted to the Board from all relief to which they might be entitled in a court of equity, though their liability is one of equity; it bars them from raising all jurisdictional issues; and it deprives them of the right of contribution from other transferees. After a discussion of this decision, the author concludes that there may be legal rays of hope for these transferees but they are behind the clouds of uncertainty as to what the courts will do and are darkened by the expenses of litigation.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**10595. HAIG, ROBERT MURRAY.** California's attempt to solve the bank tax problem. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 14(8) May 1929: 231-237.—On March 1, the Governor of California approved a new franchise tax on banks and corporations. This comprised the emergency program of the California Tax Commission. The statute meets the approval of the banks since their taxes are greatly reduced, but it is not certain whether it will prove legally valid. The California legislation may have one of two effects; it may precipitate action by Congress, or it may serve to initiate a significant movement toward a general revision of state corporation taxes. An amendment to the Consti-

tution made possible the new legislation, the drafts of which were prepared by the Special Tax Commission. As a part of the new legislation intangibles are taxed at a rate of two mills for foreign securities and one mill for solvent credits. The final outcome is uncertain for certain powerful interests are dissatisfied and are demanding change.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**10596. HUIE, A. G.** Free trade, free land, free men. Progress of the Henry George movement in N. S. W. *Land & Freedom.* 29(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 38-42.—Free trade was lost with the formation of the Commonwealth. The N. S. W. land taxation system is to exempt improvements altogether.—*R. S. Meriam.*

**10597. McCLOY, JOSEPH F., McMASTER, JOHN L., and BRADY, LEO.** Death taxes—survey of underlying legal principles. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(5) May 1929: 182-186; 205.—It is no improbable surmise that the death tax was the first tax, as such, ever devised and, granting complete development of its possibilities, it may ultimately become the last and only tax required to fulfill the needs of revenue. It is apparent that the idea of the death tax is deeply and inextricably imbedded in the human mind, that it is part of traditional American fiscal doctrine, and is likely to survive for a long time to come. The progression of rates is the feature that causes gravest apprehension on the part of those affected, for, conceding this principle, the tax may conceivably reach the point of confiscation. Two forms of death duty taxation are commonly employed, the estate tax and the inheritance or succession tax. Whichever it be, "death is the generating source on which such taxation rests in principle." As to where the tax is levied, it can make no difference whether it is levied after the torch of wealth is flung or caught, it is the passing of the torch from one hand to the other that is the occasion of the tax. It should be recognized that in essence the tax is a tax on property. The estate tax is a levy made upon the entire estate and the inheritance or succession tax is upon the individual share. Many arguments are presented for each form. If a decedent dies intestate, the incidence of the tax is on the recipient; in testate death, the incidence may fall entirely upon the residuary estate.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**10598. McNAUGHTON, GLEN N. U.** How inheritance taxes affect the investor. *Mag. Wall Street.* 44(2) May 18, 1929: 116-118.—The writer presents a brief sketch of the present status of inheritance tax laws. It is said that 38 states tax the property of non-resident decedents. In as much as this policy affects intangibles, attention is given to the multiple taxation of securities and to the difficulties involved in securing transfers, releases and waivers. The reciprocity statutes found in 12 states are described. Nine states do not impose inheritance taxes upon the shares of corporate stock owned by non-residents; hence reciprocity arrangements extend to them. Investors are advised to be cautious about investments in companies incorporated in states which have not adopted inheritance tax reciprocity statutes. To aid the reader a map is presented showing the nature of the inheritance tax laws. A table also shows the states in which inheritance taxes may be imposed upon the shares of 50 corporations (specifically named). Finally, it is pointed out that owners of large amounts of securities may minimize inheritance taxes (and avoid multiple taxation) by forming a holding company in Delaware to own their securities.—*S. E. Leland.*

**10599. NOGARO, BERTRAND.** De quelques principes directeurs de la fiscalité moderne. [Guiding principles of modern taxation.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 193-210.—During the nineteenth century fiscal policies have returned more and more to the direct tax. The merits of direct and indirect taxes



respectively are summarized. To the extent that a direct tax is shifted it becomes in effect an indirect tax. Personal income taxes in general are not shifted and they are thus real direct taxes but on the contrary the income tax on industry and commerce in general is shifted to the consumer. This is noted to be in contradiction to the doctrine of the English economists who say that only in the case of a monopoly is such a tax shifted. The English theory is fully discussed and criticized. A tax on expenditures more fully accomplishes the progressive intention of the income tax because then the progression is based not only upon the fact that those who spend more pay larger direct taxes, but also they pay larger indirect taxes in the prices of things they consume. The author considers the objections to a tax on consumption.—*J. G. Smith.*

**10600. PEATFIELD, B.** The income tax. *Accountant Tax Suppl.* May 4, 1929: 199-203.—After a brief description of the history of the income tax in Great Britain since 1799, this article describes its present-day administration. Control is divided between the Local Commissioners on the one hand and the Board of Inland Revenue on the other. The Commissioners exercise power over assessments both in supervising them originally and in hearing appeals by taxpayers and by Inspectors of Taxes. The latter officials are the agents of the Board of Inland Revenue and are charged with the raising, collecting, and accounting for the tax. In some instances, the Board of Inland Revenue with other special commissioners acts as a body to make certain classes of assessments and to hear appeals in special cases.—*Whitney Coombs.*

**10601. PLEHN, CARL C.** The taxation of national banks. *California Law Rev.* 17(4) May 1929: 357-371.—In 1864 Congress cleared the way for the national banking system by taxing out of existence the note circulation of state chartered banks. Fearing tax reprisals by the states, Congress soon provided for the taxation of national banks by the states but hedged it about with limitations. For half a century, the method of taxing banks remained unchanged irrespective of the economic, political, and social changes which had occurred. As tax rates increased, bankers became more aware of their isolated tax position and fearing discrimination secured an amendment to the federal law permitting states to impose a tax (1) on net income or (2) measured by net income. While other methods were provided they were so hedged about with limitations that the states were compelled to choose one of the above methods. The second method was chosen in order to include interest from exempt securities. The author believes that the courts should rule against the inclusion of exempt interest as a measure of the excise because it amounts in substance to taking the interest. He regards this procedure as a "piratical plundering" on the ground that the governments issue tax exempt securities because the easiest and most certain way to tax them is to sell them with the estimated foreseeable taxes prepaid. The government cannot afford to persist in a policy which is "dishonest and contrary to public policy," which wastes the public funds and injures its credit. Net income cannot be taxed directly because it is impracticable to separate income derived from tax exempt sources. He sees only one way to relieve the situation and that is for Congress to determine the form and base of the tax and the maximum rate and to permit a privilege tax measured by capital, surplus and undivided profits.—*C. R. Tharp.*

**10602. FUBINI, RENZO.** L'influenza dell'imposta sulla domanda e sull'offerta. [The influence of taxation on supply and demand.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 44(1) Jan. 1929: 12-22.—The creation of a new tax does not reduce the actual offer of goods, but it has a restrictive effect on the creation of future offer. As to the demand, this will probably be reduced, but it will be replaced by

new direct or indirect demand by the state, unless the state employs the money collected by the new tax in foreign countries. The different effects of new taxation are analyzed, general rules not being applicable in this case. Only by direct observation of the facts can a conclusion be reached and this conclusion is limited by the case studied. On the money market the creation of a new tax will have the effect of reducing the offer of capital by requiring a part of the savings already in existence; on the other hand, it will increase the demand for money, this being required for the payment of the new tax.—*Augusto Pini.*

**10603. SOLOMAN, E. H.** Export duties in the Indian Empire. *Indian Jour. Econ.* 9(35) Apr. 1929: 699-715.—Twelve per cent of the aggregate revenue of the Central Government of the Indian Empire was derived in 1926-27 from export duties. Levies on the export of raw and manufactured jute supplied two thirds of the proceeds of the export duties and about 20% more came from the duties on rice. Tea, and skins and hides with 5 and 9% respectively, made up the remainder of the total. The levies are primarily, if not solely, for the purpose of yielding revenue. Foreign demand for Indian hides and jute are relatively inelastic and the bulk of the incidence of the duty on these products falls on interests outside of the country. The demand for Indian rice is fairly elastic and its supply is relatively inelastic. The burden of the duty on rice thus falls on Indian producers for export who are located mainly in Burma. Neither economic theory nor financial necessity justifies the retention of the duty on rice. Export duties on cotton or oilseeds could better replace it if financial need should arise.—*Whitney Coombs.*

**10604. WIGFORSS, ERNST.** Arvskatt som medel till ekonomisk utjämning. [The inheritance tax as a means of economic equalization.] *Nationalekonomisk Tidskr.* 67(2-3) 1928: 115-134.—After pointing out briefly the prevailing unequal distribution of wealth the author complains that available statistics furnish no material for determining how far inheritance is responsible for this situation. He then discusses the importance of an inheritance tax for society, e.g., its influence on the popular desire and ability to save. The author contends that an inheritance tax would have a tendency to stimulate the desire to save. How far an inheritance tax would operate in the direction of economic equalization will depend entirely upon the manner of disposal of such revenue. For example, if it is applied to current expenses and merely replaces a progressive income tax it will not result in economic equalization. However, in fact, capital will frequently be transferred to the state; but there is nothing startling in this, since society cannot regard the accumulation of capital through private savings as the best means under all circumstances. The accumulation of capital through public activity or collective saving—which even now occurs widely—is for many reasons to be preferred. (The author was Minister of Finance in the recent Swedish Social Democrat cabinet.)—*Inst. Econ. and Hist., Copenhagen.*

**10605. UNSIGNED.** Estate and inheritance taxation of corporate securities. *Harvard Business Rev.* 7(3) Apr. 1929: 331-338.—The article is written from the viewpoint of the investor. "Death duties" should be considered by him since these taxes are large and are likely to increase. Moreover, unless precautions are taken there may be considerable shrinkage in the value of an estate because of the need of obtaining money quickly to pay the taxes, and because of other difficulties which accompany the transfer of property. The status and the trend of estate-and inheritance-tax law are examined. Finally, methods "by which a man legally and legitimately can reduce his contingent liability for estate and inheritance taxes" are summarized.



Some of these methods are: outright gift of property, creation of a living trust, change in domicile, formation of a holding company to take title to his securities, selection of securities so as to minimize multiple taxation, provision of funds to meet taxes, debts, and expenses chargeable against the estate of a decedent.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**10606. UNSIGNED.** Die Steuereinnahmen des Reichs im Rechnungsjahr 1928-29. [The receipts of the German Government from taxation in the fiscal year 1928-29.] *Wirtsch. & Stat.* 9 (9) May 1, 1929: 377-381.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

## PUBLIC DEBTS

(See Entry 10725)

### INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 9538, 10254, 10442, 10447, 10864, 10867)

**10607. DAVIDSON, DANIEL.** Problemet om det tyska skadeståndets transferering. [The problem of the transfer of the German reparations payments.] *Ekonomisk Tidskr.* 31 (2) 1929: 82-86.—Davidson criticizes Keynes' article in the March number of the *Economic Journal* by pointing out that foreign loans by individual German enterprises have not tended to lighten Germany's difficulties in meeting reparations payments, and—so long as the organization of the Dawes plan remains unchanged—there is nothing to prevent the constant transfer by means of a continued importation of capital into Germany as hitherto.—*Inst. Econ. and Hist. Copenhagen.*

**10608. UNSIGNED.** The revision of the Dawes plan. *Edinburgh Rev.* 249 (508) 1929: 194-210.—*F. D. Graham.*

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 10331, 10339, 10808-10812)

**10609. AGEE, H. H.** Effect of economic conditions and social trends on rates. *Gas Age Rec.* 63 (19) May 11, 1929: 643-646, 649.—Changing social conditions and the trend toward multi-family dwellings present a serious problem for gas utilities through decrease in the domestic load, and increase in number of unprofitable customers. Records of the Public Service Electric and Gas Company for 1928 show greatest sales per customer per month, on the average, are made to those living in single-family dwellings, and that the average varies directly with the number of persons in the family. Thus if the average monthly consumption of customers living in single-family dwellings is put at 100%, the average monthly consumption per family in 2-family houses averaged 68%; in 3-family houses 62%; while the average monthly consumption of families living in apartments larger than 6-family dwellings averaged only 46%. Domestic consumption of gas is still the predominant load, and loss in this load is not compensated by the increased use by bakeries, hotels, laundries. To retain this domestic load, a new system of domestic rates is necessary. The present block system with large initial block has all the defects of a straight meter rate, affords no inducements for increased use of gas by domestic customers, and discriminates in that substantial users carry the burden of infrequent or casual users. New rate schedules should include a customer charge to offset loss of carrying unprofitable users. Such charge collected in the initial block, will enable the utility to reduce the commodity charge for additional gas, and thus compete more advantageously with other fuels for the business

of large users. Proper inducement rates will also increase the number and use of facilities in the home. Such additional load by present customers and large volume sales will compensate the gas utility for lost load.—*H. B. Dorau.*

**10610. BAUER, JOHN.** "Adjusted actual costs." *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 3 (9) May 2, 1929: 507-513.—An earlier article by Harry Gunnison Brown in which "present costs" are favored as the proper basis for rate making is analyzed and criticized. The principal difference between the two writers consists in the relative importance attached to the economic results of a fluctuating rate base. Brown admits the financial instability connected with the use of reproduction cost in valuation, but regards the fact as having practically no particular consequence, holding that the same situation prevails in other industries. Bauer finds two important differences in this respect between public utilities and other industries: (1) ordinary business is less extensively financed through fixed-return securities, hence there are less financial distortions due to price changes and fewer insolvencies during falling prices; (2) a community is usually dependent upon a single company for any given utility service, while in other industries competitors are available. Instead of the prudent investment, Bauer would make a sharp distinction between, (a) present properties which should be valued by making all necessary adjustments so as to deal fairly with past investors and to meet the requirements of the law, and (b) future investments which would merely be added to the initial amount.—*Karl K. Van Meter.*

**10611. FRANCIS, GERALD M.** Will Boulder Dam help or hurt the electric companies? *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 3 (11) May 30, 1929: 634-642.—In order to answer this question it is important first to determine what the economic effect will be on existing electric utilities in the lower Colorado River basin. This depends upon the cost of power generated per kwh. at Boulder Dam compared with that generated by competing companies, and secondly, upon the potential demand for power in the area to which it can be transmitted from Boulder Dam. As engineers estimate that 85% of the gross income to the government from the whole project will be derived from the sale of water for electric power, it is important that the cost of water to licensees be low and that the market for power be developed. With a dam of the enormous size proposed, and assuming efficient management, it has been estimated that hydroelectric power at Boulder Dam or Black Canyon can be generated at a cost, including delivery wholesale to any point in Southern California, of approximately 0.45¢ per kwh. Where the price of such power is equal to or cheaper than a power company's operating expenditures, such a company could afford to use its plant only as standby equipment. This would apply not only for steam stations but for some hydroelectric systems. Los Angeles and other cities maintaining hydroelectric systems must frequently be supplemented with power from the Southern California Edison Company and it is probable that they will purchase instead from Boulder Dam and perhaps even substitute power from this project entirely, should it be more economical, holding their present facilities in reserve. It is probable that industry will expand to such an extent in Southern California and Arizona that at the termination of the period of seven to ten years necessary to complete the dam, there will be such a demand for electric power that the competing companies will not suffer. In fact, they will benefit if they will take advantage of the cheap power from Boulder Dam and develop the widest possible market for it. Will a precedent be established for Federal regulation of public utilities by the entry of such companies as



licensees of the Federal government at Boulder Dam? Under the terms of the Federal Water Power Act of 1920 when a Federal license is granted to a company for power development on a navigable stream, the Federal Power Commission has authority over its security issues, service, rates for energy, capitalization and accounting methods. On the other hand, in cases of intrastate commerce the Federal government controls only where the state concerned does not maintain a commission with powers as wide as those of the Federal Power Commission. Arizona and California do maintain such commissions. Nevada—the only other state vitally concerned—does not, but the powers of this commission could be revised. Interstate business of a purely wholesale character would be subject to Federal regulation, but where an interstate transfer of energy continues into local consumption by means of the distribution system of the original carrier, state regulation applies so long as Federal authority chooses not to act. Rates will doubtless be low in order to sell the desired amount of power and thus lessen costs of production at Boulder Dam. In conclusion, it is believed that the existing utilities will be helped rather than harmed and the economies of large scale production will be passed on to the consuming public.—*D. W. Malott.*

10612. NEWTON, F. A. The rate making function of utility management. *Jour. Land & Public Utility Econ.* 5 (2) May 1929: 125-132.—Rate-making is peculiarly a function of management and should be supervised by commissions only to the extent of assuring rates that are not excessive or unjustly discriminatory. The duties of management in rate-making are three: (1) Compensate the owners; (2) avoid unjust discrimination; (3) get and hold the maximum amount of business possible. In pursuance of the third objective, rates based on the "additional cost" are sometimes necessary. "Flexibility and adaptability to changing costs and changing conditions are of far greater importance than simplicity." But in adapting rate-schedules to attract a particular class of consumers, management must guard against unjust discrimination. "The old rule still stands that difference in cost justifies difference in rates, but these differences in rates, other things being equal, should be proportioned to the difference in cost." Complaints that power users are being favored at the expense of small lighting consumers are not borne out in the case of one company the experience of which is cited, though each utility "must, of course, answer these charges on the basis of the facts in its own particular situation." In rate-schedules for lighting, reductions of maximum rates frequently are not desirable because customers are thereby more likely to be served at a loss. A better procedure in such cases is to reduce the rates for larger consumption and thus bring down the average price, while at the same time assuring the utility of increased revenue per residence customer. The old straight meter rates are unscientific and are being replaced by more correctly designed schedules which bring lower costs to users without penalizing the majority by serving a few at less than the costs they occasion.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

10613. REED, HUDSON W. Cost finding for an electric utility. *Bull. Taylor Society.* 14 (2) Apr. 1929: 86-107.—That a public utility should establish accounting classifications for the determination of the actual cost of serving each of its several classes of customers is the motivating idea in this study of cost finding technique. "The correct charge for service rendered should be based upon a classification of accounts that will permit a comparison of revenue to operating and investment charges for each class of service furnished by the utility." The author presents the detailed cost accounting methods used by a light and power company for the allocation of operating and maintenance costs to eleven classes of customers. Each type of expense is analyzed

and typical cost sheets are discussed.—*Herbert B. Dorau.*

10614. SNOW, ROBT. B., Jr. The problem of regulating payments by utilities to holding companies. *St. Louis Law Rev.* 14 (3) Apr. 1929: 299-306.—As in other industries, there is a marked tendency today in the public utility field towards the formation of holding companies. By the licensee contract a certain percentage of the gross earnings of the subsidiary are paid to the parent company, and such payments to the holding company from the utility appear on the books as an operating expense. As this affects the return the utility earns—or is allowed to earn—the commissions have been puzzled as to whether or not the utilities may be entitled to an increase in their rates, resulting from the relation. Reference is made to Ripley's book, *Main Street and Wall Street*, in which the author maintains that the holding companies may be tempted to take their own profits by undue enhancement of the operating expenses of the local utilities. Snow explains that as operating expenses increase an increase in rates may be necessary in order to earn a fair return. Increased rates, however, if they increase gross revenue, will bring into existence added costs in payments to the holding company. Several court decisions are cited relevant to this problem, showing that unless the amount paid by the local concern is so high as to be considered "unreasonable," it cannot be omitted. Inasmuch as the holding company is usually in a state other than that in which the utility is situated, the commission has no jurisdiction over it. As the utility is in a better position than the commission to obtain the required information from the parent company, it has been necessary previously in controversies before the courts for the utilities to show that their rates were reasonable. If the parent company declines to furnish the information regarding cost of service, it amounts to the subsidiary's refusal. Therefore, it is a question of whether the corporate entity is being used honestly and in good faith. Cases are cited in which the corporate entity has been disregarded. If the parent and subsidiary companies are considered as one company, the local commission would have jurisdiction over the books of the parent company but when the parent company is so large as to involve commissions in several states, it would be difficult to apportion expenses in a satisfactory way for all concerned. Therefore, the solution seems to be to have a Federal commission to regulate such systems.—*D. W. Malott.*

10615. STATEN, F. A. Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin: a case study of public ownership. *Jour. Land & Public Utility Econ.* 5 (2) May 1929: 143-150.—Because of the feelings aroused on both sides of the question of public ownership of utilities, the facts about a property to be bought or sold are seldom adequately or fairly stated and the average voter merely can guess at what is for his best interest. This situation is illustrated by the recent sale of the municipally owned gas and electric plants at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. After summarizing the results of municipal ownership of the two utilities, as shown by the investment and income account and the rates charged in comparison with private companies, the steps in the sale transaction and in the attending controversy are described. The records analyzed show the utilities to have been successfully operated under municipal auspices and serving at rates comparable to those of the private company nearby, with a generous return on the city's investment. Sale of the properties enabled the city to erect a new community building and reduce the city's general debt and "was in no way an example of the failure of municipally operated utilities."—*E. W. Morehouse.*

10616. WILHITE, RICHARD. The concept of "public utility." *Stone & Webster's Jour.* 44 (4) Apr. 1929: 515-521.—The term "public utilities" is such an



ambiguous one that out of a group of seven utility men questioned, only one was able to state precisely what businesses it included. When free competition in the relationship between buyer and seller is stifled by some characteristic beyond human control, such businesses usually are regulated both as to conduct and as to price. This has been true for centuries. The first public utility, according to our modern conception of the term, might be traced back to the code of Hammurabi, 2000 B.C., which controlled the irrigation system along the Nile. However, since the common law, defining the utilities, came to us from England, we must look to that country for their history. The important contribution of the medieval period was the private operation of functions which had previously been controlled by the state. England, having become mistress of the seas, wished to exploit new markets in her colonies. Stock companies were formed, granted charters and given grants of monopolies in the sale of food-stuffs. This finally resulted in antagonism and the *laissez-faire* period, which continued until the epidemic of cholera in 1832 led people to believe that it was not wise for certain public functions to rest in private hands. The industrial era followed and the affairs of government were extended to functions in which the public had a "vital interest," establishing the common law background upon which our modern conception of the term public utility is based. Although our Federal courts have been loath to consider a business a public utility without legal precedent, for the most part economic conditions have determined the issue. According to our modern conception, the public utility has four outstanding characteristics: (1) large capital with slow turnover; (2) limitations making regulation by competition unwise; (3) right of eminent domain exercised; (4) a vital public interest. Doubtless too much stress has been laid on the latter characteristic, for after all, what businesses are not more or less "affected with a public interest"?—*D. W. Malott.*

**10617. UNSIGNED.** Centralized power production. *Pub. Service Mag.* 46 (4) Apr. 1929: 107-109, 122, 128.—The trend in the electric light and power industry is towards centralized production, with high tension transmission lines extending over wide areas. Detailed figures, issued by the U. S. Census Bureau, are given for 25 states throughout the country, showing the increase or decrease in the number of electric light and power companies in each state from 1922-1927; the increase or decrease in the output of these generating plants; the number of individual power houses; and other statistics, tending to show that the trend all over the country is towards the rapid passing of small isolated light and power plants. This has resulted in lower rates, so that today the average domestic rate in the United States is lower than it was in 1913, despite the rise in the prices of other commodities. Although the U. S. Census Bureau shows that the number of privately owned plants has fallen more rapidly in the last five years than the number of municipal plants, this is not significant since many of the municipal systems are located in small villages. Of greater significance is the fact that 95% of the electrical energy produced in this country today is generated by private companies. The U. S. Geological Survey shows that the increase in electrical energy produced in the last few years has been five times the increase in coal used in public utilities, indicating that vast improvements in operation have taken place, which it is believed could not have been possible were the utilities for the most part operated by government agencies, rather than by individual initiative.—*D. W. Malott.*

## GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See also Entries 10288, 10313, 10320, 10331, 10455, 10610, 10612, 10789, 10791, 10793, 10805, 10810, 10812)

**10618. HAMILTON, WALTON H.** The Sherman Act and production control. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 10 (268) Apr. 1929: 205-206.—The Sherman Act embodies the spirit of 1890 when an agricultural people viewed the growth of a great commercial system with distrust and hostility. The object of the act was to preserve the "competitive system," and before the advent of the machine, the corporation, and mass production it worked—in some degree at least. Due to a number of reasons, the Sherman Act has become obsolete in the light of modern industry. Yet it still remains as a menace to "production control," the lack of which keeps markets and prices disorganized and prevents proper accommodation between supply and demand. Back of the Act, however, are certain worthwhile notions of fairness to the consumer, to the owner and to the worker, which should be given careful consideration. The demand is not so much for the repeal of the anti-trust laws as for their replacement by a constructive scheme of organizing industry. The Sherman Act ought not to be abandoned unless we can devise a scheme of industrial control that can make industry serve all human beings who are dependent upon it.—*O. E. Kiessling.*

## CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 9565, 10003, 10171, 10249, 10343, 10437, 10475, 10480, 10493, 10496, 10500, 10509, 10551, 10558, 10596, 10627, 10628)

**10619. BAADE, FRITZ.** Workers' agricultural programmes in Austria, England, and Germany. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19 (5) May 1929: 666-689.—In the latter half of the nineteenth century socialist economic theory, applying to agriculture the doctrine of concentration, deduced therefrom that the small farm was doomed and that an inevitable concentration into large agricultural exploitations would bring the usual economic consequences. Force of circumstances has gradually modified the workers' point of view. The Socialist and Labour parties in three European countries—Austria, England, and Germany—have in recent years formulated into a definite program their attitude toward agricultural problems. The three programs unite in emphasizing the fundamental demand for a constructive workers' agricultural policy. They further agree that the most important means of achieving this aim is an improvement in the standard of general instruction and culture among the rural population. A close examination of the detailed demands shows that there is a basic unity in the attitudes of the three programs, the apparent difference between the demands of the English program and those of the Austrian and German programs being due to different conditions in ownership and occupation of agricultural land. All three demand the socialization of leased land and capitalist owned land, while they are prepared to assign an exceptional position to peasant family properties which can be considered primarily as places of work. On land workers' questions there is also substantial agreement, extending even to certain details. All three programs lay great stress, in the systematic transformation of food supply



methods, on the development of an agricultural co-operative system and a system of direct exchange between producers' and consumers' cooperation societies. Thus socialist agricultural policy, having progressed from vague theorizing about dreams of an economic Utopia to active participation in present-day measures for encouraging agriculture, commits itself anew to the socialist conception of a transformed economic system.—*E. E. Cummins.*

10620. BAMMEL, G. Joseph Dietzgen. *Rev. Marxiste.* (3) Apr. 1, 1929: 295-316.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10621. EVGEN'EV, S. ЕВГЕНЬЕВ, С. Труд-дисциплина и задачи органов труда. [Labor-discipline and the problems of industrial organizations.] Вопросы Труда. 7 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 9-13.—In connection with the five year plan in the USSR, which envisages an increase in productivity of labor of 100% and a decrease in costs of from 29.7% to 35.5% in various industries, the author points out that in the first year of operation the execution in various industries fell short of expectations from 20% to 80%. The most important cause of this failure, as stated in a special report of the official control commissions, is lack of discipline among workers. The reports emphasize the following influences: (1) increase in drunkenness, (2) lack of educational work on the part of labor unions, (3) lack of educational influence of old proletarians on the new comers, (4) defects in socialistic propaganda, (5) defects in food supplies, (6) defects in administration, (7) defects in the state institutions of labor, and (8) lack of cooperation between state institutions and labor organizations. The success of socialization in the USSR is dependent upon remedying these defects.—*J. Emelianoff.*

10622. LUZZATO, FABIO. Un recentissimo programma socialista di politica agraria. [A new socialist program of agrarian policy.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 44 (4) Apr. 1929: 160-169.—According to the author, Russia is gradually coming back to capitalism and to private property. The peasants, after having been temporary owners of the land, are again wage earners, a new class of rich farmers has been created, concessions to foreign firms have been granted, the eight-hour day has been abolished and the inheritance law has been reestablished. The program proposed by Trotskii for an agrarian policy is the best evidence, from the author's viewpoint, of the failure of communism to realize the socialist

ideals. First of all Trotskii points out the miserable conditions of the Russian peasants, land, means of transportation and instruments of production being again concentrated in the hands of the privileged class. Trotskii emphasizes the necessity for the peasants of suppressing this class: in order to achieve this object the peasants must be organized for the fight against the wealthy farmers. Moreover, agriculture must be industrialized and electrified, taxes must be reduced and credit facilities granted to enable the peasants to buy agricultural instruments. It is to be noted that there is nothing new in this program; some of its points are embodied in the agricultural policies of many capitalist governments; the others are common to the socialist programs in other European countries. This demonstrates that Russia after ten years of Communist regime is far from communism, the reforms sponsored by Trotskii being the same as those advocated by the socialist parties of capitalist countries.—*Augusto Pini.*

10623. ROWSE, A. L. The literature of communism: its origin and theory. *Criterion.* 8 (32) Apr. 1929: 422-436.—Communism has been in the world as a political program since 1848, but has had little influence on English thought. Now that England is in a dangerous equilibrium, the Marxist analysis of politics and economics in terms of interest and conflicts of interest may be helpful. Idealistic writings throw no light on the most critical problems of modern society, those of the relations between classes. Marx's *Communist Manifesto* and *Capital* do so. But their diagnosis is too simplified. There are several class struggles, not one. And in England, at least, a solution may be found without revolution. No one contributed more than Marx to the historical method; the history of capitalism is his discovery. He also prophesied that capitalism was not the ultimate stage of society, and his historical scepticism has been justified by the event. Communists are actuated by a positive humanism. Yet in their propaganda they scorn idealism, for the essential thing is that the world should be educated to the realities of capitalism. The fact of exploitation once understood would go a long way toward making exploitation impossible.—*Solon De Leon.*

10624. UNSIGNED. Concessions in the Soviet Union. *Soviet Union Rev.* 7 (5) May 1929: 73.—*R. M. Woodbury.*



## POLITICAL SCIENCE

## POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 9573, 9678, 9769, 9806, 9822, 9845, 9900, 9927, 9941, 9977, 10003, 10108, 10604, 10642, 10677, 10733, 10735, 10826, 10869, 10876)

## GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

10625. FENN, PERCY THOMAS, Jr. An Indian poet looks at the West. *Internat. Jour. Ethics*. 39(3) Apr. 1929: 313-323.—Tagore's teachings contain nothing that is really new. That is precisely the reason why he is so important. It demonstrates the existence of a similarity of thought between the West and the East which is so frequently doubted. Tagore's estimate of nationalism and the absolute sovereignty of the state may be likened to the critique of Carlton J. H. Hayes and the pluralism of Laski. Self-determination of mature national groups, as espoused by Wilson, is in line with Tagore's aspirations for India.—*John H. Mueller.*

10626. GRAS, N. S. B. Regionalism and nationalism. *Foreign Affairs*. (N. Y.) 7(3) Apr. 1929: 454-467.—To the predicted disasters of a general war and revolutionary class warfare threatening the state, the writer adds another, regionalism. There was everywhere some kind of regionalism based on ethnic or cultural considerations prior to the national state, and some of the regions of that day continue with us. As the state paid too much attention to the welfare of a class under the mercantilist system and as it made necessary the development of socialism to emphasize common welfare, so it has favored certain regions and made their feeling of self-interest rise up to check the power of the state. In New England, in the Central Northwest, in the Southeast, and in the maritime provinces of Canada we see examples of regional interests and regional points of view being realized and asserted. Regional business activities are beginning to ignore political lines, and in some cases the regions would be better off if they were able to ignore completely national boundaries. Official recognition of the existence of economic regions in the United States is seen in the division of the country into nine regions by the Department of Commerce. The most serious challenge to the state seems to lie in the development of self-sufficing metropolitan regions. Regionalism, "born of the need of a nicer adjustment of man to his immediate environment," may have the direct effect of making the state weaker politically but stronger economically and socially, of causing realignments and the creation of new states or even of international states, and the indirect effect of broadening and deepening the study of the social sciences, with the

repentant laggard, political science, joining in the development.—*Luther H. Evans.*

CURRENT CRITICISM AND  
CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

10627. MIRONOV, M. Мировнов, М. Современные взгляды Каутского на революцию. [Kautsky's present-day views on revolution.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 27(3) 1928: 135-172.—This article, of polemical character, deals with Kautsky's modified attitude towards the significance and role of revolution. In his capitulation to the revisionist Bernstein, Kautsky disclaimed Marxism completely. However, he is not courageous enough to confess the denial of his former revolutionary conception and to avow his adherence, at present, to revisionism.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10628. SAFAROV, G. САФАРОВ, Г. К вопросу о диалектике, как теории познания. [Dialectic as a theory of knowledge.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 28(4) 1928: 114-164.—The role of dialectic as a theory of knowledge is explained by examples drawn from Marx's, Engels', and Lenin's doctrines. Dialectic is the "algebra of revolution." Lenin was the promoter of its further development through the practical application of Marxian materialistic dialectic to the transition from capitalism to socialism. This is the universal and historical significance of Leninism. Dialectic became thus the general method of revolution. It resulted in the diffusion of knowledge, until recently accessible to only the bourgeois classes, among the masses, rebuilding and adapting it to the exigencies of communism. The proletarian ideology is the adequate dialectical expression and the weapon of proletarian revolution and is in accord with reality, while the bourgeois ideology, founded on a subjective idealism, results in dualism opposing movement to matter. The materialistic conception makes the monistic theory of knowledge possible in that it considers the social development as a continuation, of natural development and the process of thinking as a derivative product of the social development. The beginning of all development is contradiction which becomes the principal source of knowledge. The more dialectical human knowledge, the more it acquires universal character.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

## JURISPRUDENCE

See also Entries 9805, 9814, 9977, 10653, 10733, 10734, 10735, 10736-10738, 10740, 10742, 10743, 10745, 10748, 10750, 10752, 10755, 10789)

## HISTORICAL

(See also Entries 9697, 9733)

10629. APPLETON, CHARLES. Les interpolations dans Gaius. La vraie date de ses Institutes. Critiques qu'elles ont soulevées. [Interpolations in Gaius. The date of the Institutes. Criticisms they have raised.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger*. 8(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 197-241.—There are 68 known interpolations or glosses in the Institutes. Of these, 10 bearing upon *usucapio* and *furtum* are important. It is possible to fix the date of the Institutes between 138,

Antoninus' accession, and 154 or 155, the date of Julian's *Digesta*.—*J. Lambert.*

10630. CORBETT, P. E. The Augustan divorce. *Law Quart. Rev.* 45(178) Apr. 1929: 178-185.—The article begins by referring to the theory of the Augustan divorce form of Dig. 24.2.9 which has been recently propounded by Levy, *Hergang der römischen Ehescheidung*, and consists of the conjecture that the function of the solemnity was to allow the husband to rid himself of an absent wife *in manu*. This view is improbable both because the institution of *manus* was obsolescent in the time of Augustus and probably obsolete when the



texts in the Digest were written, and also because it presupposes a large number of interpolations which do not represent what Levy admits to be Justinian's law. After attempting to explain away some of the texts which indicate that a formless divorce was valid, where he himself resorts to the charge of interpolation, the author concludes that the regular form was used in the presence of the husband or wife to be divorced, his son in *potestas*, or her father. If none of these was present the declaration of divorce, *repudium*, was made before seven witnesses, and a message to that effect was usually sent to the absent consort which was known as a *libellum*. Even under Justinian it is doubtful whether a written form was required.—*J. B. Thayer.*

**10631. GIOVENE, A.** *Causa Estranea e responsabilità contrattuale per fatto altrui.* ["Outside cause" and contractual responsibility for acts of another.] *Ann. del Seminario Giuridico-Econ., R. Univ. di Bari "Benito Mussolini."* (2) 1928: 1-34.—The notion of responsibility without fault is qualified in the French Civil Code (1147) and the corresponding section of the Italian Code (1225) by the statement that such responsibility does not exist when the damage is due to some cause "outside of" the person sought to be held liable—*causa estranea, cause étrangère*. This "outside cause" has been assumed historically to be a fusion of the Roman notions of *vis maior*, "superior force" and *casus*, "accident," especially as applied to the liability of carriers and innkeepers (Digest, 4, 9), but the historical connection is more than dubious. Theoretically and practically, the statement is in contradiction with the unconditional responsibility of the principal for the acts of his agent and of his associate, which are indubitably "outside causes." This responsibility is derived from the fact that the obligor in most transactions has in mind a performance in which the performer is irrelevant and the acts done are of equivalent value no matter by whom they are done. The Code sections in effect mean merely that there is no responsibility if the injury could not have been avoided, whatever the cause was, but that good faith alone is no sufficient reason for relief from liability.—*Max Radin.*

**10632. JAMES, ELDON R.** Some difficulties in the way of a history of American law. *Illinois Law Rev.* 23(7) Mar. 1929: 683-688.—Holdsworth had obvious advantages over the future historian of American law. The way had been paved by many predecessors and he dealt with the law of only one sovereignty, with his materials closely localized. Much "spade work" must be done in the United States before effective studies can be undertaken. As a beginning the Library of Congress is undertaking the preparation of a list of collections in American libraries of manuscript judicial records of the colonial period. This must be followed by much transcription, editing, and printing, as well as effective bibliographic work in the field of manuscripts and printed records. Most, but not all, legislation has been printed contemporaneously, yet there is no comprehensive bibliography of even printed sources. There are, however, indispensable bibliographies of the published legislative materials of a few states. A bibliography of American statutes should contain an adequate description, with title page and pagination, of all first editions of the session laws and revisions, with a shorter description of all reprints. Much of this statute material exists in only one, two, or three copies. Such a bibliography is indispensable for the preparation of any index of American legislation. To add to the confusion there is no definitive bibliography of journals and debates, no biographical dictionary of American judges, and no central custody for the archives of the federal government. With these obstacles "it is to be feared that we shall wait a long time for our American legal history."—*Laverne Burchfield.*

**10633. LOBINGIER, CHARLES SUMNER.** The history of the conjugal partnership. *Amer. Law Rev.* 63(2) Mar.-Apr.-May, 1929: 250-284.—The American law governing property relationship between the husband and wife has reached a hopeless state of confusion. At common law the husband was given all the wife's chattels and a life estate in all her realty. The wife was given only a life estate in one-third of the husband's land. The older states, all set on discarding the old common law rule, worked independently and have reached a chaotic condition. Both the older and the newer states have overthrown the theory that the husband and wife are one, but neither treat them in their property relation as strangers. Such would not be sensible. The civil law recognized this relationship in much the same way as a commercial partnership. In the Spanish law it was called the conjugal partnership. The law of the community dates back not less than forty centuries to the code of the Hammurabi. Traces are also found in the Grecian law of 450 to 350 B.C. It once existed in Rome but fell into disuse long before the compilation of the Digest. It existed in South Germany about 800 A.D. According to Pollock and Maitland it existed in the Middle Ages in many parts of Europe from Iceland to Portugal. The community still exists in Germany, the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, the Netherlands, France, and Spain. When the French and Spanish people settled on the American continent they brought with them the community, which thus existed, with the exception of Mississippi, in all the southern states settled by the Spanish and French and in all the states included in the Louisiana purchase. It also existed in all the territory acquired from Spain and Mexico. Some of these states have abandoned the theory, either by legislative acts or by decisions of the courts, which applied the English common law theory rather than the civil law which existed in the jurisdiction. There are, however, still eight states and eleven jurisdictions under the United States flag applying this theory. A uniform system would be very much more effective than the course now pursued. Since the community system already exists in a number of jurisdictions and no other one system exists in more than one state, it would be sensible and logical for all the states to adopt it.—*A. J. Russell.*

**10634. MONTI, GENNARO MARIA.** Le origini della Gran Corte della Vicaria e le codificazioni dei suoi riti. [The origin of the Gran Corte della Vicaria and the development of its code.] *Ann. del Seminario Giuridico-Econ., R. Univ. di Bari "Benito Mussolini."* (2) 1928: 76-205.—The origin of the Neapolitan Supreme Court, the *Gran Corte della Vicaria*, which lasted till the 19th century, and of its code of procedure, the *Riti della Gran Corte*, has long occupied historians and with the most contradictory results. "Curia" from Norman times on seems to have been a general word for the embodiment of state functions. The magna curia regia, composed of the king's justiciars, and confined at first to judicial as distinguished from financial or administrative functions, enlarged its powers till it claimed an almost sovereign authority. Not till 1304 under the Angevin, Raimund Berengar, do we hear of a curia of that prince, presided over by his vicar. After Raimund's death, the court continued. Raimund's brother Robert had a "court" of his own, which became curia regalis on his accession (1309) and curia vicaria after 1310, absorbing Raimund's court. This curia vicaria developed side by side with the magna curia which it rivalled and finally superseded. The code (*riti*) was finally edited in 1773 and contained 311 provisions. They have often been attributed to the single legislative effort of Queen Joan I (1333) but some of them are certainly as early as 1275. As a matter of fact, they were created to meet practical exigencies. Roman law doctrines soon obliterated Germanic law



and the completed form of the Code was probably not reached till 1432.—*Max Radin*.

## DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

**10635. BINKLEY, ROBERT C.** The ethics of nullification. *New Republic*. 58 (752) May 1, 1929: 297-300.—Is the nullification of obsolete or unpopular laws a socially useful part of the total legal process? The doctrine that there must be a total lack of discrimination is based on the theory of separation of powers which is no longer credited. The practice of popular discrimination between laws which should be obeyed and laws which should be evaded conforms to the great tradition of Anglo-Saxon government. Disregard of unpopular laws is not transferable to other laws. The real law of a region is a product of group feeling and hence discrimination is a component part of it.—*Raymond Bellamy*.

**10636. CARR C. T.** Revised statutes. *Law Quart. Rev.* 45 (178) Apr. 1929: 168-177.—As long ago as 1616 Bacon advocated four necessary rules for law reform: (1) the doing away with all statutes rendered useless by time; (2) the repeal of those not in use but still in force; (3) the mitigation of the penalty in many cases; and (4) the reduction of the statutes to clear, uniform law. Much of this has been accomplished. Penalties have been modernized. Many overlapping enactments have been combined. The repeal of many defunct and unnecessary acts and the exclusion of dead matter from reprints of the statute books was brought about during Queen Victoria's reign. The result is the publication of official volumes called *Revised Statutes* containing only living law. The first edition eliminated so large an amount of dead matter that 18 volumes replace 118. This edition was begun in 1870 and completed in 1885, and contained the living law to 1878. By this time many of the earlier enactments had been repealed, so a second edition was necessary. Between 1861 and 1898, 32 law revision acts had been passed, and since that time three others. The earlier part of the second edition is now out of date and a new third edition is needed. At no time has it been possible to keep an edition up to date.—*Wm. R. Arthur*.

**10637. INVREA, FRANCESCO.** La nozione del torto. [The concept of tort.] *Riv. del Diritto Commerciale*. 27(5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 265-284.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

**10638. LITCHMAN, MARK M.** A practical application of legal philosophy in every day law work. *Amer. Law Rev.* 63 (2) Mar.-May 1929: 162-179.—Among the numerous systems of legal philosophy that have been developed are the following: the logical, based on exact or analogical precedents; the moral, of Rudolph Stammler, considering law the continuous working of the righteous and just elements in human nature; the time-social evolutionary, of Cardozo, emphasizing the effect of time in changing conditions and requiring new legal principles; the environmental, contending that the real purpose of any legal system is

to protect and preserve the environment, Buckle, Ratzel, Semple, and Huntington being its leading protagonists; the force-sociological, of Gumpłowicz, Ihering, and Oppenheimer, contending that law is the result of struggles between groups within the social system for control of the social institutions; and the economic-evolutionary, of Berolzheimer, Loria, Beard, and the author, viewing law as a social tool operated by the government to regulate the conduct of people toward each other, primarily in regard to property.—*Joseph M. Cormack*.

**10639. MANELIS, B. МАНЕЛИС, Б.** Школа свободного права и ее место в буржуазно-юридической науке. [Free law doctrine and its place in bourgeois jurisprudence.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии* 28 (4) 1928: 199-231.—The free law movement (*Freirechtsbewegung*), prevalent at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century, is a mighty reaction against judicial positivism i.e., the doctrine of absence of gaps in law and the logical cohesion of the law. The positivist doctrine attained its most brilliant period at the time of the great development of industrial capitalism, which required solid, stable laws promulgated by state authority to prevent any other power from interfering with its economic activity. The opposition of certain groups to the omnipotence of the state and its positive law was one of the causes of the rising free law movement. Furthermore, it was increasingly evident that law lagged behind economic development which proceeded at an extraordinarily rapid tempo in the last decades of the 19th century and created more and more new social relations requiring judicial settlement, and the legal protection of the weak elements of society. The doctrine of free law is thus the product of the general crisis of the capitalistic and economic state and law systems. Free law demands the emancipation of the judge from the law. He must have the liberty to amend, complete, and interpret the law in harmony with the circumstances of cases. Partisans of this doctrine, divided into two groups, see the realization of their idea in the provision of the Swiss Civil Code which gives the judge the power to legislate in cases in which the positive law provides no rule for the point in issue. Representatives of this doctrine number Ehrlich and Radbruch from the social group, and Geni, Kantorowicz, Jung, and Stammler from the natural law group. In Russia Muromtzev, in the years 1879 and 1880, expounded some principles which afterwards formed the basis of the free law doctrine. The partisans of natural law, such as Pokrowsky, Winiawer, and Hessen strongly opposed these views, and later, when the Russian bourgeoisie attained its maturity and claimed political power, they asked incorporation of the natural law principles in the positive law. They considered the principles of free law as useless and dangerous to their interests, when proletarians and peasants began conspicuously to rise. Representatives of positive law and lawyers whose professional interests were endangered were naturally opposed to free law.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg*.

## MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 10108, 10672, 10677-10679, 10687, 10746, 10777, 10812)

### UNITED STATES

**10640. ANDERSON, J. H., Jr.** Jurisdiction over federal lands within the state. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 7 (3) Apr. 1929: 299-306.—As the United States owns large tracts of land in North Carolina, including post-office sites, military reservations, custom houses, national forests, etc., and proposes to acquire the Great Smoky Mountain National Park, the question arises as to the limits of federal power within the state. The

method of acquisition determines the jurisdiction of the federal government. Lands may be acquired by purchase, without consent of the state, or by eminent domain, where needed to execute powers conferred by the Constitution. However, no state can be deprived of sovereignty over any of its territory without its consent. Therefore, when land is acquired otherwise than by purchase with consent, the United States acquires only the rights of a proprietor. As a federal instrumentality, these lands are free from such state control as



would impair their effective use for the designated purposes. Insofar as the state laws do not contravene the "needful" legislation, the state has concurrent jurisdiction within such territory. A single act upon these lands may constitute an offense against the United States and against the state, but acts of personal violence are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the state tribunals. When the purchase is made for constitutional purposes and the state legislature consents, state jurisdiction is completely superseded. A reservation by the state providing for the execution of its criminal and civil process upon the land, accompanying consent to the purchase, is not incompatible with the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. Its purpose is to prevent the lands from becoming a sanctuary for fugitives from justice. North Carolina has given advance consent to federal acquisition of land. Federal jurisdiction will be exclusive. As to federal forest reserves, the legislature authorizes the federal government to acquire such lands but does not cede its jurisdiction. Likewise, the proposed Smoky Mountain National Park will be subject to concurrent jurisdiction.—*F. R. Aumann.*

**10641. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.** Precedents for the judicial power: *Holmes v. Walton and Brattle v. Hinckley*. *St. John's Law Rev.* 3(2) May 1929: 173-215.—This article is a chapter from a work in preparation purporting to be a scientific criticism of the current belief that the uniquely American doctrine of judicial supremacy did not have its inception in the United States Constitution but originated in the state courts during the period 1775-1789. Two state cases of this period, *Holmes v. Walton and Brattle v. Hinckley*, are so exposed to the sharp point of historical criticism as to yield the conclusion that such supposed "constitutional decisions are the figments of an overheated imagination,—caused first by party passion and then by mistaken patriotic zeal."—*J. P. Comer.*

**10642. BROWN, RAY A.** Police power—legislation for health and personal safety. *Harvard Law Rev.* 42(7) May 1929: 866-898.—When one studies the conceptions of "due process of law" with which the Supreme Court justices approach legislation for health and safety one is tempted to abandon the field to the biographer and the psychoanalyst. Judicial opinion varies with (1) the individual element inevitable in the varying minds and sympathies of the justices; (2) different conclusions on questions of fact, concerning the *status quo*, or the probable effect of proposed remedies; (3) disagreement as to the validity under our system of government of the end which the legislation seeks to attain; (4) regard for certain interests of the individual, conceived by some to be beyond the reach of the state; (5) conflict in weighing the interest intended to be advanced against the interest restricted. The Court is coming to socialize the concepts of property and contract just as it has caused "personal liberty" to yield to social welfare. The minimum wage case is the only unrepudiated decision in which, the facts being undisputed and the factors of health and safety apparent, the Court has denied to the state the power to protect its people. That decision may be attributable to the justices' instinctive dread of price fixing as an economic measure.—*Charles Fairman.*

**10643. BUTLER, PAUL M.** Contempt and the executive power to pardon. *Notre Dame Lawyer.* 4(7) Apr. 1929: 443-447; (8) May 1929: 548-556.—There is a conflict of authority as to whether the grant to executives of a pardoning power for "all offenses" extends to a pardon of one found guilty of criminal contempt. All jurisdictions agree that it does not extend to cases of civil contempt, since in these cases the penalty is in aid of private justice. In cases of criminal contempt, three early cases in Louisiana, Tennessee, and Mississippi, have been followed more recently by

the Supreme Court of New Mexico, and by the United States Supreme Court in *Ex parte Grossman* (267 U. S., 87), in upholding the executives' power to pardon. The Supreme Court of Texas in 1897 directly concluded that the executive pardon does not extend to contempt, either civil or criminal, and the Supreme Court of Indiana recently held in *State vs. Shumaker* (164 N. E., 408) that a pardon issued to the contemner was void. These cases, *obiter dicta* by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals (1902), raise many questions as the relation of such a power in the hands of the executive to the principle of the separation of powers. There is great need of supporting the prestige of the judiciary by keeping their power free from such a political check.—*C. W. Fornoff.*

**10644. FAIRMAN, CHARLES.** Martial rule and the suppression of insurrection. *Illinois Law Rev.* 23(8) Apr. 1929: 766-788.—In the last 30 years labor disputes have sometimes been dealt with by proclaiming martial law. In practice the method has proved likely to degenerate into a grim class struggle. A strike may develop into riot or even insurrection, but it does not constitute a state of war. The exercise of war powers in time of industrial conflict is not justified, but governors and courts have sometimes thought otherwise. In time of insurrection, regardless of any proclamation of martial law, the governor (or president) may institute a qualified degree of martial law. Military force may be applied with a latitude commensurate with the emergency; but the commander must be prepared to satisfy the courts of the necessity and good faith on which his action is based. Recent decisions allowing the executive to deal with strikers as though they were beyond the pale of constitutional protection are neither warranted by precedent nor socially expedient. It may be that a recent Colorado case, *U. S. ex rel. Palmer v. Adams*, 26 Fed. (2d) 141, has put an end to this tendency.—*Charles Fairman.*

**10645. K., V. J.** Further developments in due process. *St. John's Law Rev.* 3(2) May 1929: 244-247.—*J. P. Comer.*

**10646. LIGHT, CHARLES P., Jr.** The Supreme Court and commerce by motor vehicle. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 7(3) Apr. 1929: 268-285.—In 1910 the first case arose in which interstate motor operation served to join the issue between state police power and federal authority over interstate commerce. In this Hendrick case the authority of Maryland to require a permit to operate a motor car over state highways and a car license, and to exact fees therefore, was upheld. The failure of Michigan to exact a certificate from a private contract carrier using state highways for hire, and its inability to require liability insurance of motor freight carriers, and the similar experience of California relative to regulation of contract carriers are presented. Likewise, the inability of a state to deny a certificate to an interstate carrier to carry on interstate commerce over state highways, state authority to set load limits which must be observed by even interstate carriers and to tax an interstate carrier for upkeep of the highway, the impotence of local government to discriminate against interstate carriers as regards use of streets—these are some of the points of law reached by the court. While the state has been upheld in applying to interstate carriers a mileage tax not levied on intrastate carriers, a city ordinance putting a tax on all carriers using the streets, but not providing that resultant money be used for street purposes, is unconstitutional. This article marshals judicial authority as developed in this field of motor carrier regulation.—*John J. George.*

**10647. MOMSEN, REUBEN.** The right for the Senate to exclude a senator-elect. *Notre Dame Lawyer.* 4(1) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 3-21.—The action of the United States Senate in judging of the election and qualifications of Frank L. Smith and William S. Vare seems to



be in conflict with the former interpretation of Art. I, Sec. 5 of the Constitution. If a simple majority of the Senate can "capriciously and arbitrarily" exclude a member-elect, it has the power to prescribe qualifications in addition to those provided in the Constitution and to "overthrow the declared will of the people of a Sovereign State." This amounts to attainder being the punishment of a citizen by the legislature for an act which is not a crime. This is a dangerous and unconstitutional precedent.—*John E. Briggs.*

**10648. POMERANCE, ROBERT.** Constitutional law: Federal Water Power Commission: nature of license. *Cornell Law Quart.* 14(3) Apr. 1929: 338-341.—The Federal Water Power Act of June 10, 1920, was the outgrowth of two earlier congressional bills, the Navigable Water Bill and the Public Land Bill. A Commission was created by this Act composed of the Secretaries of War, Interior, and Agriculture. This new Commission was invested with wide powers, based principally on federal control over navigable rivers as media of interstate commerce and federal control over public lands. The Act empowered the Commission, among other things, to issue licenses for the development of water power projects in "navigable rivers" and to regulate the circumstances pertaining to the issuance of such licenses. It was obvious from the start that constitutional considerations must bound the Commission's actions and determine the significance of the licenses which it issued. The degree of control which the Act intended to vest in the Commission is largely undetermined. Several cases have recently appeared questioning the extent of this power. The courts have interpreted the apparently innocent interstate commerce clause of the Constitution to the point where the Interstate Commerce Commission controls railroad recapture, rates, and even the building of wholly intrastate branches. If necessary there seems no reason why a correspondingly liberal interpretation may not be given the federal authority over navigable streams as it affects water power. "Giant power" projects, whereby great chains are linked together, are becoming increasingly common. As the basic significance of water power to all industry becomes more apparent socializing regulation is to be expected.—*F. R. Aumann.*

**10649. RANKIN, ROBERT STANLEY.** The constitutional basis of martial law. *Constit. Rev.* 13(2) Apr. 1929: 75-84.—Martial law is a measure for emergencies: the President or the governor judges of its necessity, subject to disallowance by the courts in case he does not act in good faith. During war martial law may extend over enemies and civilians within the war zone. In peace it is preventative when the troops act as aid to the civil authorities and punitive when the courts are not properly functioning. Martial law is constitutional, either as an incident to the war power or as a means to see that the laws are faithfully executed. Punitive martial law suspends the writ of habeas corpus.—*Charles Fairman.*

**10650. RICHTER, ELTON.** Exclusive and concurrent powers in the federal Constitution. *Notre Dame Lawyer.* 4(8) May 1929: 513-542.—Since the powers of the federal government are delegations of authority from the states, an affirmative grant of power does not of itself divest the states of a like power. The powers vested exclusively in Congress are (1) those which are so granted in express terms, (2) those which are granted to the United States, and expressly prohibited to the states, (3) those which are exclusive in their nature. All powers which are exclusive by nature may be included under two heads: (a) those which have their origin in the Constitution and the object of which did not exist previous to the Union—the strictly "na-

tional" powers; (b) those powers which by other provisions in the Constitution have an effect and operation when exercised by a state without or beyond the territorial limits of the state. All concurrent powers may be divided into two classes: (1) those on which, from their nature, the state cannot legislate at all in any degree when Congress has acted on the subject-matter; (2) those on which the states may legislate though Congress has previously legislated on the same matter. The powers delegated are analyzed and cases are given tending to show the extent of all the major powers mentioned in the Constitution and amendments.—*C. W. Fornoff.*

**10651. UNSIGNED.** Dissimilarities in content between the two due process clauses of the federal Constitution. *Columbia Law Rev.* 29(5) May 1929: 624-630.—The provision in the Fifth Amendment that "no person shall . . . be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law" and that in the Fourteenth Amendment that "no state shall . . . deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law" have ordinarily been regarded by the United States Supreme Court as exact counterparts. There are, however, certain activities which are forbidden to the state by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment which are not forbidden to the federal government by the similar clause in the Fifth Amendment. Thus, while a state may not tax property which is not within its territorial jurisdiction, Congress has been allowed to tax a foreign-built yacht permanently situated in a foreign country which had been outside the United States during the entire taxable period. It is less clear whether the due process clauses have identical or differential weight in restraining regulation of commerce.—*Charles S. Hyneman.*

**10652. UNSIGNED.** Status of Filipinos for purposes of immigration and naturalization. *Harvard Law Rev.* 42(6) Apr. 1929: 809-812.—Practical necessity, rather than constitutional theory, has governed the legal relations of the United States and the Philippine Islands. Filipinos ceased to be aliens and became nationals of the United States on cession from Spain (1899). Though later legislatively declared to be citizens of the Philippines, they were not made citizens of the United States. In foreign countries they are entitled to the rights and privileges of United States nationals. The act of 1906 provided that persons not citizens owing permanent allegiance to the United States might be naturalized. There followed conflicting judicial decisions as to the applicability of the general requirement that an applicant be a "free white person" or of African nativity or descent. The Supreme Court of the United States in its dictum in *Toyota v. United States*, 1925, (268 U. S. 402, 410-412) declared the racial limitation applicable. Therefore, native-born Filipinos, not being white or African, can be naturalized only after specified service in the United States navy, marine corps, or naval auxiliary service in which cases the limitation is waived. Residence in the Philippine Islands is not residence in the United States within the meaning of the naturalization laws. Though a statute declares the immigration laws inapplicable to persons subject to the permanent jurisdiction of the United States, a Chinese citizen of the Philippine Islands was denied admission to the United States. It is doubtful whether the United States should retain sovereignty over a people to whom it denies the opportunity of citizenship. The policy underlying the relations with the Philippine Islands, with its resultant anomalies, is desirable only in case a complete and early severance is contemplated. (Bibliographical notes.)—*Henry B. Hazard.*



## GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

(See also Entries 9566, 9724, 9729, 9738, 10644, 10760, 10804, 10830, 11039)

## NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 9915, 9919, 10043, 10163, 10235, 10284, 10292, 10332, 10338, 10348, 10404, 10406, 10434, 10483, 10484, 10487, 10490, 10547, 10553, 10582, 10585, 10591, 10618, 10636, 10640, 10641, 10643, 10647, 10648, 10650, 10700, 10710, 10713, 10723, 10724, 10728, 10739, 10740, 10741, 10745, 10752, 10765, 10766, 10769, 10772, 10776, 10778, 10781, 10806, 10815, 10829, 10846, 10850, 10851, 10900, 11006)

## BALTIC STATES

10653. KOCH, GERT. Ein Dezennium estländischer Rechtentwicklung. 1918-1928. [Legal development in Esthonia, 1918-1928.] *Zeitschr. f. ausländisches u. internat. Privatrecht.* 2 (6) 1928: 929-956.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

10654. STEGMAN, and BERENT. Gesetzgebung, Rechtsprechung und Literatur Lettlands im Jahre 1927. [Legislation, legal decisions and literature of Latvia in 1927.] *Zeitschr. f. ausländisches u. internat. Privatrecht.* 2 (6) 1928: 957-981.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

## BELGIUM

10655. DANTINE, ALPHONSE. Gesetzgebung, Rechtsprechung und Schrifttum in Belgien im Jahr 1927. [Legislation, legal decisions and literature in Belgium in 1927.] *Zeitschr. f. ausländisches u. internat. Privatrecht.* 2 (6) 1928: 904-928.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

## CHINA

10656. QUIGLEY, HAROLD S. The national government of China. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23 (2) May 1929: 441-449.—The "Nationalist" Government of China which was set up in Nanking in April, 1927 promulgated an "organic act" on October 4, 1928. The act was drafted by the law codification bureau and revised by a committee composed of Wang Chung-hui, Hu Han-min, and Tai Chi-t'ao. The government is an oligarchy which is to rule during the period of "tutelage" planned for by Sun Yat-sen to follow that of "military achievement" and to be followed by "democracy." During the existing regime the people are to be trained for democracy. The final authority in the Kuomintang, which now controls the "central" or Nationalist government of the country, is the party congress which is supposed to meet annually. The congress meets at the call of the central executive committee which really controls the party. The link between the party and the administrative organs of the government is the central political council which fulfills the deliberative functions of a national legislature. As distinguished from the agencies of the party, the highest governmental organ is the state council of 17 members including the chairman, now Chiang Kai-shek, which is appointed by the central executive committee. This council carries out the decisions of the central political council and the central executive committee. To it are responsible the five boards or *yuan*: executive, legislative, judicial, examination (i.e., civil service), and control (i.e., censors). There is no bill of rights in the organic act. Although the act is fragmentary, more is to be hoped from it than from any other fundamental act under the republic.—*Harley F. MacNair.*

## FRANCE

10657. ORDINAIRE, MAURICE. Éléments d'une réforme parlementaire. [Elements of a parliamentary reform.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 139 (414) May 10, 1929:

175-184.—Instead of proclaiming the parliamentary system of government worthless, its critics should compare new European constitutions with that of France in order to make improvements in the latter. These new constitutions make the legislature by far the most important organ of the state, but they protect the executive power and the sovereignty of the people from legislative infringements; it is this protection which the French constitution lacks. Among the provisions most adaptable to the French constitution which are urgently needed are control of electoral operations by an independent agency, regulation of the right of interpellation, and dissolution by the Assembly itself. Reforms for which preparation is necessary, include control of the constitutionality of the laws and a closer association between the Council of State and the Chambers.—*H. M. Cory.*

## GERMANY

10658. DAWSON, WILLIAM HARBUTT. Mending the German constitution. *Contemp. Rev.* 135 (760) Apr. 1929: 424-431.—An influential section of public opinion in Germany, representing practically all political parties, favors a radical overhauling of the constitution to remedy several serious evils. The most important of these are: administrative dualism between Prussia and the Reich; the existing conflict of "competence" as between the Reich and the federated territories, with a large amount of overlapping by rival administrative organs; and the excessive cost and diminished efficiency of public administration, which is divided and subdivided to an irrational degree. Plans of reform vary in degree from a revised federalism to the adoption of a unitary state. While no plan has received general support, it is certain relief will not be sought by the destruction of federalism. There are strong objections grounded on sentiment and prejudice against the formation of a nondescript Reichsland. Dualism could be abolished by an arrangement under which the president and principal ministers of the Reich acted in the same capacity in Prussia. Without a radical replanning of the present state structure, the important departments of administration could be unified. The small and administratively inefficient units must be reduced, but German particularism, a time-honored tradition, must be reckoned with. The great danger for Germany at present is too much tinkering with the Weimar constitution.—*E. D. Graper.*

10659. STIER-SOMLO, FRITZ. Wege zur Neugestaltung des Reichs. [Methods for reorganizing the Reich.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* May 1929: 97-110.—The overthrow of the German emperor, whom many regarded a factor in German unity, as well as the numerous German princes, contributed toward the unitary tendencies in Germany. The strength and stability of the imperial office were largely dependent upon Prussia's place in the German confederation. All legal enactments are now the function of the Reich. It guarantees to the respective states a republican form of government, and has exclusive jurisdiction in foreign affairs, national defense, colonial policy, commerce, postal and telegraphic communication, railroad and water transportation, but above all, absolute control in matters of finance, a complete reversal of pre-revolutionary policy. In the administration of justice the federal tendencies are most evident, for the respective states are entrusted with the enforcement of the laws of the Reich. The Reichsrat, though weaker than the Bundesrat, is an expression of federalism, for its members are directly responsible to the parliaments



of the states they represent. The advocates of a German unitary state insist upon a complete reorganization of the Reich by the creation of a separate national court of justice and a separate provincial and police administration. Financial supremacy of the Reich is one of the greatest obstacles to the aspirations of the federalists, who are to be found even in the official positions of the German Reich.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

## GREAT BRITAIN

10660. HARDING, E. J. Equality of status between Great Britain and the Dominions: what it means and might mean. *Pub. Admin.* 7(2) Apr. 1929: 203-209.—The author confines himself to the practical application of the pronouncement of 1926 to the everyday problems of government in the various self-governing parts of the Empire. The main import of the 1926 declaration is that each government should take steps to keep the others informed of its policy in all matters of mutual concern, and that it should not commit the others to "active obligations" without their definite consent. The new conception of empire embodies the fundamental idea of co-operation on a basis of equality. The means of administrative co-operation are: (1) personal consultation, which is the most important; (2) periodic conferences, which seem in many cases to anticipate those of the League of Nations; (3) standing joint bodies, not yet very far developed; and (4) recurrent correspondence between the various governments and between parallel departments of the various governments. The last of these four is given particular emphasis, as a very valuable means of utilizing the experience of others and developing common methods for dealing with common problems. Existing machinery should be more completely utilized, and administrators should look at their problems as problems of the Empire rather than problems of their own countries. A new field of political method is here opening up.—*Luther H. Evans.*

## INDIA

10661. RAMAIYA, A. The point of view of the Indian states' subjects. *Contemp. Rev.* 135(760) Apr. 1929: 505-508.—The rulers of Indian states, of which there are 561, are at present concerned with their personal position and safeguarding their own rights and privileges against the encroachment of the government of India. They are silent as to the position and rights of their subjects. The ruling princes are believers in personal rule and the divine right of kings. The people of the Indian states are, however, demanding that their rulers gradually introduce some form of responsible government. It is interesting to note in this connection that the Butler Committee, which was appointed by the British Parliament to go into the whole problem of Indian states, ignores in its recently published report rights or interests of the subjects of the states. Since 1928, however, they have taken active part in the Indian National Congress and are asking for constitutional reforms, not only in British India, but also in their own states.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

## ITALY

10662. BEVIONE, GIUSEPPE. La legge del Gran Consiglio. [The law of the Great Council.] *Gerarchia.* 8(11) 1928: 844-847.—The main significance of this law which deals with the structure, tasks, and composition of the Great Fascist Council, is that it closes the cycle of revolutionary Fascist laws, transforming the parliamentary state, based on liberal and democratic principles, into a Fascist state on a corporative basis. This law introduces a distinction between an ordinary law and a constitutional law. Any proposal affecting the constitu-

tion is to be submitted to the Great Council before any discussion of it in Parliament. The Great Council is charged with keeping an up-to-date list of persons from whom the king must designate a new head of government in case this post become vacant.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10663. LONGHI, SILVIO. La dichiarazione decima della Carta del Lavoro. [The tenth chapter of the Charter of Labor.] *Gerarchia.* 8(9) Sep. 1928: 703-707.—The Fascist Charter of Labor, in which new principles concerning the relations between capital and labor are laid down, declares in its 10th chapter that individual disputes arising from the application and interpretation of collective agreements will be brought before an ordinary tribunal to which assessors, designated by the interested professional associations, will be added. This provision was put into force by a decree of Feb. 28, 1928. It provides a very simple procedure in which the decisions are made by one judge, who, before judgment, attempts conciliation of the parties. Under certain conditions an appeal lies with the special tribunal instituted by the law of 1926 on collective bargaining.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10664. SOLMI, ARRIGO. Vecchie e nuove legislature del Parlamento Italiano. [Old and new legislation of the Italian Parliament.] *Gerarchia.* 8(12) Dec. 1928: 931-934.—A survey of the principal innovations in the fields of legal, political, social, and economic organization in Italy since the advent of Fascism.—*O. Eisenberg.*

## RUSSIA

10665. KOCH, HANS. Die Ukraine. [The Ukraine.] *Zeitwende.* 5(1) Jan. 1929: 60-71.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

10666. LOEWENSON, LEO. Bibliographie. C. Russisches Schrifttum im Ausland 1926-1928. [Bibliography. C. Russian works published abroad, 1926-1928.] *Ost-Europa.* 4 Apr.-May 1929: 526-534.—A continuation of previous bibliographies. This list contains 135 works in Russian published in various countries outside of Russia, primarily in France. Czechoslovakia accounts for the next largest number, while Germany and China tie with Yugoslavia for third place, these five countries accounting for 112 of the volumes. The rest come from 11 different countries.—*M. W. Graham.*

## SCANDINAVIA

10667. GRAVINA, MANFREDI. L'Islanda, nel decimo anniversario della sua autonomia statale. [The tenth anniversary of Iceland's autonomy.] *Gerarchia.* 8(11) Nov. 1928: 855-861.—A Danish law of Nov. 30, 1918, sanctioned the union of Iceland and Denmark. It recognized the sovereignty of Iceland which was united with Denmark by a personal union. Iceland, with a population of about 100,000, and an area of 104,785 sq. km., had a parliament, or Althing, as early as the tenth century which was revived in the 19th. According to the new provisions, legislative power is divided between the king of Denmark and the Althing, which is composed of two chambers. The three governmental departments are directed by three ministers with a prime minister at the head. Trade with foreign countries increased considerably since 1903. The main articles of exportation are fish products. Iceland, situated between the European and the American continents, is of utmost strategic importance to the United States and Great Britain.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10668. MUNCH-PETERSEN, ERWIN. Gesetzgebung, Rechtsprechung und Literatur in Dänemark im Jahr 1927. [Legislation, legal decisions, and literature in Denmark in 1927.] *Zeitschr. f. ausländisches u. internat. Privatrecht.* 2(6) 1928: 875-903.—*Laverne Burchfield.*



## UNITED STATES

10669. BERTHOLD, FRANZ. *Verwaltungsreform und Steuerpolitik in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika*. [Government reform and tax policies in the United States.] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19 (9) May 10, 1929: 500-520; 19 (10) May 25, 1929: 561-582.—*R. H. Wells.*

10670. COOKE, GOODWIN. The Jones-Stalker law—its legal consequences. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 15 (5) May 1929: 276-278, 296.—Under the Jones law, transportation, import, and export of intoxicating liquor are aligned with manufacture and sale, carrying the same punishment. The object of the new law is to "reach the professional commercial operators who profit financially by their criminal defiance of the law." Until the passage of the new law, the court calendars were kept reasonably clear of trials for liquor law violations by avoiding jury trials, as a result of defendants pleading guilty. The effect of the Jones law seems to be that both parties now play for bigger stakes; also, district attorneys will have a harder time persuading juries to convict. To keep the offense a misdemeanor, and to avoid indictment by a grand jury, use can be made of the "nuisance provision" of the Volstead Act, which is not affected by the Jones law, or of the charge of illegal possession. Whether the stigma of a felony conviction will restrain the violator from pleading guilty will depend on his personality, and the legal consequences of such conviction. In California the Jones law will probably have to be expressly incorporated into the law of the state.—*Agnes Thornton.*

10671. KAHN, JOSEPH. The status of the United States Board of Tax Appeals as a judicial body. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7 (4) Apr. 1929: 135-139, 158-160.—When President Coolidge approved the Act which created the Board of Tax Appeals he said that the bill made it in all its essentials practically a court of record. This view has been to some extent confirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court. Whatever doubts there might have been of its judicial status would seem to be set at rest by the powers granted it under the Act of 1926, were it not for the provision continuing it as "an independent agency in the Executive branch of the government." The conclusion of the writer, based upon considerable study, is that the Board, except in name, is a tax court with powers and functions closely resembling those of the Court of Claims; that it is not an executive agency of the government; and that the reference to it as an independent agency is an historical relic, without any significance in fact. The remainder of the article deals with illustrative material and cases to substantiate these conclusions.—*M. H. Hunter.*

10672. LAPORTE, A. A., and LEUSCHNER, F. D. Extending state jurisdiction by Act of Congress. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 15 (4) Apr. 1929: 199-201.—President Coolidge approved the Hawes-Cooper act to divest articles produced by convict labor of their interstate character. New York's early attempt to meet the problem by having goods made in the prisons of other states labelled "convict made" was held unconstitutional, as legislation requiring their own prison-made goods to be so marked. Ohio's scheme of requiring a license fee annually from merchants selling foreign made convict goods, and a bond for the "faithful performance of conditions requiring detailed reports of all sales" was also held invalid. The wording of the Hawes-Cooper Act is almost identical with that of the Wilson Act. Opposition to the bill came mostly from prison officials of states having the contract system or the public account system, not from those having state-use system. The act does not take effect until five years after its approval, thus giving sufficient time for the enactment of appropriate state legislation. New York in 1928, anticipating the passage of this bill, enacted a statute

requiring the labelling of convict-made goods (this may be held invalid) manufactured outside the state, before they are offered for sale within the state, and also requiring the registration of vendors of all convict-made goods.—*Agnes Thornton.*

## YUGOSLAVIA

10673. NIKIĆ, FEDOR. Naš trgovinski ugovor sa Francuskom. [Commercial treaty with France.] *Letopis Matice Srpske*. Apr. 1929: 122-125.—This treaty, as the other commercial treaties, is of great importance for the solution of the principal Yugoslav state problems. It will create a firm basis for Yugoslav industry, and political solidarity will be founded on industrial solidarity.—*S. Verešćak.*

10674. POLLAK, A. La plus jeune dictature. [The youngest dictatorship.] *Avenir Social*. (2) Feb. 1929: 98-103.—The abolition of the Parliamentary system in Yugoslavia is described, and a discussion of the social and political conditions of the country at the moment of the introduction of the dictatorship is presented.—*J. Emelianoff.*

## STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 9791, 10231, 10392, 10398, 10409, 10455, 10487, 10490, 10535, 10595, 10640, 10643, 10650, 10672, 10738, 10744, 10757, 10761, 10762, 10768, 10771, 10786, 10790, 10796, 10797, 10806, 10809, 10812)

## UNITED STATES

10675. BOOTS, RALPH S. Governors' messages, 1929. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23 (2) May 1929: 410-416.—Hardly a message discloses the governor as a conscious and confident political leader of the state and the legislature with a definite program to present and execute. The content headings are: machinery of state government; local government; elections; courts, law enforcement, prison administration; taxation and finance; highways; conservation, power development, utilities; education; labor. The movement for state administrative reorganization continues, Nebraska constituting an exception. Longer terms of office are occasionally approved. With respect to elections, there seems to be general satisfaction with the direct primary except in Indiana. At least four governors recommend improved corrupt practices legislation. The trend in taxation is definitely away from the property tax, although few new sources of revenue are suggested. The income tax is recommended in several states. Car owners are being asked to pay more and more for highways through increases in the gasoline tax. The inequality of educational opportunity as between urban and rural populations and the inequitable distribution of the financial burden for school support receive much attention.—*Ralph S. Boots.*

10676. CHAMBERLAIN, J. P. Government. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 34 (6) May 1929: 1155-1168.—The new field of jurisdiction, the air, seems to be falling under federal control in respect of air traffic as the legislation of 1927 showed to be the case in respect of radio. Centralization of state government shows advances, but, notably in those departments in which the sociologist is interested, the administrative or advisory committee persists as an instrument of administration. Judicial councils, representing the reaction against ineffective administration of the courts, were created in three states, an evidence of the seriousness with which is taken the demand for reform in court administration as necessary to any effective improvement in securing the rights of individuals through the judges. The movement for the centralization and better keeping of criminal records for the purpose, and the use of that agency to aid local police officials in the detec-



tion of crime, found expression in the year under review.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

**10677. CHILD, RICHARD WASHBURN.** The doctrine of local obligations. *Constit. Rev.* 13(2) Apr. 1929: 85-96.—States' rights imply also states' obligations. Centralization of power in Washington brings decay of community responsibility. Local responsibility is a protection against communism. While certain emergencies require absolute federal interference, in many cases local community social sense, if properly stimulated, can be relied upon to do much of the work now being urged upon the federal government. The interstate commerce clause has been perverted to make the path to centralization easy. The federal power over navigable waters is being used to make improvements which should be financed locally. Blackmailing sections of the country through the taxing power has been suggested as a further aid to centralization. Federal bribery in the form of aid to the states is the latest development of this dangerous movement. This makes for long-distance government with a parasitic bureaucracy meddling with local affairs.—*Ben A. Arneson.*

**10678. C., W. E.** Validity of state supervision of secret societies. *St. John's Law Rev.* 3(2) May 1929: 262-267.—*J. P. Comer.*

**10679. GODSHALL, W. LEON.** State constitutional development through amendment in 1928. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(2) May 1929: 404-409.—The year 1928 saw a greater volume of amendments of state constitutions than did 1927, the changes occurring in Idaho, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas, North Dakota, Montana, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Alabama, and Florida. The vote by which each change of fundamental law was accomplished is indicated, and a brief statement is made concerning the nature of the change effected.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

**10680. GREELEY, W. R.** Our 48 state capitol buildings. *Amer. City.* 40(5) May 1929: 123-130.—Includes name of architect, date of construction, and picture of each of the capitol buildings in the states.—*Harvey Walker.*

**10681. RIDGWAY, ALBERT B.** Report of Oregon judicial council. *Oregon Law Rev.* 8(3) Apr. 1929: 237-246.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

**10682. UNSIGNED.** Kentucky judicial council is twelfth. *Jour. Amer. Judic. Soc.* 12(6) Apr. 1929: 179-180.—Kentucky is the twelfth state to have a judicial council. Its council resembles that of North Carolina and North Dakota in that it comprises all the judges of the highest court and all the judges of the general trial court. In the powers conferred, the act resembles that of Massachusetts. It also provides for a system of recording and reporting statistical information. Attendance at the annual meeting is mandatory. The chairman is empowered to employ clerks, so it will be possible to have a lawyer clerk who will devote all his time to the work of the council. The text of the act concludes the article.—*Agnes Thornton.*

**10683. WILSON, BEN HUR.** The Forest City meteor. *Palimpsest.* 10 Apr. 1929: 145-155.—This is a description of one of the three largest meteorites that have been seen to fall in North America. In connection with the Forest City meteorite, the Supreme Court of Iowa decided that meteorites belong to the owner of the land on which they fall. This is apparently the first and only time that question has been reviewed by a tribunal of final resort.—*John E. Briggs.*

## MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 9791, 9812, 9838, 9854, 9999, 10070, 10223, 10224, 10252, 10719, 10720, 10725, 10727, 10731, 10732, 10754, 10767, 10770, 10774, 10783, 10785, 10787, 10788, 10798, 10799, 10801, 10807, 10916)

## GERMANY

**10684. Ewoldt, Walter.** Zur Lösung der Gross-Hamburg-Frage. [Toward a solution of the problem of greater Hamburg.] *Städtebau.* 24(5) 1929: 113-128.—The city of Hamburg and the surrounding area in the Province of Prussia have been united in a special district to be known as the Hamburg-Prussian region. The growth of the city of Hamburg has been characterized by the movement of its people to the suburbs and there have been created the usual problems of the metropolitan area. The economic and social region of Hamburg has become a larger unit than the free city of Hamburg. A greater Hamburg is now created, supervised by a special commission patterned after the Port of New York Authority. The commission is composed of expert regional planners and of representatives of the political units of Hamburg and of Prussia. Port development of the Upper Elbe region and regional planning for the new area will receive the immediate attention of the new commission.—*Jerome G. Kerwin.*

## IRISH FREE STATE

**10685. HORGAN, JOHN J.** The Cork city manager plan, an Irish experiment. *Natl. Municipal Rev.* 18(5) May 1929: 287-289.—The new government of the city of Cork will furnish the first application of the American city manager plan to a European city. There is to be a council of 21 members, 7 retiring annually, and a lord mayor chosen by the council. Together they will be the policy forming agency of the city. Policies will be carried out by a city manager chosen by the Local Appointments Commission, a civil service body which makes all the important local appointments in the Free State.—*Harvey Walker.*

## UNITED STATES

**10686. AKS, JACOB.** Municipal corporations: tort liability: *ultra vires*: governmental and corporate functions. *Cornell Law Quart.* 14(3) Apr. 1929: 351-357.—This article discusses tort liability of municipal corporations and the general principles of *ultra vires*. While there is no disagreement concerning these general principles, considerable difference of opinion exists in their application. The disinclination of courts to sacrifice private interests, especially influenced by the increased strength and complexity of modern municipal organizations with their attendant potentialities for harm to individuals, has been productive of distinct tendencies against non-liability. The obvious one is a paring down of the governmental group of functions and the consequent enlargement of the class within which civil suit is allowable. This process operates whenever a municipal duty is added to the corporate category, as in the principal case described in the article in which it was held that the operation of public parks is not a governmental function, so as to relieve a municipality from responsibility to civil suit. Another means of meeting immunity has been to regard the municipality as a private owner, with respect to all property held by it. Another way has been to declare actionable the improper execution of duties described as ministerial, even though such duties are connected with the performance of governmental functions. These various trends are merely expressions of the feeling that an injured plaintiff ought to recover and are largely responsible for the existing inconsistencies in the law. As courts hesitate to leave the old classification, other practical means of solving the problem must be sought. Liability rather than immunity is the preferable policy and methods of expanding the scope of its application should be used. Freedom in governmental action alone should prescribe the limits of municipal immunity.—*F. R. Aumann.*



**10687. GUILD, F. H.** Special municipal corporations. *Natl. Municipal Rev.* 18(5) May 1929: 319-323.—There are 47 varieties of special municipal corporations in the United States formed to meet community needs not satisfied by the pre-existing general framework of government. They serve to surmount difficulties due to lack of power in other local authorities, bond and tax limitations, and lack of common jurisdiction. The legislative power to establish such new agencies has been upheld in sweeping terms by the courts. The chief advantage of the special municipal corporation lies in its answer to jurisdictional questions; its chief danger lies not in the agency itself, but in the chaotic overlapping of governments in communities which attempt to solve complex problems by the multiplication of ad hoc bodies rather than by systematic reorganization of their entire governmental régime.—*Harvey Walker.*

**10688. RANDALL, CLIFFORD E.** Establishing setback lines for effective and economical street widening. *Amer. City.* 40(4) Apr. 1929: 87-89.—A discussion of the five methods of providing opportunity to obtain streets of proper widths: (1) platting; (2) restricted building lines, imposed either voluntarily or in deeds of conveyance or shown on the recorded plat; (3) actual widening of present streets by condemnation proceedings under the power of eminent domain; (4) the establishment of setbacks by legislation under the power of eminent domain; (5) the establishment of setbacks or building lines by legislation under the exercise of the police power. The last method is the most feasible.—*Harvey Walker.*

**10689. UNSIGNED.** System for grading judicial salaries. *Jour. Amer. Judic. Soc.* 12(6) Apr. 1929: 184.—The Pennsylvania Commission has drafted a bill which recognizes the need for increasing pay in proportion to the length of service and the population of the city.—*Agnes Thornton.*

## RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 10180, 10759)

### GREAT BRITAIN

**10690. ROBSON, WILLIAM A.** New local government reforms in England. *Natl. Municipal. Rev.* 18(5) May 1929: 300-305.—A new local government bill is under consideration by Parliament. It is the outgrowth of the work of the Royal Commission on Local Government. There is no pretense that the new bill is comprehensive; it is mainly an attempt to correct defects in the old system. Boards of guardians of the poor are to be abolished, and their functions transferred to the county councils. Highway functions are to be transferred from the smaller authorities to the larger ones. County councils are to be made town planning authorities for the first time. The highway clauses are under criticism from those who believe that the road system should be under national control. Machinery is to be provided for the readjustment of the boundaries of local authorities. Certain important exemptions from local taxation are given to heavy industries which are engaged in production for the export trade. The loss which will thus occur to the local areas will be made up by a grant from the national exchequer. The government has taken advantage of this occasion to recast its whole system of grants in aid. These will now be distributed according to an elaborate formula which is explained in detail.—*Harvey Walker.*

## DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 9913, 9967, 10652, 10841)

### FRANCE

**10691. ARCHIMBAUD, LÉON.** L'évolution de la réglementation du travail indigène dans les colonies françaises. [Evolution of the regulation of native work in the French colonies.] *Rev. du Pacifique.* 8(5) May 1929: 258-268.—The assistance given to France during the World War by men and raw materials from her colonies aroused a new interest in these possessions and in the welfare of the native population which is so necessary if productive results are to be obtained. Beginning in 1920 a series of decrees have provided for a minute regulation of native work. They differ according to conditions of climate, civilization, etc., in the separate colonies. Much attention is given to the rationing of food, hygienic conditions, medical service, maximum length of a contract (two to five years), prohibition of night work, and of child labor before the age of twelve. In Indo-China a percentage of the salary must be put aside by the employer to return to the employee at the end of the contract. In Africa the inspection of contracts and workers' conditions is left to the ordinary administrative officials, while in Indo-China a special bureau has been established which regulates the whole field of native work. Employment bureaus and arbitration boards somewhat take the place of bureaus in the African colonies.—*Helen M. Cory.*

**10692. UNSIGNED.** L'essor de l'Afrique équatoriale française. [The development of French Equatorial Africa.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 139(414) May 10, 1929: 272-283.—Never having received its proper share of attention along economic and political lines, French Equatorial Africa languished until a few years ago. During the years 1920-1926 there were considerable deficits in the budgets of the colonies of France in this region, and trade and industry remained practically at a standstill. Since that date, however, budgets have been balanced, despite heavy capital expenditures, and reserves are being built up again. The construction of the Ocean-Congo railway, of which 90 out of a total of 530 kilometers have been completed, no doubt lies at the very basis of the future development of the region. The high mortality rate now found among the 6,000 to 8,000 laborers used in the building of this railroad has been a matter of some concern, but it compares favorably with the mortality present among the laborers on the Panama Canal, and some of its causes are inherent in conditions and cannot be prevented. French Equatorial Africa has great possibilities, despite its meager population of 3,200,000 inhabitants in a territory four times the size of France, and it is now awakened and is marching forward rapidly; assistance to this process should be given by way of encouragement, investment, and favorable propaganda.—*Luther H. Evans.*

### GREAT BRITAIN

**10693. MELLAND, FRANK.** Eastern Africa—our opportunity. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125(748) Apr. 1929: 500-507.—The sending of the Hilton Young Commission to East and Central Africa for the purpose of making recommendations with respect to British policy in those possessions afforded an excellent example of the home government's new determination to rule a given territory in the best interests of all concerned. The body set out to discover a basis on which whites, browns, and blacks could live together and progress under conditions of rapid economic change. Its report, just issued, is a record of a difficult task admirably performed. At present local white communities exploit the natives and Hindu immigrants and engage in struggles with home authorities who endeavor to prevent this. The Young



group, therefore, recommends that a High Commissioner be named to prepare the way for possible union by slow, cautious moves, he, in due course, to be replaced by a Governor General. The great immediate need is that a native policy, consistent in its main principles while adapted to the varying conditions of different tribes and localities, be applied throughout British and central Africa, continuously and without vacillation. *Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

**10694. MILLS, J. SAXON.** The old India and the new era. *Contemp. Rev.* 135 (761) May 1929: 609-613. —It needs to be recalled that the Indian princes saved the British in the Mutiny, and that Queen Victoria pledged the British to the observance of the treaties with the princes in her proclamation of November, 1858. Despite this, however, the British developed in the Victorian era the practice of assuming prerogatives of interference in the affairs of the native states, and even felt that they were allowing the states to exist merely on sufferance. Unwarranted interference occurred in connection with railways, salt, coinage, and customs arrangements. The states contribute over £7,500,000 to the Indian government in taxes and do not receive one rupee in return, since they contribute separately in land, tributes, and subsidies for the defense and security which they receive. The climax of the old policy was reached in the Curzon doctrine of the unchallenged sovereignty of the British, but since that date (1905) British policy has been more kindly. The chamber of princes evidences the friendly co-operation that has been fostered. The princes are believed to be

the natural leaders of the Indian peoples, and they should be made use of as counsellors by the British administrators.—*Luther H. Evans.*

## THE NETHERLANDS

**10695. VOLLENHOVEN, C. van.** Deconcentratie van het regeeren Overzees. [Decentralization of government in the East Indies.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 18 Mar. 1929: 99-120.—The writer, Professor of Mohammedan Law in the University of Leyden, criticises the administrative reform inaugurated in the Island of Java as not having yielded the decentralization that was supposed to be its aim, and advocates a different system for Sumatra and the other islands of the Malay Archipelago. In Java the so-called emancipation of the native regents has proved a failure because the transfer of authority from the central government to these native heads has been restricted in practice to mostly futile functions involving no responsibility. The reform which Van Vollenhoven recommends has been tried with success in certain parts of the Island of Bali. It is based on the existing Adat communities, which have their origin and *raison d'être* in native laws and native customs. The writer further recommends the creation of a separate Island government for Sumatra, not under a governor but under a provincial council, which shall be free from meddlesome interference by the central government at Batavia.—*A. J. Barnouw.*

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

### RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 9919, 9920, 9922, 9984, 10002, 10052, 10123, 10627, 10656, 10661, 10729, 10775, 10780, 10837, 10838, 10840, 10842, 10849, 10851, 10856, 10858, 10981)

### AUSTRIA

**10696. KLEINWAECHTER, FRIEDERICH F. G.** Vom Grenz-und Auslandsdeutschum. Die gegenwärtige Lage Österreichs. [Germans on the border and in other countries. The present status of Austria.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* May 1929: 160-164.—Austria's ability to survive during the past ten years is no proof of her ability to continue her separate existence, and this existence, maintained by the financial aid of the Allied Powers, is by no means compensation for the loss of economic resources. Lack of taxable resources must inevitably lead to educational and cultural decline. In the course of time the highly cultured population of Austria will degenerate to a primitive peasant folk. Her only salvation is union with the mother state, Germany. Since the peace settlement, the Austrian sentiment of statehood has given way to the ideal of German nationality.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

### BELGIUM

**10697. TSCHOFFEN, PAUL.** Les élections du 26 mai. [The elections of May 26.] *Rev. Belge.* 6-2 (3) May 1, 1929: 202-218.—The situation in Belgium at the present time is in striking contrast to that at the last general election four years ago. Then a political crisis was imminent; the liberals refused to cooperate with the right, and the country had reached the stage of financial panic. From this chaos, Jasper was able to lead the nation back to monarchy, first by establishing a coalition with the socialists and then by introducing a large duty on imports and a sinking fund to relieve

the financial situation. Though the socialists left the government in 1927, hoping thereby to cause its downfall, it was able to make new alliances and carry on a successful program.—*Helen M. Cory.*

### CHINA

**10698. APER, CELTICUS.** China from revolution to reconstruction. *World Trade.* 1(2) Apr. 1929: 258-267.—Fifteen months ago, the Kuomintang, assumed the leadership of the Chinese masses. The party was founded by Sun-Yat-Sen in 1904 and has three fundamental principles, the three "Minn": (1) In the Chinese democracy, the citizens of all five races are equal. They form but one people. (2) National sovereignty is vested in the people. (3) The people have a right to all national resources. It was the Kuomintang, then known as Tung-men-hui, which shattered the Manchu dynasty. It was the Kuomintang that forced the establishment of the republic in 1911; today it is triumphant. At its head are young men, trained by western methods, anxious to tackle the problem of reconstruction. The complexity of this problem is indicated by the following facts: only one-tenth of the soil of China is cultivated as against five-tenths in Europe; in 1927 China had only 2,000 tons of sailing vessels out of a world tonnage of 1,926,000; 326,000 tons of the steamships out of a total of 63,267,000; 8,200 miles of railways; 17,600 miles of highways; produced only 150,000 metric tons of steel; and with unlimited coal resources (seventy times as great as those of Great Britain) extracted only 14,000,000 tons of coal as compared with 247,000,000 in Great Britain. The Economic Conference of Shanghai, the Financial Conference of Nanking, and the Conference of Transport and Communications of Nanking, in 1928, discussed these pressing problems. Definite programs were formulated. The financial program demanded distinction between national and provincial revenues and expenditures, reorganization of the system of taxation



improvement of national credit, determination of military expenditures, and a balancing of the budget. The economic program called for a determination of the currency policy, the adoption of a banking system, expansion of communications, organization of public works, the development of a commercial policy, nationalization of iron mines, and the encouragement of fisheries, afforestation, agriculture, and irrigation. The Kuomintang believes that the prior condition to all economic reconstruction is the revision of all unequal treaties.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

## CUBA

**10699. BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE.** Cuba and the Platt Amendment. *Foreign Policy Assn. Inform. Serv.* 5 (3) Apr. 17, 1929: 37-62.—The existing internal political situation in Cuba raises the question of the scope of action permissible to the United States under the Platt Amendment. President Machado recently entered upon a second term of six years in the face of his pledge to retire at the end of his first term of four years. Opponents of the administration charge that a dictatorship has, in effect, been established and that legal opposition can no longer exist. This was accomplished by the control that the administration established, not only over members of Congress through the judicious dispensing of lottery collectorships, but also over political parties through presidential domination of party organizations and terroristic suppression of freedom of discussion. The guarantees of the Crowder electoral code have gradually been taken away by amendments. In the light of these charges one can better understand why all parties favored Machado and the constitutional amendments increasing the term of office of president and of members of Congress. Under the original interpretation of the Platt Amendment, internal, non-violent situations called for no intervention. Then from 1909 to 1923 the United States followed a "preventive" policy, which led to the development of rather strong Cuban opposition to the Amendment. Secretary Hughes abandoned the preventive policy in favor of the original interpretation, which, under existing conditions, assures our opposition to revolution and thus encourages those in power to establish a dictatorial regime. The United States could adhere to its present anti-revolution policy, could go back to the preventive policy and even supervise elections, or could terminate the Platt Amendment and permit revolutions. Furthermore, under the recent Pan American arbitration treaty, the applicability of the Amendment to a given situation might be claimed by Cuba to be subject to arbitral decision. The applicability of Article 17 of the League Covenant in the case of American intervention is also open to question.—*Charles A. Timm.*

## FRANCE

**10700. FELS, COMTE de.** Le Congrès de Dijon. [The Congress of Dijon.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36 (9) May 1, 1929: 5-22.—The most important recent event in French internal politics was the Congress held by L'Alliance républicaine démocratique at Dijon in March, 1929. The discussions indicated that the collectivist leaders will not permit their group to be drawn into a centre bloc that would render socialism inoffensive, nor will they submit to the reformation of the Chamber of Deputies on the English model, a move which some of their capitalist opponents desire. The Alliance, for the first time, appeared capable of envisaging clearly the issues which face it.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

## GREAT BRITAIN

**10701. BARBOUR, JOHN.** Scotland—the new dominion. *Edinburgh Rev.* 249 (508) Apr. 1929: 211-231.—This article criticises the Scottish National party. Their declaration of policy is confused. Do they aim at a federal alliance or dominion status? Their statistics misrepresent the proportions of the national revenue devoted respectively to English and Scottish affairs, and a correction of their figures seriously depletes the surplus on which they reckon for developmental schemes. The victory of Cunningham Graham at the Glasgow University rectorial election and the defeat of Spence at the North Midlothian by-election decide nothing, but indicate the existence of a reservoir of feeling potentially favorable to national self-government. The weakness of the party as a national party lies in its failure to distinguish between Scottish self-government and the particular kind of government it wishes to see in power. Dominion status would mean the risk of a tariff barrier, loss of imperial prestige in that England alone would rank as the mother country, and complications over foreign relations. Development towards greater independence within the existing constitution is preferable. The Scottish secretary might have a cabinet of his own, and be responsible to a Scottish parliament for purely Scottish affairs.—*E. W. Grieve.*

**10702. GREENWOOD, ARTHUR.** Socialism. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125 (748) Apr. 1929: 455-465.—Conservatism resists change. It believes in state interference only when such interference promises to help to defend and assist existing interests. It regards itself as the guardian of the British Empire and is the first to suspect insults to the British flag. It is undemocratic. It despises the lower orders. It is essentially imperialistic and militaristic. Liberalism has its roots in the middle classes. It is essentially individualistic, though it has a sentimental attachment to social reform, providing such reform does not seriously challenge the present order. The Labour party is frankly socialist in its outlook. Capitalism has largely solved the question of production, but not of distribution. It has failed to apply the principle of democracy to industry. Private profit should be eliminated, and the fullest advantages of science, organization, and applied skill should accrue to the administrative, technical, and manipulative workers who produce, and to the public who consume. It will not increase bureaucracy. Cooperative and publicly owned enterprises show the trend toward socialism.—*Harry W. Laidler.*

**10703. KOHN, HANS.** Die Fabians. [The Fabians.] *Zeitschr. f. Politik.* 18 (10) 1929: 663-675.—The English Parliament has known for a long time only two parties, though each party held within its fold a number of groups of varying opinions. At last, however, both parties suffered defections from their ranks, which led to the establishment of the Labourites as a permanent third party. But even this new creation includes several clearly differentiated groups. Though numerically the conservative skilled labor element has been preponderant, the new Labour party has tolerated within its organization Fabians, Independent Labourites, and in a fashion even Communists. Not only has it tolerated such variants, but it has allowed some of them an influence out of all proportion to their numerical strength. The Fabians and Independents have furnished the leaders of the new third party, and the Fabian program of socialistic reform by constitutional evolution has permeated its policy. The first Labour Cabinet contained prominent members of the Fabian Society and its entire program bore the Fabian stamp. But to the extent to which the Fabian program has found its realization in actual legislation, to the same



extent does the Fabian Society lose its *raison d'être*. The methods and views of the small group of Fabians are today the common property of progressive England. The founders of the Society are old men. It is doubtful whether the younger generation can find inspiration in and will identify itself with an organization which has completed its tasks.—*Johannes Mattern.*

**10704. MARRIOTT, JOHN.** Socialist finance. *Nineteenth Century*. 105 (627) May 1929: 594-605.—The article attempts to demonstrate the weak points and contradictions of the English-Labour program concerning expenditure on armaments, taxation of the necessities of life, protective tariffs, death duties, income tax, super-tax, and the taxation of land values. A table illustrates the savings of small investors, of whom there are about 15,000,000. The thrifty workman who has invested his savings necessarily believes that private property is sacrosanct.—*S. P. Turin.*

**10705. VYLE, GILBERT.** Indian politics and British trade. *English Rev.* 48 (5) May 1929: 556-566.—Consideration of the reports of the Simon Commission and the Harcourt Butler Committee is an important task of the new government. The loss of markets in British India opens the problem of maintenance and extension of trade with the Indian states. Interest of the commercial and industrial communities in the Indian states and removal of all restrictions upon the free movement of capital toward the states should be encouraged.—*E. Cole.*

## HUNGARY

**10706. WOODS, CHARLES.** Hungary after ten years. *Contemp. Rev.* 135 (760) Apr. 1929: 448-455.—In defeated, post-War Hungary, "more or less natural economic and geographical frontiers" have been replaced by "almost entirely artificial" boundaries depriving the country of mineral and forest resources and the seasonal labor of Slovakian hill-dwellers. Hungarians have been incorporated into neighboring states, no one of which has fulfilled its obligations toward the Magyar minorities, and the country has been under the continuous, critical, and suspicious surveillance of the Little Entente. Since 1921, however, Hungary has witnessed the calming of passions and hatreds and the reconstruction of financial and economic life, thanks to the system of Admiral Horthy, the regent, and Count Bethlen, the prime minister. "The government is an autocracy almost by common consent, and the premier, working hand in hand with the regent, is undoubtedly a dictator." The dynastic question, complicated by the division of public opinion into "Legitimist" and "Electionist" camps, and by engagements entered into by Hungary and the conference of ambassadors, continues to disturb internal politics, but the outlook for Hungary, on the whole, is considerably brighter than it was ten years ago.—*M. W. Graham.*

## ITALY

**10707. FORNARI, CRESCENZO.** Dalle origini al presente del Fascismo. [Fascism from its origin to the present.] *Gior. di Pol. e di Letteratura*. 5 (4) Apr. 1929: 352-360.—A poetical rhapsody upon the beauties of a new heaven (Italy) that is being created on earth by the messianic mission of a unique Duce.—*H. R. Spencer.*

**10708. ZAMBONI, UMBERTO.** La marcia su Roma. [The march on Rome.] *Gerarchia*. 8 (10) Oct. 1928: 767-770.—Notes of a Fascist leader relating some episodes of 1922 which led to the occupation of Rome by the Fascists.—*O. Eisenberg.*

## NEW ZEALAND

**10709. TRIGGS, W. H.** The political debacle in New Zealand. *Natl. Rev.* (553) Mar. 1929: 142-151.—The success of Ward's United party came as a surprise to every one. After the 1925 elections the Reform party under Coates had 53 members, a majority of 28, but now is reduced to 29. Labour is no longer the Opposition or alternative government, for it took but 19 seats, whereas the United (Nationalists and Liberals) members number 26. Coates was immediately defeated and Ward formed a cabinet. The latter's success was due to his employment of a skilful party organizer and to his advocacy of a foreign loan of £70 million for the completion of four railways and for loans to workers and settlers at 4½%, without cost to the taxpayer. The Reformers lost through opposition to socialist projects, hostility to the farmers, and the prohibition program. There seems no danger of the new cabinet falling through a combination attack of Labour and Reformers. Ward has, however, already found difficulties in his scheme for a foreign loan—namely old debts falling due.—*Hugh McD.Clokie.*

## POLAND

**10710. SMOGORZEWSKI, C.** Les derniers aspects de la crise polonaise. [The latest aspects of the Polish crisis.] *Correspondant*. 101 (1598) Apr. 25, 1929: 242-252.—Since the coup d'état of 1926, Pilsudski has dominated Polish political life, either as minister of war or premier. Cabinets have been made and unmade largely at his suggestion, without the intervention of political parties. Having strengthened the powers of the presidency, he utilized his prestige to weld out of heterogeneous elements a collaborating governmental bloc to support the chief executive. Finding the premiership insufficiently endowed with power, he resigned it in 1928 to devote himself, with the aid of the group of colonels, to proposals for further constitutional revision. These, presented in February, 1929, suggest the further reduction of legislative power through endowing the president with legislative initiative and a suspensive veto. Direct election of the president for a seven year term by the vote of all over 24, from two nominees presented by the outgoing president and the national assembly respectively, is also proposed. Rival projects of nationalist elements seek "a strong government, a sane parliament and independent justice," while socialist proposals look to reinforced parliamentary authority and extensive autonomy for areas of mixed or non-Polish nationality. A third project favors a Bismarckian system of centralized administration under a responsible chancellor accountable annually. The author believes that the advent of the Switalski "Cabinet of Colonels" (Apr. 14, 1929) reveals a further stage in the development of Pilsudskiism. The Dier's political control is more restricted, and presidential prerogative has been enhanced.—*M. W. Graham.*

## RUMANIA

**10711. LITTLEFIELD, WALTER.** Iuliu Maniu and his problems. *Roumania* (N. Y.) 5 (2) Apr. 1929: 67-74.—The author, foreign editor of the *New York Times*, contributes to the quarterly publication of the Society of the Friends of Roumania a factual appraisal of the Iuliu Maniu government during the past six months, since the overthrow of Bratianou. The objects of the two administrations do not differ materially, except in method. Iuliu Maniu has, however, in this brief period balanced the budget, and effected foreign loans and currency stabilization. He has the confidence of the public.—*Charilaos Lagoudakis.*



## RUSSIA

10712. BREBNER, BARTLET. The eleventh year of Soviet Russia. *Hist. Outlook*. 20(4) Apr. 1929: 161-167.—This is a summary of events from Oct. 1927-Jan. 1929, prefaced by a brief description of the official design as described in an earlier paper (*Hist. Outlook*, May, 1928), with some attempt at evaluation of achievement. Following brief treatment of the Trotsky affair, the *Shakhta* trials, and international relations, a discussion is presented of the cessation of grain export, of the shifts in policy towards the peasants, and of their effects upon the whole official conception of the revolution and upon immediate economic policies. The state plan for national economic self-sufficiency has had to find new domestic bases of capital, and a change of direction to secure capital from abroad can be detected in the extension of concessions contemplated in the decree of Sep. 14, 1928.—*J. B. Brebner*.

## YUGOSLAVIA

10713. GRAHAM, MALBONE W., Jr. The "dictatorship" in Yugoslavia. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(2) May 1929: 449-459.—King Alexander's action in suspending the constitution and parliament, substituting legislation by royal decree, and administration by purely royal appointees is no imitation of fascism, no index of any general tendency away from democracy. Yugoslavia has her own peculiar problems to solve in the difficult post-war process of becoming a state. After nearly a decade of disastrous experience with the Vidov-dan constitution, the king, as trusted spokesman and agent of his distressed people, takes a new constitutional course, to the general satisfaction of his subjects. The failure of the old regime was due to multifarious and excruciating difficulties: the impossibility of reconciling the conflicting nationalistic interests of westward-looking Croats and Slovenes with those of the long independent peoples of Balkan Serbia and Montenegro, and of the Moslem Bosnians and Christian Macedonians recently torn loose from the Turk; resentment at Serbian bureaucracy and a fiscal policy that seemed to make the economically advanced vassals of the economically primitive; the failure to achieve any constitutional adaptation of the original excessive centralization to the regional requirements of administrative autonomy; the militant factionalism of parliamentary politics, devoid of broadly national ideas, parties, or leaders; the consequent sterility of a Skupshtina which was normally a mere arena for patronage bickering, and in June of 1928 became a bloody shamble. The new regime proclaims the intention of observing strict legality, and the principle that the king and his appointees are to exercise an authority that is essentially popular, not autocratic. Political parties have been dissolved; legislation and administration speeded up; carpetbag functionaries weeded out. If all goes well, the special position assumed by this democratic king "will have justified itself . . . as a necessary stage in the realization of Yugoslav unity."—*H. R. Spencer*.

10714. WOODS, H. CHARLES. The Jugoslavian coup d'état. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125(747) Mar. 1929: 380-389.—The diverse elements in the post-War kingdom are at the base of the present trouble. The Serbs, orthodox, Byzantine, self-important as conquerors, look for a greater Serbia centered about Belgrade. The Croats and Slovenes, Catholic and Vienna-looking, seek a united kingdom, but want at least their old provincial autonomy. Pashitch, old radical leader of Balkan and World War days, had kept control by coalitions. The government was notoriously corrupt, inefficient, and oriental. His death in 1926 removed the only moderating influence; the opposition became

obstructive, the "White Hand" military cliques more intolerant. The climax came with the assassination of the Croat leader, Stefan Raditch, in June, 1928. In December the cabinet resigned. The king, faced with irreconcilable political parties, could only appoint a non-party cabinet, with or without a new legislature. He chose the latter, declared a dictatorship, and made the cabinet directly responsible to himself.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

## ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

(See Entries 10071, 10567)

## NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(See also Entries 10078, 10675)

## GREAT BRITAIN

10715. JONES, LEWIS WEBSTER. The British elections. *Foreign Policy Assn. Inform. Serv.* 5(5) May 15, 1929: 85-102.—This article gives the position of the parties before the election of 1928, describes the programs of the three parties, portrays their outstanding leaders, and discusses England's general economic and political situation.—*James K. Pollock, Jr.*

## GREECE

10716. POLYZOIDES, A. T. Greece abandons proportional representation. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(2) May, 1929: 459-461.—Proportional representation having failed to give a homogeneous government in 1926, in the general elections of August, 1928, the plurality system was put in force. While under P. R. the Royalist opposition polled 44% of the total vote and secured a proportional number of seats, under the plurality system it obtained 32% of the total vote and has only 25 seats—that is, 10% of the representation in the Chamber.—*Charilaos Lagoudakis*.

## UNITED STATES

10717. DUNMORE, WALTER T. Cleveland bar's influence in judicial elections. *Jour. Amer. Judic. Soc.* 12(6) Apr. 1929: 178-179.—Since 1921 the Cleveland Bar Association has endorsed candidates for each judicial position to be filled, has appointed a campaign committee, and through its members has raised a fund varying from \$4,800 to \$7,800 to meet the expenses of the campaign. During this period only 5 of their candidates have met with defeat, and 32 have been elected. The bar has also used its influence in persuading suitable lawyers to become candidates. The Cleveland Bar plans to continue endorsing judicial candidates, and through a special committee has drawn up for future campaigns a number of recommendations which have been adopted. (Recommendations are included in the article.)—*Agnes Thornton*.

10718. FAY, BERNARD. La politique intérieure américaine et les élections présidentielles. [American internal politics and the presidential election.] *Correspondant*. 100(1591) Jan. 10, 1929: 14-38.—In the United States there is a strictly two-party system, and one based not upon a philosophy of government but entirely upon an interest in governmental office. The politicians are not expected to think but to accomplish; the parties search for vague formulas that will please the public, and cultivate an instinct for systematic opportunism. It is therefore difficult to distinguish Democrats and Republicans, and even the theoretical differences with respect to centralization of power and the tariff are tending to disappear. The two parties have very different constituencies, however. The Democratic party attracts a variety of classes,



including the mass of foreigners (particularly the Irish Catholics), the conservative Anglo-Saxons and Baptists of the South, the discontented elements generally, and a considerable portion of the university and college professors. The Republican party appeals particularly to the puritan and practical Yankee, the Anglo-Saxons of New England, and to the farmers of the Middle and Far West, but not to many educators. The Democratic party has its particular strength in a region, the Solid South, while the Republican party has its in a class, the industrial bourgeoisie. The Democrats have had fewer material resources and able leaders, but in 1928 Smith appeared to fit into their needs. His candidacy caused serious difficulty, however, on account of the two almost equally balanced elements in the Democratic party—the Southern conservatives, who had already rejected Smith in 1924, and the Irish Democrats of the large Eastern cities, who idolized him. The objections to Smith were three-fold: (1) he was Irish, (2) he was Catholic, (3) he was from New York, considered by Americans an unrepresentative city, hated by its rivals, and looked upon by the Protestant clergy as a new Babylon. Smith's program appealed to the liberal workers, and bourgeois intelligentsia of the East, and to the farmers of the Middle West, but not to the South, which was pious and moral, loved prohibition, was not radical, was becoming industrially-minded, and was ardently Protestant and Anglo-Saxon. The Republicans took advantage of this opportunity, and nominated Hoover, who had been opposed by the farmers and the politicians, but who appealed to the Protestant and commercial groups of the East, Middle West, and West, to the new bourgeois classes of the South, to a large portion of the old Protestant bourgeoisie of that region, to the Germans, and to the anti-Catholic bigots and Anglo-Saxon fanatics. The campaign was short, but vigorous and even passionate. Smith was attacked by the Anti-Saloon League, the Protestant churches (especially the Baptists, Methodist, and Christian Scientists), and the Ku Klux Klan. A special Republican organization, supervised by Hoover himself, was established for appealing to the foreign groups. A great majority of the press favored Hoover, but the two candidates were on an equality with respect to the movies and the radio. Smith and Hoover both took an active part in the campaign, each emphasizing his special themes—Smith those of liberty, sincerity, equality, the humanization of government, the necessity of facing squarely the economic crisis, and the prohibition question; Hoover the continuation of economic progress, the development of material well-being by morality, political conservatism, social discipline, a high tariff, restriction of immigration, the development of foreign commerce. Smith was sarcastic, Hoover pedagogic; Smith attacked Republican gospel, Hoover taught the gospel of economic politics. The surprise was not the election of Hoover, but the size of his majority and especially the victories in the South. Smith even carried his party to defeat in both houses of Congress. His effort to reunite the party failed completely. There are some grounds for Democratic hope in the size of Smith's popular vote—about 15,000, 000, the largest minority ever seen, and in the fact that this enormous minority of discontent is manifested in a period of prosperity, under the best possible conditions for the Republican party. But the Democratic party is disorganized, it has ceased to be a sectional force, it has not been able to become either a radical or a liberal party. It seems doomed to obscurity, and can hardly become a force without a miracle. The South is industrialized, and the Civil War is only a memory. The campaign of 1928 has left some discontent and irritation. The Irish and the Catholics see in the election a solemn declaration that the Presidency can never be theirs, and consider it as marking

the end of the Declaration of the Rights of Man. Hoover has created a divine right of Anglo-Saxons and Protestants to govern the United States. The Republicans have instituted an economic aristocracy which controls the country and a machine which governs it. Europe should understand that the American nation and civilization are much vaster and richer than this, but that the Anglo-Saxon aristocracy, protectionist and industrial, will rule, with the republican system as the instrument of government. It is essential that Europe, for the sake of its security and its interests, know the exact purposes and methods of this administration.—*Clarence A. Berdahl.*

10719. HUUS, R. O., and CLINE, D. I. Election frauds and councilmanic scandals stir Cleveland. *Natl. Municipal Rev.* 18(5) May 1929: 289-294.—*Harvey Walker.*

10720. KRUEGER, MAYNARD C. Election frauds in Philadelphia. *Natl. Municipal Rev.* 18(5) May 1929: 294-299.—*Harvey Walker.*

10721. SIEGFRIED, ANDRÉ. L'élection présidentielle américaine. [The American presidential election.] *Rev. des Sci. Pol.* 52 Jan.-Mar. 1929: 5-30.—The whole problem of the Hoover-Smith campaign of 1928 lies in the conflict between the two different elements in the country. The older Anglo-Saxon element, found especially in the rural sections, in the small cities, and among the social aristocracy of the large cities, thinks that to be a good American one must be a Protestant, or at least have a Protestant conception of society, adopt Anglo-Saxon customs, and leave the determination of the nation's course to its older traditional elements. The newer American, whether Catholic or Jew, claims to be as perfectly national as the citizens assimilated earlier, and wonders why he should not take part in the government of his country. The campaign was dominated by four principal considerations: (1) the preservation of prosperity; (2) approval or condemnation of prohibition; (3) whether the President must be a Protestant; (4) whether that office should similarly be reserved for Anglo-Saxons only. American parties, being particularly organizations for gaining power, are obliged to hold together interests quite diverse. They are, nevertheless, distinguishable by their general temperament. The Republican party is a party of organized production, of wealth and prosperity, of authority, discipline, and order, of federalism against localism, of social conservatism. Its principal domain is not the large urban centers, but the rural sections and the small cities of the back-country. The Democratic party, much more complex and variable, is the champion of local minorities, of individuals against the organized, of consumers against producers, of all those who have some complaint. Hoover, by his origin, personality, and characteristics, represented the traditional type desired by the Anglo-Saxon element for President; while Smith, by contrast, is a typical representative of the newer immigrant class, whose low Irish birth, early training and experiences, and political career, endeared him to the cosmopolitan Democrats of New York, but not to the Protestant, bone-dry, Anglo-Saxon Democrats of the South. In their campaigning, both candidates said much the same thing on the tariff, foreign policy, and farm relief. In prosperity their accord was almost sensational, their chief difference was on prohibition. The voters divided publicly over the issues of prosperity, tariff, and farm relief, but actually on the matter of religion. If their talents on the platform had been a deciding factor Smith might have won, but the radio handicapped him materially. The results of the election show that the success of the Democratic candidate was at no time possible, although it had appeared so at certain moments of the campaign. In spite of Smith's impressive popular vote, his defeat was largely per-



sonal. Notable was his loss, not only of all the border states, but also of four states of the Solid South. There are two reasons for this: (1) that the dry Protestants could not adjust themselves to the wet Catholicism of an Irishman from New York; (2) that for fifteen years the old South has been invaded by people from the North and East, who, rich and protectionist, have no doubt become Democrats in local elections, but remain Republicans in presidential elections. Another notable feature of Smith's defeat was his failure to carry the cosmopolitan states of the Atlantic coast, except Massachusetts and Rhode Island, regions invaded by Catholic foreigners and more and more vacillating in their Republican allegiance. Smith won only 6 of the 14 principal cities, and, in all of them received only a negligible majority over Hoover—3,420,769 to 3,375,079. Finally, Smith did not carry a single state in the agricultural West, the "progressive" revolt failing to materialize. The results show that the Democratic party is stronger than its candidate. The general conclusion of the press that Smith's defeat was due to "the three P's"—prosperity, prohibition, and prejudice—is sound; but it is even more sound to say that Smith failed because he was a Democrat in a Republican country, a "wet" in a "dry" country, a Catholic in a Protestant country. In spite of Smith's competence in domestic politics certain limitations upon carrying this training into the field of national and international affairs were evident. Hoover is essentially an expert, and it is as an expert that the voters placed him in the highest position. The experience of the last years, in which much use has been made of technical competence, has taught us that the best statesmen are not always experts, nor the experts the best statesmen. In Smith the Americans would have had as their leader one of those diplomats who understand much but know nothing; Hoover knows much, but it remains for him to prove that he has the spirit of tact and negotiation. That test will be important for the United States, but not less so for Europe. (Four charts are included, showing racial distribution, prohibition attitude of the states, presidential election results for 1928, and election results for the House of Representatives.)—*Clarence A. Berdahl.*

## PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 10006, 10048, 10067)

10722. DUPRAT, G.-L. *L'étude des facteurs sociaux de la guerre et de la paix à la société de sociologie de Genève.* [Studies in social factors of war and peace.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 37(5-6) May-Jun. 317-329.—(Papers by Professors S. Milhaud, Tondury, Derobert, P. Bovet, Heyking, and Dr. Faquet, with discussions.) The exploitation or manufacture of iron, coal, steel, oil, etc., are now dominated by the prospect of war. Public opinion is keyed up to an anticipation of conflict. Propaganda for peace has little effect against our present economic organization. Even peace pacts are powerless and a public opinion in opposition to war cannot be achieved unless a new international commercialism dependent on peace can be made to triumph over our present nationalistic policies based on an ever increasing policy of protectionism. Protectionism is the new weapon of economic imperialism designed to isolate, crush, and subject the weaker states with fewer natural resources and less industrial development. International capitalistic agreements are but self-interest organizations taking the place of popular good will agreements. The international development of cooperation is not able to side-track this factor making for war, and it may even fall a victim to economic imperialism, but it may do something to offset the international conflict of classes which economic imperialism is fostering. Military education is a powerful factor in preparing public opinion for war, and the press is the most powerful of all educative influences in creating a popular disposition towards international suspicion and conflict. The conflict between the historical state and the ethnic and traditional interests of peoples remains a chief factor making for war. Sociology knows no artificial solution for the problem of war, such as diplomacy and ideological philosophy. Possibly the evolution of new mores following a new ethnic and economic development may solve the question.—*L. L. Bernard.*

## GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

(See also Entries 10659, 10675)

### LEGISLATION

(See Entries 6614, 7369, 9099)

### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entries 10648, 10658, 10660, 10691, 10808, 10821, 10822, 10900)

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 10128, 10927)

10723. WIGMORE, JOHN H. The federal Senate as a fifth wheel. *Illinois Law Rev.* 24(1) May 1929: 89-96.—The charges made by the subcommittee of the United States Senate against the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the mismanagement of the property of Indian wards are a defamatory smoke screen deliberately spread by the Senate to cover up its own failure. An unfortunate federal law of 1908 gave local probate courts control of Indian estates. The Bureau has again and again pointed out the fraudulent practices resulting from local state control and urged upon

Congress remedial legislation. Meanwhile the Bureau has been striving single-handed to protect the Indian from losses caused by Congress' own improvident legislation. Congress likewise has failed to appropriate needed sums repeatedly asked by the Indian Bureau. The annual reports of the Bureau show item after item where legislation has been recommended but Congress has taken no action. Corroboration of the efficiency of the Bureau is found in statements of such disinterested citizen groups who are friends of the Indian as the Board of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society and the Advisory Council on Indian Affairs. The Institute for Government Research after a very thorough study of Indian administration stated in its report that "it would be difficult to improve service beyond its present condition without a more nearly sufficient budget." Congress, in this case, has been a mere obstruction to legislative efficiency; it has allowed itself gradually to fall into such an unhealthy condition that we do not need it; the executive and judiciary might as well do the governing, because they do it anyway. "What this country now needs is a constitutional Mussolini." *Martin L. Faust.*



## PERSONNEL

(See also Entry 10492)

10724. MACMAHON, ARTHUR W. Changes of bureau chiefs in the national administration of the United States 1926-29. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23 (2) May, 1929: 383-403.—This article continues the discussion of the topic set forth in volume 20 of the same journal, August, 1926: 548-582, and November, 1926: 770-811. The selection of bureau chiefs in certain departments at Washington is analyzed by means of biographical sketches, descriptions of the technique of recruitment by non-assembled examination, and by reference to retirement and salary policies. All but two appointments were made by promotion, these exceptions being made by non-assembled examination. Promotion is the rule in both "presidential" and classified posts; appointments to the former have the disadvantage of requiring senatorial confirmation. Data revealing the educational qualifications and experience in services of the appointees is given and the nature of a career in the services described.—*John M. Gaus.*

## FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 9011, 10052, 10669, 10671, 10704)

10725. CITIZENS' RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF CANADA. Legal debt limits for municipalities. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 14(7) Apr. 1929: 206-209.—Municipalities are creatures of the province and there is at least a moral obligation on the part of the province to see that they do not become too heavily involved in debt. Legal debt limits are to the benefit of all since an unhealthy financial condition in a few municipalities may react to the disadvantage of other municipalities in the province and even to the province as a whole; it is to the disadvantage of the municipality to have projects involving heavy commitments viewed by some authority not swayed by local enthusiasms or prejudices. Debts are generally limited to a percentage of assessed value; through tax limitation; limited on a per capita basis; or limited by direct provincial supervision. There are some cases where there is no set limit.—*M. H. Hunter.*

10726. HICKS, W. T. Taxation for community advertising. *Amer. City.* 40(5) May 1929: 145-146.—A survey of the practice in the various states in the use of tax money for community advertising.—*Harvey Walker.*

10727. KANNEBERG, ADOLPH. The financial relationship between the municipality and the water utility. *Jour. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 21(4) Apr. 1929: 453-464.—This article is a summary review of the work done for municipalities by the Wisconsin Railroad Commission to aid in establishing the financial relationship between cities and their water utilities. A uniform classification of accounts was developed, followed by uniform records, which were generally adopted. The accrual basis is required, and the city clerk maintains separate records of account. The water commissioners are limited to operating the plant at its present value. New construction may be financed by mortgage certificates, while extensions are generally financed by taxes, general city bonds, etc. The city is considered upon the same basis as private consumers, with no free service. Taxes are charged as a memorandum entry according to a definite formula, and the city is entitled to certain surplus earnings. Explanation is given of the method of handling claims. It is optional with the municipal utility whether to furnish service outside the city.—*C. E. Rightor.*

10728. MÜLLER, KARL. Die Bedeutung des Wohnungsbaukontingents für die Gesamtverschul-

dung Deutschlands. [The importance of the financial requirements for housing construction in relation to Germany's total indebtedness.] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19(10) May 25, 1929: 554-560.—*R. H. Wells.*

10729. ROSS, D. A. Mr. Churchill's record. *Socialist Rev.* (4) May 1929: 20-28.—Socialist objections to Churchill's record relate to his management of the gold standard which has made money value dependent upon the American dollar; influence of the government policy on the development of industry, involving the increase of unemployment; expenditure on the supply services; and redistribution of wealth by means of a multiplicity of little taxes, which increase cost of collection and swell taxation of the poor, and by reduction of the super-tax rates. The use of capital resources for revenue purposes, the state of the government credit, and departure from the principle of accounting for each year separately may be criticized from the standpoint of sound finance.—*E. Cole.*

10730. SCOTT, GEORGE G. Mechanical budgetary control accounting for municipalities and other public bodies. *Amer. City.* 40(4) Apr. 1929: 154-155.—A statement of some of the advantages from the standpoint of budgetary control of mechanical systems over manual systems of bookkeeping.—*Harvey Walker.*

10731. SHORTS, BRUCE C. Legal phases of financing municipal water systems in Washington. *Jour. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 21(4) Apr. 1929: 465-474.—The constitutional and statutory provisions of the state of Washington governing the financing of water systems are sketched historically, from the original legislation through the amendments affecting debt and public utilities. The statutes have required numerous court decisions, some of which are cited. Water systems may be financed by general obligation bonds, bonds and warrants payable solely from revenues, and bonds payable solely from assessments on benefited property. The present status of the law affecting the first two methods is discussed.—*C. E. Rightor.*

10732. WRIGHT, HOWELL. Diversion of funds from water department for other municipal purposes. *Jour. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 21(4) Apr. 1929: 475-484.—The history of the development of publicly owned water works discloses an aggressive movement to divert the revenues of these utilities from their proper and legal uses. In 1926 Grobbel found diversions in nearly 100 cities through free service. The use of water funds for such service is contrary to sound administration. Instances of diversion in 16 representative cities are cited, Cleveland, for example, in 1926, furnishing 5.2% of its water free for fire protection, street cleaning, sewer flushing, parks and playgrounds, public and parochial schools, public buildings, city markets and cemeteries, public libraries, and charitable institutions. The water division pays for everything it receives. Solution of the problem is vital to efficient operation not only of the water department, but all other municipal departments. These utilities must become tax-maintained departments or function absolutely as publicly owned utility enterprises. Free water must be eliminated or efficient management go down in failure.—*C. E. Rightor.*

## JUSTICE

(See also Entries 9528, 9572, 9733, 9805, 9916, 10087, 10631, 10636, 10637, 10653, 10654, 10655, 10668, 10670, 10676, 10682, 10686, 10689, 10717, 10789, 10792, 10795, 10802, 10827, 11039)

## PRINCIPLES

(See also Entry 9396)

10733. ALIMENA, FRANCESCO. Se l'azione penale possa concepirsi come un'attività obbligatoria



dello stato. [Whether criminal action can be considered an obligatory activity of the state.] *Riv. Penale di Dottrina, Legis. e Giurisprudenza*. 108(6) Dec. 1928: 483-510.—The writer argues against various others who maintain that the exercise of criminal action, in so far as it is the exercise of a subjective public law of the state, is an obligatory activity of the same state. He maintains that the state has no legal obligation to prosecute crime and no duty toward those who have been injured by a crime. He considers the duty of the Public Ministry to prosecute crime as a hierarchical duty toward its superiors, which does not therefore imply any legal duty for the state.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

10734. CECCHI, ORFEO. Sul progetto preliminare del nuovo codice penale. Pregi e difetti. [Preliminary project of the new penal code. Merits and defects.] *Riv. Penale di Dottrina, Legis. e Giurisprudenza*. (2) Aug. 1928: 158-173.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

10735. CIGOLINI, FRANCESCO. Per una maggiore estensione del diritto di querela nei delitti contro il patrimonio. [Wider extension of the law on crimes against property.] *Riv. Penale di Dottrina, Legis. e Giurisprudenza*. 108(1) Jul. 1928: 85-89.—The writer argues, in opposition to the trend of the new Italian penal code, that the state ought not to take any official interest in very small crimes against property (theft of small amounts, abuse of pasture rights, damages that are not of serious proportions, etc.) which do not offer any basis for alarm from the social point of view and which do not reveal criminal tendencies in the performer. The state should permit the injured party to obtain compensation during the course of the action, and should have recourse to penal action only when every other method has been of no avail.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

10736. COSTA, STEFANO. Dell'usura come reato. [Usury considered as a crime.] *Riv. Penale di Dottrina, Legis. e Giurisprudenza*. 109(1) Jan. 1929: 21-43.—The writer begins with an historical account of usury legislation. He then continues with a systematic study of the various elements in usury that make it criminal, seeking in this way an ethical and legal basis for the prohibition against it. The article ends with a review of the different projects of law aimed at suppressing usury, including the project in the new Italian code.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

10737. DE MAURO, GIAN BATTISTA. Sul concetto di pericolosità. [The conception of jeopardy.] *Riv. Penale di Dottrina, Legis. e Giurisprudenza*. 108(1) Jul. 1928: 5-20.—The article opens with a critical study of the conception of "jeopardy" among some modern writers, goes on to a consideration of the problem existing in the relationships between "jeopardy" and "culpability," and finally reviews the solutions offered to date in the Russian code of 1927, and in the Cuban, German, Finnish, Norwegian, Spanish, Greek, Polish, Rumanian, Yugoslav, Czechoslovakian, and Swiss codes, and finally in greater detail, the Italian code.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

10738. DE MAURO, GIAN BATTISTA. Un pensiero sulla destinazione dei proventi di alcune pene pecuniarie. [A thought as to the ultimate disposal of the sums collected from fines.] *Riv. Penale di Dottrina, Legis. e Giurisprudenza*. 108(4-5) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 318-323.—A law of the state of Illinois of May 13, 1913, is quoted as an example to prove the usefulness of incorporating in our legislation the system of permitting the victim of a crime to receive the amount of the fine that is imposed in punishment of the crime in question.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

10739. GOODWIN, CLARENCE N. For a national judicial commission. *Jour. Amer. Judic. Soc.* 12(6) Apr. 1929: 172-174.—The efficiency of the English administration of justice is the result of 900 years or so of constant effort on the part of lawyers and jurists;

there has been a continuous readjustment of methods. Judicial experience in the United States has been different. They started with a ready made system of law and judicial administration which had to be applied to new conditions, and then neglected to develop it. There was an implicit belief in the ability of the common law system to adjust itself automatically to every condition, and this retarded progress. A national judicial commission would serve as a clearing house of materials and ideas.—*Agnes Thornton*.

10740. LAFORA, GONZALO R. Psychiatry in the new Spanish penal code. *Rev. Genl. de Legis. y Juris.* 154(4) Apr. 1929: 386-459.—An analysis of the new Spanish penal code shows the lack of modern psychiatric criteria. For the psychiatrist, there must always be grounds of judgment (*motivos de critica*) in such codes as embody expiatory and retributive elements. The psychiatrist sees only the actor as a personality more or less out of harmony with the social or juridical standards set up by the law, and he concerns himself mainly with the task of reclaiming the victim and bringing him back to the level of such standards, or segregating him definitely in case he shows himself incapable of social readjustment. The jurist, on the other hand, perceives only the criminal act, classifies it under the corresponding legal category, and applies to it the expiatory standard or correlative penalty, being fully persuaded of the corrective and preventive efficacy of such penalty. Herein lies the eternal difference of view between the jurist and the physician. While the codes persist in giving first consideration to the crime as a juridical act, and not to the wrongdoer as a being temporarily or permanently abnormal, this mutual misunderstanding will go on, even when the element of good feeling existing between them may bring about occasional compromises. The author discusses critically and at length such questions as (1) lack of responsibility; (2) attenuating circumstances; (3) aggravating circumstances; (4) expert psychiatric opinion; (5) dangerousness and measures of safety, as found in the Spanish Code; and illustrates his points with extended references to analogous provisions in foreign codes, and to the opinions of psychiatrists.—*Julius I. Puente*.

10741. LOQUERCIO, LORENZO. Della corruzione dei minorenni. [On corrupting minors.] *Riv. Penale di Dottrina, Legis. e Giurisprudenza*. 109(4-5) Apr.-May 1929: 440-445.—Comments on Article 533 of the Rocco project of law for the new Italian criminal code.—*R. Ruffini Avondo*.

10742. PENSO, GIROLAMO. La repressione del duello. [The suppression of the duel.] *Riv. Penale di Dottrina, Legis. e Giurisprudenza*. 108(2) Aug. 1928: 174-187.—The question is considered primarily in its relation to the new Italian penal code. The writer studies the duel from the sociological point of view, as a private reaction to offended honor, and insists that its unanticipated abolition is out of place at the present moment, when one takes into consideration the social and legal status of the Italian people. He therefore praises the project offered in the code, which confirms light penalties that will serve to limit without suppressing the duel.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

10743. RANIERI, SILVIO. Gli aspetti del reato: il reato come azione colpevole. [Aspects of crime: crime as a culpable action.] *Riv. Penale di Dottrina, Legis. e Giurisprudenza*. 109(3) Mar. 1929: 205-219; (4-5) Apr.-May 1929: 305-321.—After an exhaustive definition of the concept of culpability, and an analysis of the culpable element both in the concept and in the content of a crime, the writer goes on to build up the legal picture of crime according to which culpability constitutes its essential element.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.



**10744. ROBINSON, LOUIS N.** A plan for remedying evil conditions in local penal institutions. *Amer. City.* 40(5) May 1929: 108-110.—The plan proposed rests upon both the strengthening of state control and the building up of the county and city administrative machinery. It is not necessary to commit so many persons to the local jails. Of the 319,908 committed in 1923, 169,231 were committed for non-payment of fines. This smacks of imprisonment for debt. The courts should establish machinery for collecting fines by installments. More than 10 per cent were sentenced for ten days or less. An efficient probation system would have taken care of many of these. Care of all convicted misdemeanants should be assumed by the state as a proper state function. All present local penal institutions which are suitable should be taken over by the state. Jails should be used solely as places of detention for adult persons awaiting trial. Industrial farm colonies should be built by the state to take care of most of the misdemeanants. The capacity of each of these should not exceed 500. Existing state hospitals for epileptic and insane should be used. New institutions for defective delinquents and separate institutions for women should be established. A wholly indeterminate sentence should be given to defective delinquents and to psychopathic individuals. The state should begin this program by constructing one institution for a selected class of misdemeanants, constructing others as finances permit. The state should exercise more control over the local institutions. A list of seven types of control is set forth.—*Harvey Walker.*

**10745. SHERMAN, CHARLES P.** Wanted: One and only one code of American private law. *Natl. Univ. Law Rev.* 9(2) May 1929: 54-64.—Many evils are caused by the existence in this country of forty-nine systems of law. There should be an amendment to the federal Constitution turning over to Congress the entire field of private law. The possibilities of codifying the laws affecting a large population occupying an extensive area have been demonstrated by the Anglo-Indian codes of criminal and civil law. The enactment of uniform laws by the states is beneficial, but complete uniformity of all laws cannot be obtained in that way. The doctrine of *stare decisis* should be abrogated, and the written laws should be their own interpreter. France, Germany, and other countries have already achieved what is here advocated.—*Joseph M. Cormack.*

**10746. SMITH, REGINALD H.** "Before the law all men are equal." *Amer. Federationist.* 36(5) May 1929: 537-541.—Equality before the law is an imperative necessity in a democracy. But by the end of the 19th century the courts in this country were quite unequal to the increasing burdens placed on them until there resulted downright denial of justice in countless cases. The public at large was quite indifferent. To remedy this, various new agencies have been devised. The legal aid movement intends to reform, adapt, or supplement laws so that in all cases the poor man will have competent legal advice when he needs it. It is also concerned with many aspects of the work of industrial accident boards and commissions, labor commissioners, small claims courts, domestic relations courts, and public defenders which would integrate their efforts into a comprehensive program destined ultimately to eliminate poverty from exerting any disturbing influence on the equilibrium of the scale of justice.—*F. R. Aumann.*

**10747. TALASSANO, FRANCESCO.** In materia di contravvenzioni alle norme di prevenzione della rabbia. [Contraventions of the regulations for the prevention of rabies.] *Riv. Penale di Dottrina, Legis. e Giurisprudenza.* 108(4-5) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 437-444.—Comments on some Italian sentences dealing with this subject.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

**10748. UNSIGNED.** The authority of peace officers to require the use of the property of private persons in the enforcement of the criminal law. *Columbia Law Rev.* 29(5) May 1929: 637-643.—The old English law required private persons to aid in the preservation of peace in several ways and especially when ordered by a peace officer. This duty remains in modern law, although the organized professional police seldom find it necessary to call upon a private person. Early English statutes also required every person to possess certain arms and equipment and to respond to call with them. It would seem probable that it is still a duty to respond with such equipment as the person has. How far there is a duty in modern times to procure equipment and to make expenditures is not determined, although there is some recognition of the duty in decisions and statutes. Apparently there is no common law power for an officer to take property, say a parked automobile, but he can order to his assistance a person and the automobile which that person has under his control. In *Babington v. Yellow Taxi Corporation*, (1928, 250 N. Y. 14, 164 N.E. 726), a policeman jumped on the running board of a taxi and ordered the driver to pursue another car to make an arrest. A collision ensued and the taxi driver was killed. His representative was allowed recovery under the Workmen's Compensation Act against the taxi company employing the decedent. The duty of the driver to respond with his vehicle to the command of an officer is a risk which the employing taxi company must assume.—*A. M. Kidd.*

## PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 9532, 9535)

**10749. CRANE, FREDERICK E.** Judge and jury. *Amer. Bar. Assn. Jour.* 15(4) Apr. 1929: 201-204.—The public is served with misleading information from almost every source, and given a wrong impression of the legal profession and the administration of justice. It should be informed and instructed regarding the great mass and importance of work which is being well done by the judiciary throughout the country. The jury system is far superior in its results to any other method and is being adopted in various countries. The composition of juries, however, could be greatly improved. To have a "strong, learned, experienced and fearless" judiciary, politics must be taken out of the selection of judges. They must be given adequate compensation and long tenure of office.—*Agnes Thornton.*

**10750. DEL VECCHIO, GIUSEPPI.** Nell'attesa del nuovo codice di procedura penale: Proposte, critiche e riforme degli istituti vigenti. [Consideration of the new code of criminal procedure: Suggestions, criticisms, and reform of present conditions.] *Riv. Penale di Dottrina, Legis. e Giurisprudenza.* 108(3) Sep. 1928: 201-219.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

**10751. DODD, CHARLES J.** The grand jury. *St. John's Law Rev.* 3(2) May 1929: 225-229.—A plea for the preservation of the grand jury as an ancient, tried and just agency in the administration of American criminal law.—*J. P. Comer.*

**10752. GORDON J. W.** The Crown as litigant. *Law Quart. Rev.* 45(178) Apr. 1929: 186-195.—In 1921, the Lord Chancellor appointed a committee to deal with questions concerning the Crown as litigant. The object was to place the Crown in the same position as a subject in power to sue and be sued. This involved legislation along at least three lines. First, the Crown should become liable in tort; second, certain proceedings should be taken in the County Courts; and third procedure in the high court was to be simplified. Only a small portion of Crown law is to be dealt with. For example, the administration of criminal justice is carried on in the king's name, yet this large subject



has not been a part of the committee's work. One of the most important of the reforms that has received the consideration of the committee is that which gives the subject the right to institute proceedings against the Crown for torts committed by its executive officers. The aim of the proposed legislation is in all cases of tort, to make the liability of the Crown equal to that of any other corporation. A large part of the article is taken up in a discussion of the difficulties attendant upon the working out of such a law. A point of great practical importance is involved in the question of discovery by the Crown in proceedings between Crown and subject. The article closes with a severe criticism of the draft bill by Lord Dunedin.—*Wm. R. Arthur.*

**10753. HALE, RICHARD W.** An English litigated case. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 15(4) Apr. 1929: 193-195.—American lawyers are interested in knowing how English law cases are conducted, with their division of the profession into barristers and solicitors. Hale thought that a recital of the calendar of an English law-suit—from the happening of the grievance litigated to the judgment—would throw much light upon English practice. Therefore, he presents the case of *Viscount Tredegar V. Harwood and Others* in calendar form. This was a case thrice decided, by Mr. Justice Tomlin, by the Court of Appeal, and by the House of Lords. The whole file has been given to the Harvard Law School, where it may be seen.—*Agnes Thornton.*

**10754. HARTOGENSIS, B. H.** A successful community court. *Jour. Amer. Judic. Soc.* 12(6) Apr. 1929: 183.—In 1912 the Jewish Charities of Baltimore created the Jewish Court of Arbitration, a court which has handled satisfactorily more than 1,000 cases. In no sense is it a religious tribunal; the only thing "reminiscent of its Jewish up-bringing" is that three laymen preside as judges. Lawyers are not allowed to practice before it; all technicalities are abolished, and rules of evidence set aside; newly discovered evidence is considered, and the directors may cause a case to be reviewed by new judges. Every kind of dispute is tried here, except those cases not susceptible of arbitration. Parties must agree to submit their cause, and to be bound by the award. The only fee is fifty cents for docketing the case. In spite of its astonishing success, neither the local bar, the Association of Credit Men, nor the Chamber of Commerce has paid attention to its exemplary showing, much less to follow it, by the creation of a commercial court of arbitration.—*Agnes Thornton.*

**10755. HUTCHESON, JOSEPH C., Jr.** The judgment intuitive: the function of the "hunch" in judicial decision. *Cornell Law Quart.* 14(3) Apr. 1929: 274-288.—The author, a United States District judge for the Southern District, was trained to regard the law as a system of rules and precedents, of categories and concepts, and the judge as an austere administrator, "his intellect a cold logic engine," who in slot-machine fashion determined the relation of the facts of a particular case to some of the established precedents. Always looking for perfect formulas and fact proof concepts, so general and flexible that in their terms the jural relation of mankind could be stated, he vigorously rejected the suggestion that there could be anything fortuitous or by chance in law. But after eleven years on the bench, following eighteen at the bar, he turns more to the Judge Bridle goose approach in arriving at decisions. That is, after canvassing all available material at his command, he gives his imagination play and waits for a "hunch"—that intuitive flash of understanding which makes the jump-spark connection between question and decision in arriving at his judgment. The vital, motivating impulse for the decision is an intuitive sense of what is right or wrong for that cause. The judge having so decided enlists his

every faculty to justify the intuition. There is nothing unreal or untrue about this picture of the judge, nor is there anything in it from which a just judge shall turn away.—*F. R. Aumann.*

**10756. PERKINS, ROLLIN M.** Short indictments and informations. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 15(5) May 1929: 292-296.—The ancient, verbose, technical method of drawing indictments allowed many guilty defendants to escape through technicalities. Yet it had a useful purpose. It permitted a humane judge to search for technicalities to save some "miserable offender" from a too severe punishment. Unfortunately, however, every such decision became a precedent, even when punishments were not unduly severe. The proposed code of criminal procedure being prepared by the American Law Institute suggests a clear-cut departure from the ancient indictment and information. The method suggested differentiates between the offense proper and the particulars of the offense, and asks the grand jury to make a finding upon the defendant's commission of the offense only, leaving the particulars to be furnished in a bill of particulars by the prosecuting attorney. However, the particulars may be added, with a view of avoiding the necessity for a bill of particulars. The function of the indictment is thus changed by limiting it to a bare statement of the offense.—*Agnes Thornton.*

**10757. PLAUT, P.** Zur Zeugnisaussage Erwachsener. [The evidence of adults.] *Zeitschr. f. angewandte Psychol.* 32(4-6) 1929: 321-342.—Evidence given by children is less reliable than that given by adults; but under certain circumstances the suggestibility of adults approaches that of children. Testimony should be transcribed directly and not expressed in the words of the examining officer. Special tribunals are needed in Prussia for the handling of the cases of juveniles.—*Joseph Pois.*

**10758. SWEET, JOSEPH G.** The jury on trial: a reply. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 15(4) 1929: 241-243.—Sweet thinks that many of the generalizations which Corbin drew in his article on the jury system in the *October Journal* (See Abstract No. 1418) have been largely contradicted by the frequent experiences of most members of the trial bar. There are three elements to be considered in any correct appraisal of the jury system: "(1) the probable mental caliber and capacity of self-control of the persons constituting the jury; (2) the nature of the problems required to be passed upon by that jury; (3) the conditions under which they are required to reach conclusions based upon the facts proved." Can the drawing of correct inferences from new and complicated sets of facts be properly trusted to persons without previous experience, with the average mental age of thirteen. Are not judges better qualified to make decisions? Our appellate courts blandly assume that each juror heard and remembered all the testimony and each instruction given. As the jury now stands, it is an apparent source of injustice, delay, and appeal.—*Agnes Thornton.*

**10759. UNSIGNED.** Ohio "Chief Justice Act" not mandatory. *Jour. Amer. Judic. Soc.* 12(6) Apr. 1929: 181-182.—The Common Pleas Court of Hamilton County, Cincinnati, following Cleveland's example, elected one of their number a chief justice, but before he had time to make a good start the resolution was rescinded. The minority and the Bar Association claimed that the resolution could not be rescinded on the ground that the court had exhausted its power in choosing a chief justice who was required to serve until the end of his term as judge. So the question was raised on mandamus proceedings in the Ohio Supreme Court. The court, in rendering its decision, upheld the majority. Jealousy seemed to be back of the discontent with the chief justice, for he had reserved for his own special field all equity matters, which meant that he would appoint all receivers, and several of the



judges bitterly resented the loss of this power.—*Agnes Thornton.*

**10760. UNSIGNED.** The trial bench of three judges. *Jour. Amer. Judic. Soc.* 12(6) Apr. 1929: 185-186.—This most popular substitute for judge and jury should be afforded a test.—*Agnes Thornton.*

**10761. VERNIER, C. G., and SELIG, PHILIP, Jr.** The reversal of criminal cases in the supreme court of California. *Jour. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 20(1) May 1929: 60-87.—This study was made by a page to page examination of the California Reports, 1850-1900, and for the succeeding years, mainly from the Attorney General's biennial reports. From 1850 to 1926, 4,438 cases were appealed, and from 1921 to 1926, 1,090 of them. This does not indicate an increase in crime, for population and acts punished have increased. There were only 20 different kinds of crimes on appeal from 1850-1860, but there were 75 from 1900-1926, many of them recently created by the legislature. The percentage of reversals from 1850-1859 was 50.5%, from 1870-1879, 52.4%, the increase being probably due to the adoption of unfamiliar codes in 1872. There is a marked reduction thereafter; the period 1920-26 shows but 14.7% reversals. A specific crime like murder follows the general reversal curve closely. Reversals from 1850-1900 occurred from the following causes: 123 cases for substantive law, 605 procedural, 215 evidence, 106 pleading, 163 jury, 121 miscellaneous. The number of reversals would be reduced by sending out the jury during arguments on the admissibility of evidence. Removal of the constitutional provision that judges shall not comment on the facts would render unnecessary some reversals for erroneous instructions to the jury. The decline in the percentage of reversals may be due to many causes. Today public opinion is better organized against reversals. In some cases, however, public opinion may have an effect in motivating reversals, notably in syndicalism cases, where reversals began after the war feeling had passed. Better education reflected in the bench and bar, the character of individual judges, and legislation curing defects are all contributing factors. Probably the greatest factor in California was the constitutional amendment: "No judgment shall be set aside, or new trial

granted in any criminal case [By 1914 amendment the word 'criminal' was omitted] on the ground of misdirection of the jury or the improper admission or rejection of evidence, or for error as to any matter of pleading or procedure unless, after an examination of the entire cause including the evidence, the court shall be of an opinion that the error complained of has resulted in a miscarriage of justice." The courts have given this provision full effect where they failed to observe the previously existing provisions in the Penal Code.—*A. M. Kidd.*

**10762. WHITTIER, CLARKE B.** Recent progress in California. *Jour. Amer. Judic. Soc.* 12(6) Apr. 1929: 174-177.—The reform of procedure in California is a very live topic, due to the activities of various organizations. The Judicial Council, created in 1926, has accomplished much; the state bar, which requires membership from every practicing attorney, through its board of governors has become very active. The most novel undertaking of the bar, perhaps, is the organization of sections to study and report on procedural and other problems, in which 3,000 out of the 10,000 practicing lawyers of the state have participated. A third valuable agency for reform that has already done much, is the Commission on Reform of Criminal Procedure, first appointed in 1925, and still functioning.—*Agnes Thornton.*

**10763. WIGMORE, JOHN H.** A program for the trial by jury. *Jour. Amer. Judic. Soc.* 12(6) Apr. 1929: 166-171.—The jury trial, if reformed, would be superior to trial by judges. The demerits of jury trial are analyzed according to whether or not they are remediable. The following merits of jury trial can never be possessed by judge trial: prevention of popular distrust of official justice; provision for necessary flexibility in legal rules; education of the citizenry in the administration of law; improved quality of a verdict based on reconciliation of varied temperaments and minds. The only safe machinery to be used in the conduct of human life is a machinery that embodies an average judgment, i.e., "the reconciliation of several judgments taken at random," and a jury furnishes just such machinery.—*Agnes Thornton.*

## THE PUBLIC SERVICE

(See also Entry 10675)

### DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 10033, 10649, 10748, 10810, 10843)

**10764. ANDERSON, JOHN.** The police. *Pub. Admin.* 7(2) Apr. 1929: 192-202.—*W. Rolland Madrox.*

**10765. ATWOOD, J. PAUL.** Saving 4,000 lives and \$40,000. *Jour. Amer. Insurance.* 6(6) Jun. 1929: 12-14, 20.—Each year the U.S. Coast Guard saves many thousands of lives and millions of dollars worth of property endangered by storms and dangerous shores. At Cape Cod thirteen stations are maintained. Off the Carolina and Virginia capes, danger is also especially great and numerous stations are maintained.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

**10766. MAHMOUD FAHMI ELKAISY PACHA.** The state of public security in Egypt in 1928. *Égypte Contemp.* (112) Feb. 1929: 161-225.—The Director General of Public Security gives a complete analysis, with numerous statistical tables under many headings, of the criminal statistics of Egypt for the year 1928. The net decrease of 4.79% in crimes in 1928 as against 1927 is analyzed and explained. The increase in numbers and efficiency of the police forces is believed largely responsible for the decrease. The police forces must con-

tinue to be increased year by year for some time to come. The system of guarding and of patrol must be even further strengthened. Changes are necessary in the administrative system relating to police in order to handle the growing traffic problem, and to handle the better the opium and narcotics problem, to control vagabondage, to apprehend and identify criminals, etc. The technical organizations, such as the Press Bureau, the Identity Department, the Criminal Bureau, the Technical Bureau, and the Department of Regulations and Permits, do valuable work in the field here considered. Their work is described in some detail.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**10767. NOLTING, ORIN F.** Important considerations in the selection of patrolmen. *Amer. City.* 40(4) Apr. 1929: 124-125.—This is a summary of recommendations made to the civil service commission of the city of Syracuse by the Syracuse Municipal Research Commission on the selection of members for the city police department.—*Harvey Walker.*

**10768. PILLSBURY, WARREN H.** A compulsory automobile liability insurance law for California. *Commonwealth.* 5(15) Apr. 9, 1929: 39-46.—The main features of a proposed bill regarding compulsory automobile liability insurance, drafted by a committee of the



Commonwealth Club of California, are outlined by the chairman of the committee. The proposed law is a modification of the present Massachusetts law which aims to provide security for the payment of damages when a person is entitled to damages on account of an automobile accident. The principal changes suggested in the Massachusetts law are intended to discourage reckless driving, and to lessen the opposition of the insurance companies to the bill. A complete draft of the proposed law is found in the appendix, and arguments for and against the law are given in other parts of the magazine.—*Eliot G. Mears.*

10769. RUD, C. B. Vårt försvar må gjenreises. [Our defense must be restored.] *Samtiden*. 40(5) 1929: 286-302.—The Norwegian army was reduced by about one-half after the union with Sweden in 1814 and not until 1895 was any important effort made to create an effective system of defense. However, between this date and 1905 both the army and the navy were greatly strengthened, and in the period 1905-1911 Norway had fairly strong naval and military establishments. A decline set in after 1914 and the army act of 1927 is described as effecting virtual disarmament. The Labor party and the Communists, who combined form the strongest political group in the country, are in principle opposed to armaments; and they argue that Norway neither needs nor is financially able to maintain an adequate system of defense. On these points the author, who is an officer in the Norwegian army, takes issue with the radicals. He asserts that neglect of defense spells national decadence; that Europe, despite the League of Nations, the Geneva Protocol, and the Kellogg treaty is still an armed camp; that the root causes of war have not been destroyed; and that Norway both needs and is able to provide land and sea defenses of respectable strength.—*Paul Knaplund.*

10770. UNSIGNED. Disposing of waste crankcase oils. *Amer. City*. 40(4) Apr. 1929: 105-106.—The data gathered by the sewer department of the District of Columbia concerning the practice of various American and foreign cities in the disposition of waste crankcase oil is presented here. The survey was made for the purpose of working out a practical method of disposing of the highly inflammable liquids which are now permitted in many cases to enter the public sewers.—*Harvey Walker.*

## EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 8482, 10919, 10957, 10959)

10771. MORT, PAUL R. State participation in the financing of junior colleges. *Teachers College Rec.* 30(8) May 1929: 745-751.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

10772. RICCI, RENATO. I giovani nello stato fascista. [Youth in the Fascist state.] *Gerarchia*. 8(12) Dec. 1928: 954-959.—Fascism has paid much attention to the education of youth, considering the young generation as the strongest pillar for the new order. On Apr. 3, 1926, an organization known as the Opera Nazionale Balilla was formed. It is divided into two sections, the first of children 8 to 14 years of age, the second of those from 14 to 18 years. For membership the consent of the family is necessary. Actually there are one million children thus organized. Instruction in physical, intellectual, and moral education is given by teachers trained in special courses. Thus a tradition of the glorious times of Rome is continued. The organization also cares for instruction in isolated regions in Calabria and Sicily and helps to fight illiteracy. It has departments for the preparatory training of the military, maritime, and aeroplane services.—*O. Eisenberg.*

## HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 10163, 10482, 10483, 10526, 10537, 10642, 10676, 10691, 10804, 10829, 10830, 10907, 10918, 10927, 10953, 10973-10975, 10991, 10997, 11006, 11027, 11028, 11032, 11037, 11038, 11061, 11063, 11093)

10773. BARASCH, MARCO I. La protection légale des travailleurs en Roumanie. [Legal protection of labor in Rumania.] *Rec. Droit. Commercial et de Droit Soc.* 1(3) Mar. 1929: 65-70.—*Robert M. Woodbury.*

10774. CHAMBERS, FRANK A. The problem of smoke abatement. *Black Diamond*. 82(14) Apr. 6, 1929: 13.—Except in a few manufacturing centers the problem of smoke abatement has received little public attention. Chambers, who is head of Chicago's Department of Smoke Inspection and Abatement, discusses briefly the need for preventive measures because of the injurious effect upon the health of the community. Efficient combustion will eliminate the smoke nuisance. Stokers are now on the market which will burn bituminous coal under all makes of boilers with efficiency and complete absence of smoke.—*H. O. Rogers.*

10775. COPPOCK, ALDERMAN R. Housing: the government's record. *Socialist Rev.* (40) May 1929: 6-10.—Under the Wheatley Act of 1924, the Building Industry Committee relaxed apprenticeship conditions, but guaranteed a continuous housing program for 15 years. In 1926 the housing subsidy was reduced, and unemployment increased. The reason for the Government's policy was opposition to the principle of state action in housing, but the check on housing has resulted in bad economy. Slum clearance must wait until homes are built for slum dwellers. The Conservative Government has betrayed the willing response of the building industry in 1924.—*E. Cole.*

10776. FERRI, C. ENRICO. Il governo nazionale gli stupefatti. [The national government and narcotics.] *Gerarchia*. 8(11) Nov. 1928: 877-884.—This article outlines and evaluates the Italian law of Feb. 2, 1923, dealing with narcotics and discusses the activities of the Italian delegate on the Opium Committee of the League of Nations.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10777. FORD, JOHN. Judicial repeal of legislative action. *St. John's Law Rev.* 3(2) May 1929: 216-224.—The New York case of *People v. Brainard and Harper and Brothers* (1920) is presented as a "glaring example" of judicial repeal of social legislation. Misconstruction, misquoted precedent, and convenient dictum were the means used for destroying a valuable piece of legislation dealing with obscenity.—*J. P. Comer.*

10778. GARBASSO, A. Nuove provvidenze per le pensioni ai lavoratori. [New provisions for workers' pensions.] *Gerarchia*. 8(11) Nov. 1928: 848-854.—In execution of the 27th chapter of the Fascist Charter of Labor dealing with social insurance, provisions have been issued by the Italian government tending to augment workers' pensions hitherto in force. The author gives details on the financial working of the National Insurance Institute under the new conditions.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10779. GOVE, GEORGE. Better housing for New York's wage earners. *Amer. City* 40(5) May 1929: 164.—An account of recent advances in low cost housing under the 1927 legislation in New York.—*Harvey Walker.*

10780. HICKS, GEORGE. The Tories and housing. *Labour Mag.* 7(12) Apr. 1929: 535-538.—There is a definite shortage of 1,500,000 houses in Great Britain. In England and Wales 3,500,000 persons are living more than two to a room; and in Scotland 43%



of the population are in this crowded condition. Thousands of families are living in single rooms. There are over 300,000 marriages per year calling for about 100,000 new houses; and fully 80,000 old houses need replacement each year. Thus the annual increase demanded is 180,000. The great impetus to house building was given by Wheatley under the Labour government in 1924, securing the cooperation of the contractors and the building unions as well as the localities. In spite of their extravagant claims the Tories have really discouraged building and have thrown some 200,000 building workers out of employment when they might have been helping to relieve the shortage of houses.—*W. B. Catlin.*

**10781. LIVI, LIVIO.** La politica per la ruralizzazione del paese in rapporto al problema demografico. [The policy of agrarian development in Italy in relation to the population problem.] *Economia*. 6(7) Jul. 1928: 209.—The economic principles and considerations of foreign and national policy which direct the rural development policy of the Italian government are discussed. Statistical data are presented to show that a policy exclusively directed towards the development of the national agricultural resources cannot absorb the increase of population, the agrarian policy itself contributing to this increase. The population policy must also contemplate the development of the industrial population.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

**10782. OSBORN, ANNIE.** Idealism in legislation. *Century Mag.* 118(1) May 1929: 33-40.—Generous pensions in Australia for old people, mothers, widows, and invalids are developing a spirit of economic dependence. Individual and local initiative is depreciated. The policy by which a large proportion of the population of Australia receives "regular unearned incomes from a paternal Government" is likely to be a boomerang.—*John E. Briggs.*

**10783. PEPLER, G. L.** Landesplanung in England und Wales. [Land planning in England and Wales.] *Städtebau*. 24(1) 1929: 4-6.—This article deals with the organization of workmen in England and Wales who are banded together for the purpose of planning model towns for people in moderate circumstances. Because of the geographic differences of towns several of these societies have come into being. They confer together through the medium of a joint committee. The Minister of Health superintends generally the work of the societies.—*Jerome G. Kerwin.*

**10784. PETRONE, E.** L'assicurazione obbligatoria degli emigranti. [Obligatory insurance of emigrants.] *Riv. del Diritto Commerciale*. 26(8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1928: 481-483.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

**10785. PURDY, LAWSON.** New York multiple dwelling law. *Natl. Municipal Rev.* 18(5) May 1929: 305-309.—On the closing day of the 1929 session, the New York legislature passed a new multiple dwelling law to replace the famous tenement house law of 1901 in New York City. The 1901 law had been amended about 150 times. Its definition of a tenement house was antiquated, and open violation of the provisions of the law were the rule rather than the exception. The old definition has been abandoned and apartment hotels have been included as multiple dwellings. The new law is designed to meet new conditions and to strengthen the provisions for enforcement.—*Harvey Walker.*

**10786. UNSIGNED.** Roadside improvement—A national movement well under way. *Amer. City*. 40(5) May 1929: 100-102.—A summary of state activity in tree planting, billboard eradication, and other activities directed toward the beautification of state highways.—*Harvey Walker.*

**10787. VEILLER, LAWRENCE.** How cities can get rid of their slums. *Amer. City*. 40(4) Apr. 1929: 101-102.—This is a brief description of English procedure in the clearance of unhealthy and unsanitary

areas, followed by suggestions for an American slum clearance program. Such a policy includes express legal power to proceed, a special "authority" to do the job, a fair basis of compensation, use for the cleared area in harmony with the law, with the public policy and with the city's master plan, and a sharing of the cost which will not make such schemes prohibitive.—*Harvey Walker.*

**10788. WAGNER-ROEMMICH.** Die Organisation der Landesplanung. [The organization of land planning (in Germany).] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19(9) May 10, 1929: 496-500.—*R. H. Wells.*

## REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 10149, 10247, 10333, 10342, 10395, 10436, 10644, 10646, 10663, 10684, 10688, 10768)

**10789. BALLADORE PALLIERI, GIORGIO.** Le società commerciali straniere nella giurisprudenza italiana dell'ultimo decennio (1918-1927). [Foreign commercial companies in Italian law of the last ten years (1918-1927).] *Riv. del Diritto Commerciale*. 27(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 199-208.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

**10790. BRECKENRIDGE, M. S.** Restraint of trade in North Carolina. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 7(3) Apr. 1929: 249-267.—Restraint of trade is an expression loosely used concerning a wide range of business arrangements from giant trusts and combinations down to the simple covenants of small merchants not to compete with those who buy them out. In this article the state of the law of North Carolina on certain types of restraints is examined and set forth.—*F. R. Aumann.*

**10791. BREMEN, von.** Zur Frage der wirtschaftlichen Betätigung der öffentlichen Hand. [Concerning the question of public economic enterprises (in Germany).] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19(10) May 25, 1929: 549-554.—*R. H. Wells.*

**10792. COBIANCHINI, C. A.** La responsabilità del proprietario nel prestito grazioso dell'automobile. [Responsibility of the owner in the case of a friendly loan of an automobile.] *Riv. del Diritto Commerciale*. 27(5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 349-355.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

**10793. CZAYKOWSKI, STEFAN.** Der Schutz des gewerblichen Eigentums in Polen. [Protection of industrial ownership in Poland.] *Rev. of Polish Law & Econ.* 1(4) 1928: 335-350.—According to a decision Mar. 11, 1817, of the Governing Council in Poland and a decree of July 26, 1820, inventors could obtain patents. A law on patents published July 26, 1837, remained in force until 1867 when it was superseded by the Russian law. With the re-establishment of Polish independence a provisional decree on patent offices was issued on Dec. 13, 1918, which was later followed by three additional decrees, Feb. 4, 1919, concerned with patents, protection of specimens and models, and trademarks. However, these laws were soon found to be incompatible with the Brussels and Washington Conventions for the Protection of Industrial Property to which Poland became a party. The Law of Feb. 5, 1924, replaced the German-American system of rigorous examination of novelties by the French "application system" which grants patents "sans garantie du gouvernement." It provides, too, for the first time, for fighting unfair competition. The provisions adopted by the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property at The Hague in Oct. 1925, made necessary a new revision of the Polish patent law which was realized by the decree of Mar. 22, 1928. According to the law, poor inventors may be assisted free of charge, by patent agents appointed by the president of the patent office.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**10794. DE GREGORIO, ALFREDO.** La legislazione italiana sulla tutela del credito: I. Banche



ordinarie. [Italian legislation on the control of credit: I. Ordinary banks.] *Riv. del Diritto Commerciale*. 27 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 16-45.—This article describes and comments on the new Fascist laws in the field of finance.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

10795. DE GREGORIO, ALFREDO. La legislazione italiana sulla tutela del risparmio: Casso di risparmio e monti di pietà. [Italian legislation concerning the control of savings banks and municipal loan institutions. *Riv. del Diritto Commerciale*. 27 (5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 301-321.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

10796. GEORGE, JOHN J. Regulation of motor carrier service and rates. *Cincinnati Law Rev.* 3 (3) May 1929: 269-289.—This article presents the law of motor carrier service as found in the statutes, administrative rules, commission findings, and court decisions of the various states. Such phases of service are treated as adequacy, regularity, continuity, together with the relation between service of motor carrier and that of rail lines, and between that of competitive motor carriers, the decrease of service, the increase of service and who shall be entitled to offer it, unification of service routes, and the abandonment of service. The second division concerns the filing of rate schedules with the utility commission and the necessity of commission approval of modification thereof, rate increase allowed and denied, uniformity of rates, joint rates, passes, and rebates. Little attention has been paid by regulatory bodies to the study of rates; in no other phase of motor carrier regulation is there such indefiniteness and lack of standards. This situation results from the fact that the chief interest of the public centers in service, and from lack of inclination and facilities for the establishment of a scientific rate policy by the commissions.—*John J. George*.

10797. KOEHLER, A. W. Uniform laws as a solution for auto problem. *Jour. Amer. Insurance*. 6 (4) Apr. 1929: 21-24; 6 (5) May 1929: 19-22.—In 1924, Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, organized a National Conference on Street and Highway Safety composed of leaders in various fields of traffic regulation. Committees were appointed which, after exhaustive research, brought in reports which formed the basis for the formulation of a Uniform Vehicle Code designed to serve as a model framework to standardize and improve state legislation. Already several states, particularly the northeastern states, have revised their laws to conform in part or wholly with the recommendations included in these model statutes.—*G. Wright Hoffman*.

10798. MALCHER, FRITZ. Verkehrs-Reform. Das System "Strassenkreuzung ohne Fahrkreuzung" als Grundlage des neuen Verkehrsprojektes für Havana, die Hauptstadt von Cuba. [Traffic reform. The system of street crossings without traffic crossings as the basis of the new traffic project for Havana, the principal city of Cuba.] *Städtebau*. 24 (4) 1929: 97-108.—Traffic conditions in Havana demand immediate improvement in order that congestion may be relieved. At the present time most streets have one way traffic with no parking permitted. Among the suggestions for relieving this problem are the widening of the drive to the port of the old city of Havana, the addition of an outer driveway around the city, improvement of street car transportation, a system of traffic lights, and the elimination of dangerous crossings. These changes have already been inaugurated in the newer sections of Havana in order that their practicability may be tested and in the hope that old as well as new Havana may be benefited.—*Jerome G. Kerwin*.

10799. MARSH, BURTON W. Municipal traffic engineers—Recent developments in their appointment and activities. *Amer. City*. 40 (5) May 1929: 85-87.—The traffic problem has outgrown the capabilities of most police departments. The profession of traffic engineer has arisen to provide technical control over

traffic planning and accident reduction. The main handicaps and accomplishments of traffic engineers, as expressed in answers to a recent questionnaire, are summarized.—*Harvey Walker*.

10800. MORING, FRITZ. Die Klagfrist des Artikels 435 des Code de Commerce im französischen Seeversicherungrecht. [The time limit for claims under Article 435 of the Code de Commerce in French sea insurance law.] *Hanseatische Rechts- u. Gerichts Zeitschr.* 12 (5) May 1929: 261-266.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

10801. NEILL, CHAS. W. Timing traffic lights correctly. *Amer. City*. 40 (4) Apr. 1929: 117-118.—*Harvey Walker*.

10802. OTTOLENGHI, EMILIO. Vecchie e nuove questioni di diritto ferroviario. [Old and new questions of railroad law.] *Riv. del Diritto Commerciale*. 27 (2-3) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 179-198.—This article deals exclusively with the railroad laws and decisions of Italy, emphasizing especially the relationship between the laws and the will of the parties in the transport contract, as well as fraud, serious neglect of the railroad agents, and the concept of *force majeure* in railroad decisions.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

10803. PIOLA CASELLI, EDOARDO. Il congresso internazionale di Roma della T.S.F. e la nuova legge 14 giugno 1928, n. 1352 sulla radiodiffusione delle audizioni artistiche. [The international wireless conference at Rome and the new law of June 14, 1928, no. 1352, concerning broadcasting of artistic programs.] *Riv. del Diritto Commerciale*. 27 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 68-82.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

10804. RITZMANN, F. Accident prevention and factory inspection. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19 (5) May 1929: 639-646.—The proposed recommendation concerning the prevention of industrial accidents, to be discussed by the Twelfth Session of the Conference, contains definite suggestions for increasing the efficacy of factory inspection in the prevention of accidents, and recommends various ways by which the state may encourage voluntary accident prevention work. As regards the statutory basis for state intervention, it is clearly impossible to draw up precise regulations to fit every individual case. Hence, extraordinary importance attaches to the question who shall interpret. In most Anglo-Saxon and Latin countries a decision lies with the ordinary courts. This method seems to be unsatisfactory, chiefly because it requires that purely objective differences of opinion between employers and factory inspectors as to the necessity of specific technical measures be settled by prosecution. In a number of states of central and eastern Europe the principle of issuing orders in individual cases has been adopted. In some countries arbitration is used, an interesting example being found in the Indian Factories Act. The power to give orders in individual cases should, according to the proposed recommendation, be at the disposal of factory inspectors. It also proposes an examination by the factory inspectors of all plans for the construction or alteration of industrial buildings in their respective districts.—*E. E. Cummins*.

10805. SEITZ, WILLIAM K. The essentials and benefits of a comprehensive industrial survey. *Amer. City*. 40 (4) Apr. 1929: 100.—An industrial survey provides a basis of fact upon which to correct unfavorable industrial conditions, more fully to utilize present conditions, and to coordinate efforts for assisting established concerns to grow. Such surveys are usually financed from a special fund which covers not only the cost of the survey but also the cost of advertising the results and carrying the findings into effect.—*Harvey Walker*.

10806. STEWART, IRWIN. Recent radio legislation. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23 (2) May 1929: 421-426.—In the international field the coming into force on January 1, 1929, of the International Radiotelegraph



Convention and Regulations was the principal development. Early in 1929 the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, and Cuba agreed on an allocation of frequencies among themselves. An agreement between the United States and Canada regulates the types of messages which may be handled by amateurs. The new regulations governing code language adopted at Brussels in September, 1928, are applicable to radio as well as to wire communication. In the national field, an act approved Mar. 4, 1929, continued the original jurisdiction of the Federal Radio Commission until Dec. 31, 1929, and made other changes in the basic act of 1927. The only other piece of radio legislation by the Seventieth Congress was the provision for a constant frequency monitoring radio station to be constructed and operated by the Department of Commerce. Locally, there are only three states which have recently adopted important radio legislation: Maine, Michigan, and Nevada.—*Irvin Stewart.*

**10807. UNSIGNED.** Regulating radio interference by ordinance and statute. *Amer. City.* 40 (4) Apr. 1929: 155.—This is a review of a statement of Louis G. Caldwell, former general counsel for the Federal Radio Commission, and includes a list of municipalities and states which have enacted legislation to prevent radio interference.—*Harvey Walker.*

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 10331, 10610-10612, 10614-10616, 10727, 10731, 10732)

**10808. CHAMBERLAIN, NEVILLE, BUNBURY, H. N., BROADLEY, J. H., and BEVAN, E.** The management of public utility undertakings. *Pub. Admin.* 7 (2) Apr. 1929: 103-132.—Among the necessary conditions of really efficient performance are: public goodwill, an adequate supply of information as to attained results, and personnel management. Goodwill involves three lines of action: a plan of informing and educating the public as to the conditions under which the utility operates, its general policy, its technical developments and improvements, what it can and cannot do, and its achieved results; a definite machinery for making contacts with the public; and a conscious effort on the part of the whole organization, in every rank and grade, to win the goodwill of the public. The knowledge of the possession of public goodwill stimulates the organization, while the knowledge of public dissatisfaction has a depressing effect. An adequate supply of information as to attained results offers a substitute for profits as a motive for efficient operation. Personnel management involves the problems of maintaining interest and incentive, and distributing personnel according to the work for which each man is best suited. The adoption, in three of the public services, gas, electric supply, and water, of the policy of the amalgamation of areas for the purposes of the supply and distribution of a specific public utility, appears to justify the assertion that this policy allows the pooling of the resources of each individual district in the area, provides greater opportunities for economical management and the enjoyment of the services provided at a reasonable cost, and secures to the consumer a service which meets all his needs. The policy appears to be gaining favor that the amount a utility should contribute to the relief of tax rates should be limited to a percentage of the capital employed in the undertaking. The amount of reserve funds should be limited to a percentage of the amount expended. The ideal financial result to be aimed at would appear to be to so adjust the selling price of the commodity or service as to secure a revenue sufficient to (1) pay all the usual working and management expenses, (2) pay interest and sinking fund charges, (3) make the necessary provision for reserves, and (4)

contribute (if so decided) to the tax rates a sum calculated in the manner indicated above. The directorate should lay down the broad lines of policy, and the management should be allowed, within these limits, a good deal of initiative and chance for their ideas and organizing capacity. A good deal is being made of welfare and other forms of such amenities, but the great danger is that unless care is exercised and these services run jointly, they will merely develop into a form of patronage bordering on benevolent feudalism.—*W. Rolland Maddox.*

**10809. LILIENTHAL, DAVID E.** The regulation of public utility holding companies. *Columbia Law Rev.* 29 (4) Apr. 1929: 404-440.—At present there is very little direct regulation of holding companies by state utility commissions. The commissions have, however, exercised considerable control over holding companies indirectly, by regulating their transactions with the operating companies. Various groups, including rate-payers, security holders, and state commissioners, feel that this indirect regulation does not sufficiently protect the public. At their 1928 annual convention the National Association of Railroad and Utility Commissioners recommended that state legislatures define holding companies as "public utilities" and subject them to the necessary regulation. Furthermore, state commissions should be given power to require a holding company to produce all records which bear upon the relation of that company to the local operating company. Such legislation would raise many legal questions and the author cites a number of cases to show the difficulties involved.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**10810. LORD, RICHARD.** The new laws for the regulation of utilities. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 3 (10) May 16, 1929: 573-579.—A summary by states is given of the recent legislation affecting the jurisdiction of state commissions. The states passing new legislation were: Idaho, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Much of the legislation concerned the regulation of the motor bus utility. Several states extended regulation to aircraft. In both cases insurance and public safety were the major bases of regulation. New York passed a bill to investigate the public service law and South Carolina appointed a committee to study rates of power companies. A North Dakota law empowers townships, cities, and villages to enter the business of furnishing heat, light, and power, and also communication. Several of the state legislatures were still in session at the time the article was written.—*E. Orth Malott.*

**10811. WAGNER, GERALD J.** Making sewage disposal pay its way. *Amer. City.* 40 (5) May 1929: 157-158.—When a disposal system is added sewage plants should be placed on a utility basis, the funds for their operation being secured from users rather than general taxpayers.—*Harvey Walker.*

**10812. WELSH, FRANCIS X.** Regulation moves on to Washington. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 3 (10) May 16, 1929: 558-572.—Increasing interstate contacts of the several types of utility other than "pure common carriers," have complicated the regulation of this interstate commerce. From an analysis and interpretation of court and commission cases, the problem in interstate commerce regulation must pass three tests: (1) Is it commerce? (2) Is it interstate? (3) If it is both commerce and interstate, to what extent may it be regulated, if at all, and by whom? In the third test, the problem is classified into (1) Matters of purely local character concerning which Congress has not acted. (2) Matters of local character concerning which Congress has acted. (3) Matters requiring a general system of regulation or nonregulation, regardless of whether or



not Congress has acted. States may regulate only situations arising in the first group. Local companies having contracts with interstate utilities raise the question whether strict state regulation may not be evaded by means of intercorporate relations. Attempted remedies by the states have taken two forms: (1) the encouragement of competitive enterprise and the refusal to protect monopolies of utilities suspected of having intercorporate affiliations with interstate companies with whom they contract; (2) disregard of the corporate fiction between the dominating interstate parent and the local subsidiary, thereby bringing the parent into the jurisdiction of the local commission for regulation of all matters of local service. A number of activities which were formerly local have been centralized in the federal government. The power of regulation, is moving towards Washington in direct proportion to the increasing volume of utility business in interstate commerce.—*E. Orth Malott.*

### PUBLIC WORKS

10813. FIELD, WM. T. Why pre-qualification should be required of all bidders on public works contracts. *Amer. City.* 40(4) Apr. 1929: 160-161.—Pre-qualification should include evidence as to the contractor's skill and ability, his reputation for honesty in business, and his financial ability. Unless a bidder owns his own equipment, has a reasonable amount of cash, and a contract price representing a reasonable profit he is doomed to failure from the start. Pre-qualification prevents over-expansion on the part of the contractor and protects the public from defaults.—*Harvey Walker.*

10814. UNSIGNED. Specifications for filter sand and gravel. *Amer. City.* 40(4) Apr. 1929: 92-93.—

Compilation by the engineering and research division of the National Sand and Gravel Association.—*Harvey Walker.*

### CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(See also Entries 5157, 7991, 10494)

10815. MORRELL, FRED. A study in organization. *Jour. of Forestry.* 27(4) Apr. 1929: 378-381.—An analysis, with the aid of curves, of the organization of District 1 of the U.S. Forest Service administering 22,800,000 acres of land shows that the total number of year-long employees has gradually increased since 1912 from about 250 to nearly 450. The number of protection employees, largely rangers, has gradually decreased from about 240 in 1912 to about 200 in 1928. The executive, professional, and technical group has increased from approximately 90 to 140 and the clerical, sub-clerical, and mechanical group from 50 to 100. The reduction in the ranger group is due to improvements in travel facilities, more efficient personnel, and a better understanding of national forest regulations by forest users, thus requiring less attention. The increase in the executive, professional, and technical group is due to increased technical work rather than executive. There has been a marked increase in the total disbursements from \$1,000,000 to over \$2,500,000 over the same period, although the disbursements other than for fire protection and road building have only increased from about \$600,000 to \$1,500,000 which, if figured in 1913 dollars, reduces it to about \$1,000,000.—*P. A. Herbert.*

### INTERNATIONAL LAW

(See also Entries 8361, 9104, 9127, 9780, 9808, 10077, 10803, 10836, 10843, 10845, 10852)

#### SUBSTANTIVE RULES

10816. ANZILOTTI, D. La condizione giuridica internazionale della Santa Sede in seguito agli accordi del Laterano. [The international juridical status of the Holy See following the Lateran agreements.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 21(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 165-176.—In considering the Holy See as a state in international law one must never lose sight of the fact that its importance as such lies not in the size of its territory but in its connection with the Roman Catholic church. This fact constitutes the greatest difference between it and other states. The idea that the Catholic religion is to be the only religion of Italy gave birth to both the treaty and the concordat. Sovereign rights had to be given to the pope if the Roman Catholic church was to be supreme. One cannot speak of the reconstruction of the pontifical state. The state is a new one; it was not created by the treaty but arose from the assumption of rights and duties under it. There are several unusual features in the status of the Holy See which are necessary to its peculiar situation and which are provided for in the treaty. Ministers to the pope residing in Italy are given special extraterritorial rights; all inhabitants of the Holy See are to be citizens of the new state; special rights with reference to Italian railways, telegraph systems, etc., are given to the Holy See since it is an enclosed state. Third states are not bound by the treaty in any way even if they recognize the Holy See as a state. There is one exception. The pope has made a unilateral declaration, consented to by Italy, that the Holy See is to be neutral territory; any state giving recognition to the Holy See will tacitly consent to this provision.—*H. M. Cory.*

10817. BALLADORE PALLIERI, GIORGIO. I principi generali del diritto internazionale nella nuova legislazione sull'esecuzione di sentenze straniere. [The general principle of international law in the new legislation concerning the execution of foreign sentences.] *Riv. del Diritto Commerciale.* 26(8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1928: 453-464.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

10818. DE LA BRIÈRE, YVES. Le traité du Latran et le nouvel état pontifical. [The Lateran treaty and the new Papal state.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Legis. Compar.* 10(2) 1929: 123-158.—The Papacy refused to recognize the Law of Guarantees of 1870 because it was a unilateral act. After the late War, Mussolini favored papal independence to increase national unity. A political treaty for the Roman question, a concordat as to the position of the church in Italy, and a financial convention were signed on February 11. Three points are to be noted with regard to the treaty: it is bilateral, not unilateral; it has a territorial foundation, rather than a legislative one; international, rather than national law prevails. Since the treaty is under the protection of international law, there is no need for international guarantees. Italy formally recognizes the sovereignty of the pope. Only those residing in Vatican city are nationals—if they move, they lose its nationality. The pope delegates to Italian courts the trial of crimes in the papal territory. Article 24 prevents the papacy from being a member of the League of Nations. Pontifical sovereignty consists in the juridical condition by which the pope is subordinated to no other temporal power and is officially equipped to treat, on a basis of international law, with all states of the world.—*Clyde Eagleton.*



10819. DESCAMPS, BARON. Le droit international nouveau—L'ère juridique sans violence et l'avènement du pacigérat positif. [The legal era of non-violence and the advent of the "pacigérat positif."] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Compar.* 10(2) 1929: 159-224.—Two things in 1928 constitute progress: the Kellogg pact, and the General Act of the Assembly. Negatively, the Paris pact means the non-legality of war; positively, it means an era without violence. The best name for the new system is the *pacigérat positif*. It recognizes existing national constitutions, defense, etc., and authorizes force under two conditions: the annihilation of the pacific order by an aggression; the disturbance of the pacific order through the rejection of arbitration. Even though the United States and Great Britain class the Monroe Doctrine and such policies as self-defense, they are not free to undertake war against a state which has not violated the treaty. Juridically, the pact modifies profoundly the ancient distinction between licit and illicit war. It needs machinery of sanctions, but it is the function of the Assembly to supply these. Several differences between war and legitimate defense may be pointed out. Alliances for self-defense, such as the French-Belgian Entente, are not illegal. The General Act of 1928 must be studied in connection with the variety of means of pacific settlement provided by the Covenant. The pivot of the system of the General Act is the commission of conciliation. As long as international society is insufficiently organized, war is a proper prerogative of sovereignty, but when that society is organized to administer justice between nations, a wise limitation of sovereignty is the best safeguard of nations.—*Clyde Eagleton*.

10820. DIENA, GUILIO. La Santa Sede e il diritto internazionale dopo gli accordi Lateranensi dell'11 febbraio 1929. [The Holy See and international law since the Lateran agreements of February 11, 1929.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 21(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 177-187.—The city of the Vatican has become a subject of international law since the Lateran agreements, but the status of the pope has not changed. He has always maintained diplomatic relations with the greater number of the states in the world, and though the old pontifical state did not outlive the events of 1871, it has always been conceded that the Catholic church, of which the pope is the sovereign, possessed a personality in international law.—*H. M. Cory*.

10821. DUMAS, JACQUES. Du déni de justice considéré comme condition de la responsabilité internationale des états en matière criminelle. [Denial of justice as a condition of international responsibility of states in criminal matters.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Compar.* 10(2) 1929: 277-307.—Denial of justice in national and international law are quite different. The latter occurs when local law does not guarantee to aliens the protection demanded by international law. In this case, and this only, is there denial of justice. By this criterion one may discover whether the responsibility of the state is to be substituted for, or added to, that of the author of the delict. It is very difficult to say where denial of justice begins or ends; but the very difficulties, and the ill feeling which they breed, prove that such cases ought to be submitted to international courts having criminal jurisdiction, rather than to national courts, as is now required by the rule of local redress.—*Clyde Eagleton*.

10822. HOUGHTON, M. D. The position of unrecognized governments before the courts of foreign states. *Indiana Law Jour.* 4(8) May 1929: 519-532.—The term "unrecognized government" is here used to designate a government which has not been granted political recognition by the executive department of the government whose courts are called upon to exercise jurisdiction in cases in which its status is involved; that is, a government which has not been

recognized by the executive as either a *de jure* or a *de facto* government. British courts have refused to distinguish between the two degrees of recognition, attaching the same legal effect to both. A New York court follows the British ruling. The courts in England and the United States invariably follow the decision of the political department in the matter of recognition of foreign governments. The right of a foreign state to sue in courts in the United States is based not on international law, but on the comity of nations; and this right is accorded, both in Great Britain and the United States, to recognized governments only. There is reference to a substantial number of adjudicated cases. The question of the immunity of an unrecognized government from suit in the courts of the United States is discussed in detail, and the conclusion is reached that such government cannot be sued.—*Julius I. Puente*.

10823. MORELLI, GAETANO. Il trattato fra l'Italia e la Santa Sede. [The treaty between Italy and the Holy See.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 21(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 197-236.—The Catholic church and the pontifical state are two entirely separate organizations bound only by a common head. Their relationship is analogous to a personal union. In 1870 the pontifical state ceased to exist, but the Catholic church by virtue of its concordats remained a subject of international law. In the recent treaty Italy recognizes the Catholic church *de jure*, but she cannot thus recognize the city of the Vatican. This new state has been created not by the contractual relations of Italy and the Catholic church, but by a succession of facts arising from the treaty which have created the need for a new state. The treaty being *res inter alios acta* in respect to the new city of the Vatican, cannot recognize it; recognition must be a reciprocal act and the relations of the Italian state and the Vatican state must be governed by a treaty made between the two. A peculiar arrangement has been made concerning citizenship. The Vatican is obliged to consider certain groups of people as citizens and Italy is obliged to grant citizenship to all who lose their Vatican citizenship and who do not immediately become citizens of a third state. In the exercise of sovereignty, as well as in its possession of territory and citizens, the Vatican fulfills the requirements of a state. One unilateral limitation is made on its jurisdiction. Article 22 requires it to adopt the penal code of Italy and to surrender fugitives from justice to Italy, although those escaping from the Vatican to Italy are to be tried in the latter country. This provision gives rise to a problem as to jurisdiction over criminals in the Square of St. Peters which is part of the territory of the Vatican but is under the protection of the Italian police. The position of the Vatican as a neutralized state and its obligation to remain aloof from international dispute forbid it to become a member of the League of Nations.—*H. M. Cory*.

10824. PIOLA CASELLI, EDOARDO. La convenzione di Berna per la proprietà delle opere letterarie ed artistiche riveduta a Roma il 2 giugno 1928. [The Berne convention on literary and artistic property as revised at Rome June 2, 1928.] *Riv. del Diritto Commerciale.* 26(7) Jul. 1928: 345-377.—This article emphasizes the importance of the conference of Rome, enumerates the participants and the subjects dealt with, and describes the work accomplished. The most important modifications to the Berne convention agreed upon were those proposed by the Italian delegation concerning the recognition of the moral right of authorship. The article publishes the text of the Berne convention and the proposed modifications approved at the Rome conference.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

10825. SALVIOLI, GABRIELE. Określenie kompetencji a postępowanie merytoryczne w sądownictwie międzynarodowym. [The question of competence of international tribunals and its bearing upon the mer-



its of a case.] *Ruch Prawniczny, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny*. 8(4) 1928: 405-415.—The author discusses the juridical character of the decision as to jurisdiction by an international tribunal, be it the Permanent Court of International Justice or an arbitral tribunal. The decision of the court as to its jurisdiction in a given case implies also the finding upon the merits of the case itself.—*O. Eisenberg*.

10826. **UNDEN, OSTEN.** Un projet de règlement relatif à la mer territoriale: [A project on territorial waters.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Legis. Compar.* 10(2) 1929: 217-224.—This is a discussion of the project of the Institut de Droit International of 1927, as to the use of the word "sovereignty," and as to the extent of territorial waters.—*Clyde Eagleton*.

10827. **UNSIGNED.** Private interests in claims against foreign states. *Harvard Law Rev.* 42(7) May 1929: 930-934.—Under the prevailing theory, international law is concerned with the rights and duties of states alone. It can ordinarily confer no rights on individuals, although it may impose on a state the duty to grant certain rights and privileges to individuals by its municipal law. One who has suffered injury at the hands of a foreign state has no legally recognized right to compensation, even though the act which occasioned his injury may entail state responsibility by international law. As a matter of practice, however, one of the main purposes of a state in pressing claims of this type is to provide means for recompensing the individual whose loss occasioned the injury which is the subject of international adjudication, and the indemnity which a state receives is almost invariably paid over to the individual who suffered the original injury. Courts have therefore denied that the individual's *spes recuperandi* is a mere possibility of receiving a gift, in which event it would not be property, but have recognized

it as constituting a property interest, susceptible of ownership and transfer, even before either state has acknowledged the validity of the claim. Such changes in ownership have been recognized in international tribunals. The release of individuals' claims as part of a bargain with a foreign state has been held to be a taking of property for public use, so that compensation must be paid; and if the proceeds of an award are paid to the individual whose property was lost, this is considered so clearly a restitution of the property that liens which were valid against the original property may be enforced against it.—*Julius I. Puente*.

## PROCEDURE

10828. **BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE.** Sea law under the Kellogg pact. *New Republic*. 58(754) May 15, 1929: 349-351.—Resurrection of the neutral rights issue is untimely when all nations are "renouncing" war. Both the League Covenant and the Pact of Paris have altered the status of neutrality. No League member can, without violating its obligations under the Covenant, grant the United States an unqualified right to trade with a state which violates the anti-war pact. The United States might agree to respect League blockades in wars where the League Council makes a recommendation defining the aggressor which is unanimous, except for the parties concerned. In return, the League members might agree to the inviolability of private property at sea in wars where the Council is not unanimous. Unanimity, however, is unlikely, save in minor controversies. Agreements abolishing blockades in private war are not more likely to be observed than agreements not to use poison gas. The real problem is how to enlist the United States in preventing violations of the anti-war pact.—*James P. Baxter, 3rd*.

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 10182, 10238, 10359, 10362, 10430, 10699, 10776, 10803, 10842, 10977, 11093)

10829. **FRIEDLANDER, LILIAN M.** Labour problems in two worlds. *Economica*. (25) Apr. 1929: 4-14.—The complexities of the government of the United States created a problem for the commission of the International Labour Organization, set up after the War at the Peace Conference of Paris. The commission had authority to draft minimum standards of employment for ratification by various world Powers. Since the federal officials from the United States had no power to bind the separate states, each of which has a right to its own labor code, the commission accepted a compromise. Federal states, limited in respect to their treaty making powers, could accept a draft convention of the organization as a recommendation. Hence the United States in the first conference of the International Labour Organization, of which Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was chairman, diverted all legislative authority from the organization in which they finally declined to take part. In the unification and codification of labor laws both the United States and the International Labour Organization face a similar problem in dealing with the concept of state sovereignty.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes*.

10830. **GOUDAL, JEAN.** The question of forced labour before the International Labour Conference. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19(5) May 1929: 621-638.—The Governing Body of the International Labour Office has placed the question of forced labor on the agenda of the International Labour Conference for 1929, and has drawn up, on the basis of the study approved by a special committee of experts, a preliminary

report on the law and practice with regard to forced labor in the various countries. The various systems of legislation apply to three chief types of work: (1) work for general public purposes; (2) work for local public purposes; and (3) work for private employers. The principles underlying the national systems of legislation and the terms of existing international instruments are compared. These instruments consist of the texts of the mandates provisions and the Slavery Convention. A short provision for "B" and "C" mandates prohibits in mandated territories "all forms of forced or compulsory labor, except for essential public works and services, and then only in return for adequate remuneration." The Assembly adopted a text recognizing the possibility of recourse to forced labor for public purposes, with transitional provisions regulating forced labor for private employers. Practically all the colonial systems of legislation have already gone farther than the general principles accepted in the international sphere or have given them more precision. In particular, they have gone far beyond them in the matter of forced labor for private employers, this being explicitly forbidden in almost all the national systems. The most conspicuous example of the great progress made by the national systems lies, however, in the detailed regulations they lay down for authorized forms of labor. The Labour Office has sketched out, with the assistance of the Committee of Experts, a sort of code of forced labor, which forms Chapter VII of the report submitted to the Conference. The report lays down certain general criteria: essential character of the service to be rendered, urgency, impossibility of obtaining voluntary



labor, extent of burden upon present generation, and authority to regulate. The report then examines the three main categories of forced labor and proposes a system of regulation for forced labor for general public purposes and for local public purposes, and a prohibition of forced labor for the benefit of private employers.—*E. E. Cummins.*

**10831. HARRIS, H. WILSON.** *The League and minorities.* *Contemp. Rev.* 135(760) Apr. 1929: 420-423.—The public discussion of the minorities problem in the Council session of March did a great deal to clarify a complex question. It lifted one of the League's major problems out of obscurity without producing any great sensation such as was anticipated. The debate showed that some of the members were sympathetic with the point of view of the states, others with that of the minorities. In spite of the division, it was clearly indicated that the obligation is a temporary one and the idea that the minorities are to remain permanently as an alien element in the states is equally inadmissible. The Council also agreed that some improvements might be made in the procedure observed by the League in dealing with minority questions. It appointed a committee to consider certain proposals. One obstacle to the accomplishment of very much is that the Council is limited by the treaties which give it the authority it has for dealing with the problem. The League can do most by encouraging the development of a spirit of harmony and mutual confidence through political rather than legal means. Time, together with such help as the Kellogg pact and publicity can give, will be the surest solvent of the security problem of which the minority problem is an aspect.—*Howard B. Calderwood, Jr.*

**10832. IGNOTUS.** *Le problème de la Sarre.* [The problem of the Saar.] *Bibliothèque Universelle et Rev. de Genève.* Mar. 1929: 322-334.—The Saar Commission was confronted with the task of bringing the region back to "normalcy," setting up a government, preventing strikes, making a budget, and reorganizing the finances. These problems have been satisfactorily settled and the troops of occupation have been gradually recalled with the exception of a small international contingent to guard the railroads. Certain questions of trade and communications remain unsolved. When the occupation ends in 1935, will the trade of the Basin move toward France or toward Germany? At present France is in the lead, but Germany hopes to recapture her former ascendancy by building strategic railroads. The prosperity of the Saar Basin to-day is everywhere apparent and the population has increased.—*Martha Sprigg Poole.*

**10833. O.** *The next step in international organization.* *Contemp. Rev.* 135(760) Apr. 1929: 432-440.—There is no chance that the Geneva Protocol will come into effect. It failed because it did not provide separate means for the settlement of two kinds of disputes which arise between states: those of a political character which require one kind of machinery—such as

the League Covenant provides in the Council; those of a legal character. The Protocol provided only for the settlement of legal disputes and assumed the political disputes could be settled in the same way. What is needed now is an agreement between states to refer all questions concerning their "rights," which are legal in character, to the Permanent Court. The sphere of law should be defined as it is in the Locarno treaties rather than in the optional clause. All questions should be referred to the one Court in order to avoid the establishment of conflicting doctrines. The danger that the Court might not accept the British view of belligerent rights at sea, can best be relieved by an understanding between Great Britain and the United States. British policy should seek to establish the structure of the law; the machinery for amending the law is a later and separate task. For the present, political disputes can be left to the machinery of the League.—*Howard B. Calderwood, Jr.*

**10834. RAPPARD, WILLIAM E.** *Europa und der Völkerbund.* [Europe and the League of Nations.] *Europ. Gespräche.* 7(5) May 1929: 213-221.—The movement for the exclusion of the non-European nations is based upon the fact that most of the League's activities have concerned only Europe and upon certain prejudices against the United States. But Europe is too divided in its political and social structure and too intense in its political life to get along well by itself. Moreover, the League of Nations is essentially a world organization as well as a European one, whether we consider its origin, structure, or functions. The limitation of the League to Europe would mean the surrender of its most precious ideal and the loss of British cooperation. The mere creation of a European League would call into existence other Leagues in opposition. Until the League gets stronger, regional understandings within Europe, such as the Locarno Agreement or the proposed European customs union, would help the League, but exclusive agreements, such as the Italo-Albanian or that of the Little Entente, hinder the work of the League.—*M. H. Cochran.*

**10835. SWEETSER, ARTHUR.** *The practical working of the League of Nations.* *Internat. Conciliation, Pamphlet* #249. Apr. 1929: 195-217.—The guiding principle of the League in the treatment of international disputes is not to impose a particular mechanism of settlement upon the parties but to encourage the use of whatever means seem available. In the dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia of 1928-29 the Council urged the disputants to observe their obligations under the Covenant, encouraged the good offices of the Pan-American Conference at Washington, and sent verbatim copies of the diplomatic correspondence of the League to all member states and to some non-members in order to inform the public of the facts of the case. The efforts of the League contributed to the peaceful settlement of the affair.—*N. L. Hill.*

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entries 9678, 9923, 9985, 10005, 10119, 10626, 10660, 10667, 10673, 10696, 10699, 10706, 10712, 10722, 10806, 10895)

### NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

**10836. ANDERSEN, HOLGER.** *Les chroniques nationales—Danemark.* *La sécurité de la Baltique.* [National chronicles—Denmark. The security of the Baltic.] *Bibliothèque Universelle et Rev. de Genève.* Apr. 1929: 463-488.—The author, a deputy in the Danish Rigsdag, alternate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, and Danish member of the Interparliamentary

Union, writes articles on foreign affairs for *Det uge Danmark* which are widely quoted in Baltic newspapers. In this article he discusses the policies of the Great Powers as regards the Baltic region. France favors a union of the new republics under the leadership of her ally, Poland. But it is the opposing interests of Great Britain and Russia which dominate Baltic affairs. England wants a group of republics as a barrier against Russia and insists that the Baltic be free



to all ships in war and in peace. Russia will try to regain her Baltic ports and therefore hopes to keep the new states weak and at odds with each other. Having failed to make of the Baltic a *mare clausum*, she seeks by treaties with the new republics to have it neutralized and demilitarized. Denmark is not strong enough to be said to "hold the keys to the Baltic" but she is the "keyhole to the Baltic." Neither international law nor the Treaty of 1857 prohibits Denmark from closing the strait and the belts in time of war as she did in 1914. While the Kiel Canal would be free to war-ships in theory, there is no international force on the spot to keep Germany from closing it as she did in the Wimbledon affair. The Locarno Treaty strengthened Denmark's position as the gateway to the Baltic by creating uncertainty as to the right of transit across Germany.—*Martha Sprigg Poole.*

10837. BIRNBAUM, IMMANUEL. Deutsch-polnische Verständigung. [German-Polish understanding.] *Gesellschaft.* 6(5) May 1929: 442-462.—In recent years the Nationalist party of Poland, led by Roman Dmowski, the violent anti-German, has dwindled to a position of unimportance. The Locarno agreement of 1925 did much to allay the enmity between Germany and Poland. While the Polish leaders were disappointed that the agreement was not as far reaching in its settlement of differences between Poland and Germany as between Germany and France, it nevertheless went far in relieving the tension that existed in eastern Europe. The system whereby the European states were divided into two hostile camps, supporters and opponents of Versailles, had been broken. A determination of Great Britain not to become involved in political controversies on the European continent, and the demand of American bankers that their European creditor states compromise their differences, enabled the German and western European laborers to force an agreement at Locarno. Polish and German tariff policies have failed to satisfy the aspirations of the nationalists in the respective states. The economic catastrophe that Germany hoped to produce in Poland has failed completely. Four years after the tariff war, German imports into Poland still greatly exceed the imports of her nearest competitor, the United States. While there has been a change in German exports to Poland from manufactured articles to raw products, the percentage of exports has not been greatly reduced. In 1928 the percentage of Polish imports from Germany was but slightly less than the percentage of 1924, the year immediately preceding the tariff war, and their value exceeded the value of imports of 1924 by 425,000,000 goldmarks. The high protectionist policy that has stimulated Polish industries, has resulted in an appreciable increase in the price of articles consumed by the Polish agriculturalists who still compose 70% of her population. A tariff barrier against Polish agricultural imports has failed to raise the prices of German agricultural products, as Poland is chiefly an importer of agricultural commodities. Many of the industrial as well as agricultural leaders, and particularly the coal and iron barons of both countries, are demanding a commercial treaty to be substituted for a tariff war. Such an agreement would ultimately prepare the way for a settlement of the perplexing economic relations that have existed between Germany and Poland since the Treaty of Versailles.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

10838. CAPRILE, ENRICO. La repubblica Cecoslovacca. [The Czechoslovak Republic.] *Gior. di Pol. e Letteratura.* 5(4) Apr. 1929: 345-351.—The struggle with the Germans, with the resulting nationalizing effects upon the Czechs, is one of the most interesting sides of Czech history and life. Sympathy is expressed with the Hungarians in their resistance to the process of Slavization. Prague is supposed to entertain am-

bitions to unite all Slavs in a solid block against Magyar, German, and Latin worlds. The Czechs, "in their unmeasured youthful pride," feel vastly superior to the Slovaks, and commit the error of attempting a propaganda of the Hussite heresy among these fervent Roman Catholics. In spite of a national foreign policy that is "imperialism masked by democratic principles" Beneš desires to manifest truly pacific intentions. He would build up foreign markets and establish real security among contented neighbors. The Little Entente is declining, and cannot become an economic entente. On the whole, if her policy toward minorities were more liberal the republic could be congratulated on notably good prospects of internal prosperity and a valid contribution to the peace of Europe.—*Henry R. Spencer.*

10839. COMBE, LORD SYDENHAM of. Imperialism. *Nineteenth Century.* 105(627) May 1929: 577-586.—The Bolshevik attack on the British Empire is to be expected, but the treasonable utterances of Lord Olivier and other statesmen and intellectuals are less understandable. Even Hoover regards imperialism as the opposite of freedom and opportunity, despite the clearly observable truth that the British Empire is the greatest agency in the world for spreading human freedom, and that the United States has done a fair share of this sort of thing by expansion and upholding the imperialistic Monroe Doctrine. The virtue of erecting "a number of rickety republics" at the end of the war is questioned; the decisions of the Imperial Conference of 1926 were disastrous; the British Empire is "the outstanding bulwark of world stability."—*Luther H. Evans.*

10840. FORSTER, W. ARNOLD. Peace policy: the Tory record. *Socialist Rev.* (40) May 1929: 11-19.—Practically all of the several means of preventing war have been "either ignored or mishandled or obstructed by the Tory Government." The British Monroe Doctrine has ruined the value of the Kellogg pact and even violates Articles XI and XII of the Covenant. Britain has proved herself a laggard in the movement for arbitration. Under Tory domination, the Government has taken a narrow view of security. A reactionary policy has dominated relative to armament pledges, as exemplified by the deliberate wrecking of the Coolidge Geneva Conference in 1927. The Government has been weak in fostering general international co-operation, as illustrated in its refusal to press the adoption of the work of the World Economic Conference of 1927 and the Hours' Convention adopted at Washington in 1919. "Humiliating stupidity" is seen in the unsuccessful Tory attempt to cut down the League's budget. While some good things have come from the period of Tory rule, the balance is heavily against them.—*Luther H. Evans.*

10841. GELDERMAN, JOAN. Les Pays-Bas et la Conférence Économique Internationale de Genève. [The Netherlands and the Geneva International Economic Conference.] *Grotius Annuaire Internat.* 1928: 5-24.—The Netherlands government sent a delegation of five to the International Economic Conference headed by H. Colyn, former prime minister, former minister of finance, and now member of the First Chamber of the States General. It was a strong and relatively large delegation, indicating the great importance which the Netherlands government attached to the Conference. As a country with a great transit traffic, large exports, a great merchant fleet, and a rich colonial empire, the Netherlands government was greatly interested in the work of the Conference. The Netherlands has followed a very liberal commercial policy, but the general increase in restrictions in other countries has led to a widespread demand in Dutch commercial circles for reprisals. This demand the Dutch governments finds it increasingly difficult to resist. The third



resolution of the agricultural committee, concerning united action in combatting contagious diseases in plants and animals, was of particular interest to the Netherlands. Lovink was successful in inserting the *voeu* that measures of this kind in no case be made to serve as a pretext for introducing a disguised protection. The Commission on Industry, dealing with rationalization, cartels, and statistics, arrived at nothing very substantial. In contrast, the Commission on Commerce, under the presidency of Colyn, did good, practical work. A large number of resolutions tending to remove or lower trade barriers were unanimously passed.—*A. Vandenbosch.*

**10842. GREENWOOD, ARTHUR.** Internationalism. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125 (749) May 1929: 610-617.—The British Labour party believes that the British government should give greater emphasis to international cooperation. This implies no lack of patriotism. The threat of competition of cheap foreign labor can, for example, be removed by lifting the standards of labor in other countries through the international labor movement. The alternative policy of "safeguarding" through a protective tariff is futile. International business problems press for solution. The Labour party believes that the Economic Section of the League of Nations should be developed along lines similar to those of the International Labour Organization. In this and other ways the Labour Government will be more resolute and consistent than the Conservative Government has been in the use of the machinery of the League of Nations.—*B. H. Williams.*

**10843. HALL, W. G. CARLTON.** Sea law and the United States navy. *English Rev.* 48 (5) May 1929: 567-575.—The object of American naval policy is to deprive Great Britain of the power to prevent the United States from supplying Britain's enemies with goods, including munitions of war. If the American view as to freedom of the seas should triumph, the interest of the United States would be peace for themselves and war for the rest of the world. If the United States ratified a convention concerning maritime law, they or any other Power would break it wherever it suited them, manufacturing evidence to justify their action "as they did in 1898, when they deliberately sank the Maine in Havana Harbour to provide themselves with a *casus belli* against Spain." Great Britain should agree to no modification of sea law except to extend belligerent rights; and should give notice that she will not be bound by the Treaty of Washington, limiting naval armaments, after December 31, 1936.—*James P. Baxter, 3rd.*

**10844. HOLMAN, W. A.** An English-speaking union—and a German one. *Natl. Rev.* (555) May 1929: 365-372.—The writer, an ex-Premier of New South Wales, sees a parallel between the development of an Anglo-Saxon union of the United States and Great Britain and a German union of Prussia and Austria, with the United States rising to dominance and the English falling behind in economic and political leadership.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**10845. KAAS, LUDWIG.** Zur völkerrechtlichen Sonderstellung der Rheinlande nach der Räumung. [The position of the Rhineland in international law after the evacuation.] *Europ. Gespräche.* 7 (5) May 1929: 222-231.—Even after the evacuation, the Rhineland will be subjected to various measures in limitation of sovereignty. The Rhineland Commission was evolved at Versailles on the theory that the Rhineland should be held as a pledge for the payment of reparations. That same theory has led the French to formulate a plan for a control commission to function after evacuation, a plan most vigorously resisted by Germany. The French demand for a control commission is erroneously based on Article 3 of the Locarno agreement, which article in reality provides for action

by the Council of the League of Nations, in case the demilitarization provisions of the Treaty of Versailles are violated. The French claim that the general rights of investigation in Article 213 apply to the demilitarization measures is also untenable. Whatever happens, the French will try to set up a different system in the Rhineland from the one in the rest of Germany, either to cater to their own illusions about the non-German character of the Rhineland or else to carry out their historic policy of separating the Rhineland from Germany as a preliminary to annexation.—*M. H. Cochran.*

**10846. LAUTENSCHLAGER, S.** Abolition of extraterritoriality. *China Critic.* 2 (18) May 2, 1929: 352-355.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

**10847. LYCKLAMA a NIJEHOLT, J. F.** Les Pays-Bas et la navigation aérienne internationale. [The Netherlands and international air navigation.] *Grotius Annuaire Internat.* 1928: 25-54.—The Netherlands is the center of a network of air lines reaching out to all the leading cities of Europe, and recently a service with the Dutch East Indies has been inaugurated. The Netherlands, like several other countries, did not adhere to the general convention drawn up by the Allied and Associated Powers in 1919, for this convention was drawn up too much in the spirit of a conqueror and gave preponderance to the great Allied Powers. Instead it concluded a number of bilateral conventions, conforming in the main to the general convention, though much less complete. However, the rigorous stipulations of the general convention have been modified and the Netherlands government is now preparing to give its adhesion. In 1923 the Netherlands government was host to an international conference interested in aerial postal administration between England and Northwestern Europe. The Netherlands is also a member of the biennial congress of aerial navigation. At the last semi-official congress on modern transportation an international association for rescue and first aid was formed.—*A. Vandenbosch.*

**10848. McINTOSH, A. W.** The Russian muddle. *Socialist Rev.* (4) May 1929: 35-44.—The question of Anglo-Russian relations touches closely the two master issues of the day—peace and unemployment. Without concord with Russia disarmament is impossible; without developing trade with Russia British foreign markets cannot be restored and the problem of unemployment will be worse. In spite of the trade agreement in 1921 and that in 1923 no chance was given the Russian government by Baldwin at the time of the Arcos raid (1927) to reply to accusations and insinuations. Those who owned oil properties which were nationalized by the Soviet government should remember that the right of a state to nationalize the property of foreigners was established in the case of Rumania by the decision of Council of the League of Nations in September, 1927. The restoration of freindly relations with Russia, however difficult, should be undertaken.—*E. Cole.*

**10849. MELVILLE, C. F.** The trend of German foreign policy. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125 (749) May 1929: 673-682.—The major aims of German foreign policy are the settlement of the reparations and Rhineland occupation questions, the revision of the eastern frontier (Upper Silesia), and union with Austria. There are two general methods which may be used, the more practicable conciliatory method of Stresemann and the aggressive method of the nationalists. At present the most urgent question is that of the eastern frontier. Germany seeks revision by political strategy, claiming that the region has deteriorated economically under Polish control and that the German minority is unjustly treated. The increasing flow of complaints from Germans in Upper Silesia to the League is not due to the failure of the local machinery to protect the to minority but probably to stimulation by the German



government. Through an Anglo-French-German understanding these vexing problems of German foreign policy may be amicably adjusted.—*B. H. Williams.*

10850. MILLER, WILLIAM. Greece since the return of Venizelos. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 7(3) Apr. 1929: 468-476.—The treaty of friendship and arbitration between Greece and Italy makes no mention of the Dodecanesian question, but Venizelos considers the case of these islands as similar to that of the Cypriote. As for the question of the Serbian "free zone" to Saloniki, the demands of Yugoslavia for the right to import munitions and the fact that there has been no stable government at Belgrade have made negotiations a slow process. The Greek policy for peace and international arbitration includes also Turkey, Bulgaria, and Albania. Owing chiefly to the attitude of the Turks progress in this direction has been slow. Important is the fact that the anti-Bulgarian feeling in Greece is subsiding. With the Great Powers, particularly England, relations are excellent. The United States receives enthusiastic praise in the Greek press. In domestic affairs Greece shows prosperity. Since the return of Venizelos many reforms have been effected, including even such minor matters as better tourist accommodations. The military element in Greece is completely subordinated. (This article may be considered as a supplement to the recent book on Greece by the same author.)—*Charilaos Lagoudakis.*

10851. MOUSSET, ALBERT. Aux confins septentrionaux de l'Europe. [Northern Europe.] *L'Ann. Pol. Française et Étrangère*. 4(1) Mar. 1929: 34-65.—The author covers briefly the history, geography, and commerce of Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania and tells how each has solved three important problems common to all at the close of the War: (1) stabilization of the currency, (2) agrarian reform, and (3) the question of minorities. All have been extremely liberal in their treatment of minorities, "proving that the smallest states are the most tolerant." They have stable governments, social peace, and interesting possibilities for economic development. An ever-present problem is protection from foreign aggression and interference. Efforts toward a Baltic league are hampered by disputes among the states themselves (as between Poland and Lithuania over Vilna) and by the fact that while all need protection, there is no common enemy. The great Powers are active rivals for first place in the political, cultural, and commercial life of the new republics, but Russia must inevitably have the greatest influence due to the law of attraction of masses and because geographically Latvia, Esthonia, and Lithuania are predestined to be a "bridge" between Russia and Germany.—*Martha Sprigg Poole.*

10852. NEDERBRAGT, J. A. Le système des traités de commerce en vigueur aux Pays-Bas. [The present commercial treaties system of the Netherlands.] *Grotius Annuaire Internat.* 1928: 55-93. In view of the negotiations in course or about to be begun two special advisory commissions to the Minister for Foreign Affairs were instituted. One commission dealt with the problem of the advisability of the revision or renewal of commercial treaties; the other was a commission on negotiations. A large number of new treaties has been negotiated and many more are in the course of negotiation. The treaties vary greatly in form and content; the only thing they have in common is the general spirit inspiring them. Some represent merely an exchange of notes; others are in the form of a formal treaty. Some cover only a single subject; others deal with a multitude of subjects. For a country like the Netherlands a commercial treaty must be not only a tariff treaty, but also a treaty of navigation. A clause granting nationals of each state the right to

freely engage in commerce and business in the territory of the other is an essential feature. There should also be in most cases a stipulation that the treaty will be applicable to the colonies. It is also advisable to add a provision concerning differences which may develop with respect to the treaty. These were the objects the Netherlands government sought to incorporate in the new treaties. The spirit inspiring the Netherlands' government in the negotiation of these treaties was the most-favored-nation clause, and this was conceded and demanded in explicit terms. The exceptions which the most-favored-nation clause suffered were those concerning frontier regimes, customs unions, and colonies. Is the Netherlands government now reflecting a new tendency in its international commercial policy? A bill has been introduced in the States General temporarily raising the tariffs on certain house-hold goods. This may have been done to force concessions from other states, or it may indicate that the government is shifting to the system of bargaining tariffs.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

10853. TEVFIK RUCHDI BEY. La politique étrangère de la nouvelle Turquie. [The foreign policy of new Turkey.] *Rev. Mondiale*. 190(5) Mar. 1, 1929: 9-12.—From the day the author of this article became minister of foreign affairs, Turkey concluded treaties of non-aggression, arbitration, and neutrality with Russia, Persia, Afghanistan, Syria, and Italy. Recently a draft of a similar treaty was placed in the hands of Pavlov, the Bulgarian minister at Angora. The only questions which remain to be settled are those of the Syrian frontier with France, the expatriated Mussulmans in Yugoslavia, and the exchange of populations with Greece. Although Tevfik Ruchdi Bey has faith in the sane judgment and good will of Greece he considers the idea of a "Balkan Locarno" absurd. The Balkan mentality makes the conclusion of such a pact difficult. When Greece proposed a Balkan pact a few years ago only Turkey accepted the proposal.—*Charilaos Lagoudakis.*

10854. TREVELYAN, CHARLES. England and the Russian Revolution. *Century Mag.* 118(1) May 1929: 13-17.—The British attitude toward Russia is the "most menacing thing in world politics." Labor understands Russia and sympathizes, and this fact keeps the British ruling class from going further in its hostility to the Bolshevik regime. Rivalry between Great Britain and Russia in Asia is an abiding source of hostility between them. Russia is peaceful. She reduced her army from 5,300,000 in 1920 to 562,000 in 1926; and she has been willing to go further than the other powers in proposing complete disarmament.—*Luther H. Evans.*

10855. WISE, E. F. Russo-British relations. *Contemp. Rev.* 135(761) May 1929: 570-580.—After the World War the British government to a great extent influenced the relations of foreign countries with Soviet Russia, but the breaking off of diplomatic relations in 1926 saw the end of this situation. British trade with Russia has continually declined and the trade of Germany, the United States, and other countries is increasing. Foreign pressure to change Russian government is futile, the debt argument is no good, and the argument of revolutionary propaganda need not be taken too seriously. Russia's economic position is continually improving, but much in the future will depend on an exportable surplus and foreign loans. It is very safe to invest in Russia today, Britain needs the Russian market, the bankrupt policy of Curzon, Churchill, and Chamberlain should be abandoned for a policy of mutual good will and fruitful trade and financial relations, a commercial treaty should be negotiated, and travel between the two countries facilitated.—*Luther H. Evans.*



## DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

10856. CLAAR, MAXIMILIAN. Die Lösung der Römischen Frage nach den Lateranverträgen. [Solution of the Roman question in the Lateran treaties.] *Europ. Gespräche*. 7(3) Mar. 1929: 105-116.—Increasing nationalism of the Italian clergy after 1903 and the conservative nature of Fascist rule made possible a solution of the difficulties between church and state in Italy. The new nationalist spirit of the clergy, apparent during the War, was concealed because of the anti-Catholic attitude of the Catholic People's party. When this party was replaced by the National Catholic Center party (1926) the papacy at once began negotiations that lasted 2½ years, consumed 200 sessions, and resulted in the settlement of 1929. Three treaties were made. In the treaty of reconciliation, the papacy renounced, in the name of the Italian nation, a policy that had lasted 59 years. The government expects the support of the papacy, at home against social revolutionaries, and abroad against France. The papacy did not want the extensive lands that Mussolini offered, being content with "symbolic sovereignty." In the second treaty, the concordat, the state renounced the policies of the Risorgimento, the literal demands that vitiated Nitti's attempt to reach an agreement in 1919. There is no divorce and the church controls marriage, except for the few unbelievers and non-Catholics. The third treaty, the financial, carries out the other two. The foreign impression that the state won a great victory is erroneous; one treaty favors the state and another the church. Besides, the gains of the church are permanent, whereas the state would not get the support of the papacy if a non-Italian were elected pope by the foreign cardinals working with the minority of opposition Italian cardinals or in case France were to succeed in her impracticable plan of internationalizing the papacy.—*M. H. Cochran.*

10857. DENYSE, L. L., CHARLES L., and P. La question romaine. [The Roman question.] *Flambeau*. 12(3) Mar. 1929: 257-263.—These three anonymous French writers believe that the pope signed the Lateran agreement (1) because the War had shown the impossibility of upholding the prestige of the papacy and (2) because he could never hope for better terms than Mussolini offered at a time when Il Duce sought Catholic support. The papal territory was reduced to a minimum and no international guarantee was obtained. The papacy received sovereignty, a very advantageous concordat, which included recognition of the "action catholique," and a fixed annual income. The papacy, having made treaties with Bavaria, Poland, and Lithuania could not refuse to treat with Italy. Moreover, the pope, worried by the spread of Fascist ideas, so different in their very nature from Christian ideals, felt that spiritual considerations commanded acceptance of the concordat. Either the pope and Il Duce will not get along or they will get along too well. The latter is what Catholicism fears, for it would mean the end of the international character of the Holy See.—*Martha Sprigg Poole.*

10858. HEATHCOTE, DUDLEY. Mussolini and the Roman question. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125(748) Apr. 1929: 489-499.—The origin of the temporal power, the crisis in 1870, and the resulting Roman question, are traced. Negotiations begun in informal conversations in August, 1926, were brought to conclusion in the signature on February 11, 1929, of a political treaty, a concordat, and a financial convention. All this process enables the papacy once again to take its place as a European state after 59 years of eclipse. The pope is freed from foreign tutelage, and there is an end of that competition for the Church's good graces in which it was undeniable that France had

succeeded in holding supremacy. It is solely through the Duce that the Vatican has been freed from an intolerable situation; the position of the church has been tremendously strengthened; and Mussolini has stabilized his regime most effectively by the moral support which it will receive from the church.—*H. R. Spencer.*

10859. PAULIAN, ANDRÉ, and PRÉCLIN, EDMOND. The Roman question. *Nineteenth Century*. 105(627) May 1929: 617-633.—The "religious Locarno" arrived at in February has brought joy to both sides. Some problems remain, however, such as the internationalization of the central government of the church, the settlement of the position of the Holy See in international relations, and the contest and rivalry which will no doubt exist in the future with two strong Powers once more facing one another in Rome. It is predicted that the Oecumenical Council will be resumed.—*Luther H. Evans.*

10860. REEZÉ, ROBERT. À propos des nouveaux accords du Saint-Siège: concordat avec la Lithuanie; modus vivendi avec la Tchécoslovaquie. [Apropos the new agreements of the Holy See: concordat with Lithuania; modus vivendi with Czechoslovakia.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Compar.* 10(2) 1929: 336-364.—This article summarizes the church history of the two states, and analyzes the two documents mentioned, dated Sep. 27, 1927, and Jan.-Feb. 1928.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

10861. SENTEX, MARC. Les accords du Lateran. [The Lateran accords.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 139(413) Apr. 10, 1929: 50-69.—The Catholic church is essentially a traditional institution. The present Italian settlement is in line with its tradition. The prosynodal schema of the Vatican council, the idea of Pius IX, provided for Rome's freedom from the sovereignty of a secular authority. The popes have always had temporal considerations, and a temporal point of view. Examples are cited. The present pope's praise of Mussolini's freedom from "liberal" preoccupations and poses has stirred the "liberal" camp. The nuances of liberalism are many, and range from the treatment of religion as an act of private mysticism to a practical attempt to subordinate the church to temporal expediencies. The relations between the pope and Mussolini, amply aired in the press, give evidence of sincerity and the will to evolve practicable formulae. The pope has tried to avoid all possibility of future risk. He has refused to ask exterior guarantees for a situation which must depend on the Italian sense of justice. Mussolini believes that the distinctions made between the tasks and attributes of the two powers have separated church and state. The concordat lacks the inimical spirit that pervaded the Law of Guarantees. Italy returns to the traditional canonical concept of a Christian society. The church continues the papal tradition—the extension on earth of the spiritual reign of Christ.—*Elizabeth M. Lynskey.*

10862. ZEILLER, MATH. OTTO. Konstante Elemente des Gegensatzes zwischen Katholizismus und Faschismus. Bemerkungen zum römischen Frieden. [Constant elements of contrast between Catholicism and Fascism. Comments upon the Roman peace.] *Gesellschaft*. Apr. 1929: 326-348.—While publicly hostile the papal curia and the government of Italy have in the past secretly cooperated with each other. The promulgation of the encyclical, known as the *non-expedit*, in 1874 relieved "Young Italy" of all need of protection against papal opposition. Neither Pope Pius IX nor his successors would have permitted the church to endanger Italian unity. Mussolini has completely reversed the relationship between church and state, for he is publicly friendly but secretly hostile to the curia. His compromise is purely utilitarian. The delivery of crucifixes and pictures of saints to the schools of Italy resulted in the silencing of Don



Sturzo, leader of the Popolari or Catholic Peoples Party, and bitter opponent of Mussolini. Failure on the part of Fascism to awaken a sentiment of universality in Italy comparable with that of the Vatican led to a program of co-operation, for mere papal recognition would have meant the loss of a vital spiritual force so necessary to Fascism. Mussolini, who extolled the universal power of the Vatican in June, 1921, had said at Bologna on Apr. 3, 1921: "Fascism is the greatest of all heresies that raps at the door of the church." His political philosophy, "everything for the State and nothing without the State," is a negation of the theory of universality of the church. Contrary to the general claim that Fascism and the church have made a secret alliance against Freemasonry, it is known that secret conclaves of Freemasons are within the party. To impregnate Fascism with Freemasonry a number of prominent members of this order have left it to become Fascists. A prominent Fascist, J. Evola, a disciple of Nietzsche, recently declared the identification of Fascist traditions with the traditions of the church one of the most absurd of all errors. Not to break with Mussolini, he approved of the utilization of the church in case of necessity. For Fascism to claim credit for rapprochement between church and state is mythical for in the past the Italian parliament has consistently opposed the papal program of reconciliation. The pope has accepted from Fascism what no other Italian government would have offered. To assume that the church will support the party that will guarantee the Lateran pact, is to admit that it will attempt to inject its influence into that party as quickly and thoroughly as possible, a program that will meet with determined opposition in Fascist ranks. (This paper is the result of a seminar conducted by Hermann Heller.)—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

### WORLD POLITICS

10863. BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE. Foreign policy. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 34(6) May 1929: 1003-1011.—The outstanding event of the year 1928 was the anti-war pact. The year 1928 saw a renewed effort to secure the participation of the United States in the World Court. It saw new arbitration and conciliation treaties. As far as Latin American affairs were concerned, the year was momentous. For a time there was danger of a conflict between the international principle embodied in the League Covenant and the Monroe Doctrine, but this danger has now disappeared, primarily because of the arbitration and conciliation treaties signed at the Pan-American Arbitration Conference. The settlement of the Bolivia-Paraguay dispute was an example of cooperation between the United States and the League in preventing war in the Western hemisphere.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

10864. KEYNES, JOHN MAYNARD. The report of the Young Committee. *Nation & Athenaeum.*

45(11) Jun. 15, 1929: 359-361.—The Committee did not touch some of the fundamentals of the debt problem, but in providing for the International Bank, in going a step further toward the goal of debt extinction, and in shifting the responsibility for debt, reduction to the States United, it did fruitful work. The percentages, transfer protection, unconditional annuities, borrowing to pay Dawes annuities, and other subjects are discussed.—*Luther H. Evans.*

10865. MacDONALD, WILLIAM. Ten years after Versailles. *Nation (N. Y.)* 128(3333) May 22, 1929: 606-607.—*B. H. Williams.*

10866. MAUTNER, WILHELM. Erdölkonflikte heute und morgen. [Conflicts over oil, to-day and to-morrow.] *Europ. Gespräche.* 7(4) Apr. 1929: 169-203.—The struggle for oil leads to political difficulties of five types. (1) There is Bolshevik propaganda with the money paid for Russian oil, except in Italy, Spain, and Yugoslavia, which pay for Russian oil only in goods. (2) Pressure is brought to bear for intervention in Russia, as, for example, the activities of Henri Detering and General Hoffman in 1926. International tension over the confiscated Russian oil, for which no government has compensated the former owners, has been relieved since the agreement of 1928 between the chief oil companies. The Royal Dutch Shell and the Standard Oil (New Jersey) came to terms with the Bolsheviks because other firms were using Russian oil and because the users of Russian oil seemed to be getting control over Russian trade in general. (3) The efforts of the government of the United States to get a strangle hold on the world's production of oil nearly led to a conflict with Great Britain and may yet lead to a conflict when the American reserves have been used up. (4) Attempts to make world oil agreements, or cartels, failed because of the American trust laws and because the American government feared they would lead to an increase in prices. (5) The growing nationalist spirit of various small states leads them to attempt to get control over their own oil reserves, a movement that may cause interventions and revolutions engineered from a distance.—*M. H. Cochran.*

10867. SEYDOUX, JACQUES. Les reparations et le comité des experts. [Reparations and the Committee of Experts.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36(10) May 15, 1929: 341-363.—The reparations question is analysed in the light of the recent settlement.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

10868. TRAZ, ROBERT de. L'esprit de Genève: un humanisme moderne. [The spirit of Geneva: a modern humanism.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36(10) May 15, 1929: 293-312.—The nationalism of the 19th century is giving place to a new international spirit which will cement the divided states of Europe into a cosmopolitan whole. The stronger motive for unity is the danger which threatens Europe from the East and the West, for federations are born of a sense of common danger.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*



# SOCIOLOGY

## SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 9519, 9521, 9560, 9573, 9581, 9582, 10554, 10604, 10896, 10910, 10912, 10925, 10936, 10988, 11018, 11023)

10869. BOUGLÉ, C. Kollektivinteressen und demokratische Bestrebungen. [Collective interests and democratic endeavors.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 8(1) 1929: 27-35.—Translated from the French by Leopold von Wiese.—*F. N. House.*

10870. BREYSIG, KURT. Seelenbau, Geschichts- und Gesellschaftslehre. [Psychology and the theory of history and society.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 8(1) 1929: 1-26.—Historical research, which begins by using common-sense categories for the interpretation of its material, is 'constrained eventually to seek finer instruments. In this way historical analysis is led into the field of social theory, but more particularly it is confronted by social-psychological problems. The writer, in the course of over thirty years of research, has been led to examine the writings of the psychiatrists, particularly Freud, Adler, Jung, and Kretschmer, in an effort to discover what they had to contribute to the solution of his problems. A common feature of historical-social theory and the doctrines of these psychiatrists is the use of a concept of polarity in the interpretation of fundamental tendencies of human behavior and human history, specifically the polarity which inheres in the opposed tendencies of self-assertion and self-abasement or subordination (*Ichbetonung und Ichhingabe*). There is a marked resemblance in this respect between the theories of Freud, Adler, and Jung. All three of these have in common the preponderance of a deductive procedure; the facts are brought within the scope of a more or less preconceived dichotomy. Kretschmer's theory of temperamental types, however, especially as elaborated by his identification of certain physical types with the psychic tendencies, seems more empirical and less arbitrary. This latter theory is on the whole best adapted to the needs of the worker in theory of history. The theories of Adler and Jung, as well as that of Freud, are, however, in their nature social-psychological explanations of human behavior.—*F. N. House.*

10871. GECK, L. H. AD. Social psychology in Germany. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 13(6) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 504-516.—Herbart originated social psychology in his recognition (1825) of the fact that the individual is not human except as a result of social influence. Lazarus and Steinthal (1860) developed folk psychology or the social-psychological approach in history through the assumption of a group spirit or over-soul. Wundt (1887) criticized the program of Lazarus and Steinthal as too wide, and set up language, myth and custom as the fundamental problems of folk psychology. Wundt's work was carried forward by Thurnwald. Lindner (1871) first definitely separated folk psychology from social psychology. Schaeffle modernized Lindner's ideas in his *Bau und Leben des sozialen Körpers*. After an interval of about twenty years Schaeffle was followed by Eulenburg, Holzapfel and Simmel.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

10872. HART, HORNELL. Is "progress" a scientific concept? *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 13(4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 303-314.—Progress is best conceived in terms of function. An increase in proper functioning is progress. This concept is applicable to all cultures, primitive or advanced. This criterion can be applied to technology,

standard of living, intellectual life, political activities, industrial relations, religion—in short to all phases of culture.—*W. D. Wallis.*

10873. MAIER, WALTER. Shaftesbury als Primalektüre. [Shaftesbury as advanced reading.] *Neueren Sprachen.* 37(4) Jun. 1929: 265-289.—The philosophy of Shaftesbury holds good and evil to be socially determined, hence relative rather than absolute. It regards the moral order as a natural development, not, as according to Hobbes, a deliberate creation of man. Morality secured by fear of punishment or hope of reward is immoral, because induced by appeal to selfish motives. The universe as a whole is both good and orderly. Readings from Shaftesbury should be presented to students in advanced classes for the purpose of giving them a basis for constructing their own philosophies.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

10874. MISES, LUDWIG V. Sociologie und Geschichte. Epilog zum Methodenstreit in der Nationalökonomie. [Sociology and history, or epilogue to the methodological controversy in economics.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 61(3) Jun. 1929: 465-512.—Rational or critical thought brought (a) a revolutionary approach in history, forever divorcing its treatment from erstwhile annalistic methods and (b) created a new discipline dealing with human behavior, namely sociology. The methodological and logical problems are to be sharply distinguished. The former is the technique of scientific thought (heuristics). Yet the inductive method will not suffice. Data in any problem must be interpreted, that is, an adequate theory is called for. Bagehot and C. Menger showed the necessity for this, but in Germany it was swamped by political necessity or the *obiter dicta* of von Schmoller. Logical method in history is shown by the demand that it shall be either a science or an art; the former is more than the "logical processes of history." Historians have usually written only what may be called "ideal-type" generalizations, not social laws. Modern economics aims to formulate universal laws and has a better prospect than the old classical economy because it deals with the consumer as well as the producer. It is thus universal. History without sociology leads to the creation of such sterile works as those of H. S. Chamberlain and O. Spengler. Universal history is also vitiated by lack of universal laws which sociology can supply. Arguments are given setting forth the reasons for thinking that sociology is a science since its formulated laws subsume the ideas of necessity and universality.—*E. D. Harvey.*

10875. PLATA, RODOLFO del. Alberdi y la filosofía importada. [Alberdi and imported philosophy.] *Nosotros.* 22(282) Sep. 1928: 408-412.—Alberdi complained of Argentine dependence upon European thought, and our intellectual output is still largely a reflection of European thinking and art. Alberdi passed through three stages of development, writing first on music and art. The tyranny of Rosas transformed him into philosopher and sociologist. In his old age he became a political economist, emphasizing the economic interpretation of history, seeking to build up in Argentina a national spirit and program. In his second stage (the period of his middle age) he preached the necessity of acquiring a national philosophy as a basis for a national life, and he did much to create this philosophy. But in the next stage of his development his emphasis was upon action, and his voluminous *Life and Labors of William Wheelwright* is a monument to his emphasis upon Argentine industrialization and national independence of Europe. Argentina has not yet entered fully upon



this third period of development foreseen and fostered by Alberdi.—*L. L. Bernard.*

10876. SPANN, OTHMAR. *Die Grundscheidungen in die Gesellschaftsphilosophie.* [The fundamental distinctions in social philosophy.] *Bl. f. deutsche Philos.* 2(3-4) 1928: 221-228.—Social philosophy is the judgment passed by a philosophy in regard to life, and since all life is community life this includes a judgment on the community and the state. The fundamental division in social philosophies is that between the idealistic and empiricistic. Empiricism in the wide sense, including every sort of naturalism, sensualism, relativism, nominalism and agnosticism, is characterized by the fact that it analyzes everything objective. It regards experience not as determined or given as a whole, but in pieces, component parts, atoms. Denying truth it becomes relativism and denying a super-sensual reality it becomes solipsism and atomism; denying the soul it becomes associationism and denying the over-individual reality it becomes utilitarianism. Its founder in its modern form is Auguste Comte. In its attitude toward society and institutions it regards the state as a utilitarian construction, something purely external set up by individuals, through contract, for mutual material aid. Similarly the church, the family, and especially the economic organization, are external and instrumental structures. The economic ends of the individual are in this view the basic factor and the mechanically causal laws of material economic phenomena are the fundamental laws of society and of historical development. This philosophy places the economic system on an equality with the state, or even ahead of it—a phenomenon of cultural decadence and the sign of moral and political enfeeblement. The idealistic philosophy is the opposite of the empiricistic in all respects. It regards objects as self-determined and the over-individual as real, as for example, Plato's world of ideas and the objective spirit. Against atomism and individualism it sets up universalism and objectivism. In its view of society the role of the individual is that of membership and participation. Social phenomena are interpreted in terms of a reality which is intelligent, purposive and spiritual. The economic order is the system of means for ends, and economic activity is conditioned not by individual self-interest but by value as a social fact. The economic system is instrumental and subordinate to the state and to culture in all its forms, as opposed to the view of historical materialism. As an animal covered with boils is different from its sores, society is different from the unnatural excessive growth of economic tissue characteristic of the modern nations.—*F. H. Knight.*

10877. VIERKANDT, ALFRED. *Die Theorie der Gruppe.* [The theory of the group.] *Arch. f. Angewandte Soziol.* 2(1) Jul. 1929: 1-11.—The evolution of morality is closely correlated with the development and changes of social organization. Morality is not instinctive; the individual must be educated into moral behavior—behavior which is accepted and fostered by the group. In contrast to group morality the morality governing relations with strangers involves only few obligations; in the extreme case the stranger is treated as a thing. Historical epochs may be distinguished from each other with reference to the degree to which they are characterized by the "community" type of social life (in the sense of Tönnies) and by group morality. Such a distinction may be made between the epoch including the three centuries ending in 1900, and the century in which we live. The Middle Ages constituted an epoch in which the individual was encircled by a threefold girdle of social forces: (1) the "community" relations of family, kin, folk, and state; (2) the impersonal embodiments of community life, as house, tools and weapons, customs, and language; (3) the religious community. All of

these circles of social influence have been progressively loosened in modern times, and the end product has been a completely atomized society—a "society" for which Tönnies uses the term in contrast to "community." With this transition has gone a greater and greater replacement of group-morality by stranger-morality, and increasing emphasis of the legal relationship of men and the profit motive in economic life. In contrast to these tendencies, we notice in the present century a pervasive struggle for integration and unity in social organization and in morality.—*F. N. House.*

10878. WIESE, LEOPOLD von. *Das Verstehen: Bemerkungen zu Werner Sombarts Vortrag auf dem sechsten Soziologentag.* [Understanding: comments on Werner Sombart's lecture at the sixth sociological conference.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsch. f. Soziol.* 8(1) 1929: 78-93.—*F. N. House.*

## HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

### ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 10923, 11007)

10879. VOLL, CAROLA. *Experimentelle Untersuchungen über die Grundlagen der fremdsprachlichen Begabung.* [Experimental investigations concerning the bases of foreign-language ability.] *Zeitschr. f. Psychol.* 110(3-6) May 1929: 235-287.—Experiments with two groups of students, aged thirteen and sixteen years, respectively, showed that the ability to learn a foreign language consists of several subsidiary abilities; namely, associative memory for foreign words and phrases, the ability to observe pronunciations and forms, the ability to apply rules, the ability to correlate the spoken with the written word, and the ability to translate. However, these abilities are not all invariably well developed in persons who possess language ability. General intelligence is so important a factor in the determination of success in language study, that tests of this trait are invaluable in prediction. The methods of testing herein described will prove useful in schools where it is desired to discover the ability of students to learn foreign languages.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

### SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS AND REFLECTIVE BEHAVIOR

(See also Entry 9375)

10880. CALKINS, MARY WHITON. *Analysis: Chemical or psychological. A comment on Raymond Wheeler's "The Action Consciousness."* *Psychol. Rev.* 36 1929: 348-352.—This brief paper is in comment on Wheeler's criticism of an experimental study of choice by Honoria Wells. Wells concludes from the introspective reports of her observers that the experience of choice includes a consciousness of self-activity. Wheeler, who conceives choice as a purely sensational complex, charges the Wells observers with incomplete analysis of their experience. This criticism is unfounded and the following is a possible explanation of "Wheeler's insensitiveness to the evidences of the distinctive consciousness of self activity contained in introspective reports": he has adopted the chemical conception of analysis and seeks through analysis not the constituents but the "products," or after-effects, of the experience of choice.—*M. W. Calkins.*



## CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 10885, 10886, 10905, 10985, 10992, 11053, 11057)

10881. SÜSKIND, W. E. Jugend als Lebensform. [Youth as a way of living.] *Neue Rundsch.* 40 (6) Jun. 1929: 816-828.—For the individual, youth is a crisis which modern society, with its disparity between ideals and actual conditions, has made extremely difficult to meet. The youth movement resulted from the confusion thus created and from the need on the part of youth to understand itself and so to modify society as to make it endurable for youth. Unfortunately the movement stopped before it could carry out its program, but its effect has been marked nevertheless. For through the efforts of young people youth has become a way of living, a set of ideals, no longer limited to the young, but widely copied by older people. Real progress has been made through the refusal of youth to abide by the outworn conventions of the past.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

## PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 10960, 11015, 11018)

10882. PROBST, J. H. Magie foncière de civilisés et de non civilisés: identité de nature et différences de degrés. [The magic fundamental to the civilized and the non-civilized: similarity of nature but differences in degrees (of cultural achievement).] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 37 (5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 271-279.—Reaction against the exaggerated theories of the Levy-Bruhl school has led to the affirmation of the unity of the human race on the basis of animism. But Probst even affirms that animism is inherent in human nature. Animism gives rise to magic which has the same goals as science, namely, to satisfy man's desire to explain the Unknown; and to ameliorate the conditions of human life by procedures which affect men and things. There is a vast literature on the subject of magic which germanely treats of Kabbalism among the Jews, of Gnosticism among the Christians, and of esoteric Mohammedanism. Moreover, not a few of the best-known scientific men are investigating magic and spiritism, while numerous volumes of high scholarly worth on the subject are on the shelves of the libraries at London, Upsala, Vienna, etc. Men of the present, when confronted with the Unknown and Inexplicable, will, more frequently than not, resort to the use of magical methods to overcome their difficulties. The rich banker who lives in a gilded Louis XVI *salon* resembles the Brittany peasant in this respect. And they will both prefer a medical prescription written full of Kabbalistic signs to one stated in comprehensible language. Further, the phenomena of "conversion" bear out the thesis, for it is far more correct to speak of the "progress" of a native in a new religion than it is to speak of the "transformation" made by the latter. Even the beneficiaries of urban culture slough it off when in trouble.—*E. D. Harvey.*

10883. SCHOEN, MAX. Instinct and man. *Sci. Monthly.* 28 Jun. 1929: 531-538.—There are two reasons why the contentions raging around the terms "instinct," "intelligence" and "habit" have not been resolved. One is the failure to consider instinct from the evolutionary view. This shows that there is an increase in the variety and complexity of behavior attended by a decrease in its fixity. This process culminates in man where a mass of random movements are built into habits under social control. The insects have instincts as such; the birds obey instinctive tendencies; man possesses a general urge to behavior. A second reason is the failure to observe that the evolutionary processes have left their mark on man's psychic constitution. It is here primarily that Watson errs. Man's original endowment

is throughout subject to modification by social environmental conditions; but the former often deeply affect the results achieved by the latter. Intelligence is delayed behavior, that is, educable behavior. Man does not have a dual nature, a lower and a higher; rather he is a creature of habits, that is, of intelligence. But men differ from each other because they differ in structure.—*F. H. Hankins.*

## THE FAMILY

## NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

10884. ARMSTRONG, HAROLD. The Turkish woman of today. *North Amer. Rev.* 228 (2) Aug. 1929: 199-205.—Turkish women as a whole live in the old bondage of which the veil is a symbol. Men must wear peaked hats but with women veiling is optional. While in Constantinople and Smyrna most of the women go unveiled, other cities and all the interior towns find the women strictly veiled. Mustapha Kemal disapproves the retrograde attitudes of the women of the interior, and the government is carrying out an extensive educational scheme which "will vitally change the outlook of the next generation." A small section of the women are advanced, for the most part those who have been to college, but such women do not as yet have much influence since their new found liberty is not to the liking of the average Turk. Where the veil has been discarded it is noteworthy that sex has ceased to be the one absorbing topic, amusement, and aim; "the men seem to have lost interest in the women." In general the women have slipped back into the old life, veiled, secluded, ignorant, and fanatical as before, and in this they are encouraged by the men.—*L. M. Brooks.*

10885. FERRARI, G. C. Dello sviluppo della sessualità nelle giovani. [Development of sexuality in youths.] *Riv. di Psicol.* 25 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 113-120.—The development of sexuality in adolescence was studied by questioning an unspecified number of boys and girls from the poorer classes of Bologna. After puberty, girls of this stratum usually have sexual relations with a so-called fiancé—a sort of companionate to which the girl submits not because of any passion (she is usually frigid in this relation) but in order to get attention, have freedom to go out evenings, and not be thought a wall-flower. Up to the age of about 22, and with some exception, relations continue on this basis, with an occasional change of "fiancés"; the whole affair is social and not physiological on the part of the female. From this the author concludes that frigidity (in this case often based on fear of pregnancy and disaffection) is the rule among young women up to the age of about 20-22 years, which might be called the proper physiological age for reproduction; and that current ideas of the strong libido and sexual insatiability of women are based on study of prostitutes, not of ordinary women.—*Paul Popenoe.*

10886. OBERNDORF, C. P. Psycho-analysis of siblings. *Amer. Jour. Psychiat.* 8 (6) May 1929: 1007-1020.—Due to Oedipus attachments, every family is potentially disruptible. In family life, emotions are strong and unrestrained except by certain adult restrictions which may lead to conflict between the restrictions and natural tendencies. In neuroses of siblings it is discovered that young boys may make an Oedipus attachment to an older sister as a substitute for the mother, and may regard an older brother as an enemy, instead of the father. An older brother may regard his younger sister as a wife homologue, if his maternal attachment is not too strong. From the study



of five pairs of siblings, it seems true that: love between siblings is secondary and dependent upon a happy resolution of the Oedipus attachments; each sibling reacts individually and unlike the others; no two siblings have the same family environment or emotional pressures; certain superficial attitudes of the family mark all the siblings but the libidinous attachments are independent of these attitudes. In analyzing siblings the analyst is regarded by each subject as the person for whom attachment is felt. It is necessary for the analyst to feign ignorance of the emotional tension between siblings when both are subjects.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

## THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

(See also Entries 9702, 10905, 10930, 10932, 10974, 10986)

10887. CHÉREL, A. *L'esprit familial dans l'enseignement ménager français.* [The spirit of the family in French home economics instruction.] *Séances et Travaux, Acad. Sci. Morales et Pol.* Jan.-Feb. 1929: 115-130.—Education for family life as a part of the home economics curriculum is claimed to be of French origin, dating from the 17th century. Reviewing the history of this type of education in France during the last 75 years, the author draws attention to the emphasis that is more and more being placed on the joys and satisfactions of family life,—in other words, on attitudes rather than on techniques. This emphasis is said to be especially marked since the World War.—*Paul Popenoe.*

10888. GOICHON, AMÉLIE-MARIE. *La femme. Dans le milieu familial. À Fez.* [Woman in the family background at Fez.] *Afrique Française.* 39(5) May 1929: 285-294.—Preliminary report of an investigation made by the director general of public instruction in Morocco, on "the feminine milieu," and limited to the native bourgeois class. The physical constitution and health of women is found to be fairly good. The wife has a minor part in the affairs of her husband, even the management of the household; but much influence on the education of the children. She is kept largely ignorant of what is going on in the outside world. Her affiliations are with her own family rather than with that of her husband; anything she does for her husband is due to feelings of self-interest rather than of family solidarity. If she is ill, the expenses of treatment are more often paid by her own brothers than by her husband. Great respect is paid to the aged, but the lot of servants is often very hard. The environment in which the children are educated is described in detail.—*Paul Popenoe.*

## THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 10923, 10974, 10986, 11022, 11024, 11025)

10889. ERSKINE, ALBERT RUSSEL. *Monogamy and the motor car.* *North Amer. Rev.* 228(2) Aug. 1929: 145-151.—Within a few generations the American people will be a conspicuously monogamic, domestic, and child-bearing population, and the automobile is playing its part to this end. The monogamic family is the primary requisite for any enduring progress. Alarm need not attach to divorce statistics for they are untrustworthy, nor to the economic independence of women since this is largely a preparation for a career of homemaking, nor to delayed marriage when the census shows for women, ages 18 to 25, about 2% more married in 1920 than in 1910. In 1927 there were 23,226,191 registered automobiles as compared with 10,463,295 in 1921; and for this same period in 302 cities of 25,000 population or over, there were built 1,300,000 new

single family dwellings. The use of electricity, various household appliances, insurance, and savings are further indices of family security. The suburban population growth in the decade 1910-1920 is marked evidence of the decentralizing influence of the automobile. The machine, instead of leading to degenerative materialism, is a guaranty of biological progress. (The author is President of the Studebaker Company.)—*L. M. Brooks.*

10890. GROVES, ERNEST R. *The family.* *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 34(6) May 1929: 1099-1107.—The history of the American family for 1928 records nothing spectacular. The statistics reveal that divorce is still increasing and from some cities come reports of a decline in marriage and in births. There has been an increase in scientific investigation of the family and evidences of a growing appreciation among thoughtful people of the difficulties that marriage and the family are meeting in this period of transition. Europe like the United States is feeling the influences of modern life that play upon family experience.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

10891. HOLZBERG, JULIUS. *Divorce in Russia and America.* *Nation.* 128(3337) Jun. 19, 1929: 734-737.—In Russia marriage is legal either by civil or common law. It is estimated that common law marriages do not exceed ten per cent. of all. Either party may obtain a divorce without stating the cause and without notifying the opposite party, simply by applying at the divorce bureau. The former spouse is notified by the divorce bureau. When there are children alimony hearings follow. The wife is granted custody in 95% of the cases, and alimony according to earnings and dependents of the husband, and needs of the children. Alimony is given to the wife personally for her own support only for unemployment or physical inability to work, in neither case for over a year. The divorce rate is from 100 to 200% higher in Moscow and Leningrad than in comparable American cities; in Moscow it is equal to 74% of the marriages. The high divorce rate is found chiefly in large cities where the Soviet philosophy is most prevalent. Divorces are from three to five times more numerous in Russia than in America, among those married less than one year. In America divorces among those who have been married over ten years are three times as frequent as in the comparable group in Russia.—*E. L. Clarke.*

10892. LEBRUN, and CAMUS, JEAN. *La famille française actuellement. L'Esprit de famille diminue-t-il en France? [The French family of today. Is the family spirit decreasing?]* *Comité Natl. d'Études Soc. & Pol.* (391) Mar. 15, 1929: pp. 34.—While all European nations are now active in promoting the welfare of the family, France is far in the lead with measures which (1) assist those who need charity; (2) aid others by bounties and subventions; (3) compensate the family for its double financial burden of taxation and consumption; (4) favor large families by (a) housing, (b) social insurance, (c) reduction of military service, (d) education, (e) transportation, (f) prizes, particularly the "Medal of the French Family" (bronze to mothers of 5, silver to mothers of 8, gold to mothers of 10). Holders of this medal, now numbering 480,000 women, form the Association of French Mothers of which one of the authors, Mme. Jean Camus (with 12 children) is president. (g) Special assistance to government officials with large families, etc. Private initiative has led to the provision of several hundred prizes each year, distributed by the *Académie Française* to large and deserving families; the awards now amount to f. 3,470,000. The family wage in industrial establishments has led to the creation of 226 "Caisses de compensation" which paid out more than 300,000,000 francs in 1928, and has resulted in marked increases in the birth-rate, as in the Michelin factories of Auvergne where the workers, whose fecundity was until recently much below the average, now have three



times as many children as workmen in others plants at the same place who do not enjoy the family wage. Numerous Congresses of Natalivity have been held; Family Associations now number more than 2,000,000 members and maintain a Family Press Agency to see that the daily journals get adequate information about family life. A movement is now on foot to make the ballot depend on family status, since of 11 million voters, 7 million—a notable majority—are either bachelors or fathers of not more than one or two children,—in short, men of slight responsibility; the other 4 million voters are fathers of three or more children each and although in a permanent electoral minority, they actually represent 23 million out of the 39 million inhabitants of France.—*Paul Popenoe.*

10893. MAY, R. E. *Mischehen und Ehescheidungen.* [Mixed marriages and divorce.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 53 (3) Jun. 1929: 29-66.—The author studied divorces in Hamburg, 1912-1925, when both partners belonged to the same confession (Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish), when the partners belonged to different confessions, and when both stated that they had no church affiliations. The fewest divorces were in marriages between Jews (almost none at all among strictly orthodox Jews), and the largest number occurred when one partner was a Jew, the other either protestant or Catholic, though the divorce rate was also high in marriages between a protestant man and a Catholic woman. But divorce in marriages of partners neither of whom had any religious affiliation was more frequent still,—nearly five times as high as the average of all. Before the war there was an association between wealth and divorce, broken homes being most frequent among the poor. Since the war and the subsequent economic difficulties, this correlation seems to have disappeared.—*Paul Popenoe.*

## PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

### EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 9789, 10013, 10059, 10095, 10553, 10784, 10911, 10937)

10894. ARMIN JON, P., and FONCLARE, G. *L'immigration italienne dans la région des Alpes françaises.* [Italian immigration in the French Alpine region.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 21-2 (2) May 1929: 281-304.—The author shows the distribution of foreign workmen in the four districts of the French Alps, having together, in 1926, a total population of 1,117,000. During the past sixty years manufacturing industries have been developed in this region, yet the indigenous population could not satisfy the demand for workers created by this development. A large number of immigrants were attracted, most of them Italians. In 1927 their number was estimated at 60,000. Many of them came with their wives and children. The entry of Italians and other foreigners into France is regulated by a number of laws, decrees and a bilateral agreement of 1919. These regulations aim at establishing complete equality of treatment for nationals of one of the contracting parties domiciled on the territory of the other as regards conditions of life and work. In recent years the Italian authorities had recourse to a policy of restricting emigration. The right of choosing emigrants is now reserved to the Commissariat of Emigration and the number of permits actually issued shows a steady decrease. The Italian Embassy at Paris went so far as to inform the manufacturers in the French Alps that it desired to fix the minimum wages of Italian workers engaged by them. Such practices violate existing

treaties. The last part of the article considers the problem of the naturalization of Italian workers in the French Alpine districts.—*H. Fehlinger.*

10895. HENDERSON, KENNETH T. *Migration: an Australian view.* *Contemp. Rev.* 135 (760) Apr. 1929: 491-497.—Questions are raised both in Britain and in Australia as to why more British emigrants are not absorbed in Australia. Many factors influence the situation. First, an undeveloped country's capacity to absorb migrants depends not only upon the amount of virgin resources but also upon the size of the existing population and the existing economic structure. Second, skilled labor with some capital is needed rather than unskilled. Third, the vast empty spaces of the country can only be used when the artificial distribution of rainfall has been achieved. Fourth, the high protective tariff has diverted most of Australia's capital into manufacturing, thus limiting the amount available for agricultural development where immigrants are more acceptable. Nevertheless considerable immigration can be absorbed by the country and a distinct preference for British migrants exists.—*K. D. K. Wood.*

10896. HERTZ, FRIEDRICH. *Die Wanderungen: ihre Typen und ihre geschichtliche Bedeutung.* [Migrations: types and historical significance.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 8 (1) 1929: 36-62.—*F. N. House.*

10897. KLENZE, CAMILLO von. *Das deutsche Element in den Vereinigten Staaten.* [The German element in the United States.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 26 (9) Jun. 1929: 650-655.—The earliest immigrants in America stamped its culture with Puritanism. The German immigrants were not Puritans, but their sound moral qualities enabled them to fit easily into American life. They were loyal supporters of the American cause in the Revolution and of the North during the Civil War. They have contributed much to the culture of America through numerous artists, writers and teachers of German descent. In the later years, when emphasis was heavy on practical matters, the Germans have produced engineers and business men.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

10898. ŁUDKIEWICZ, ZDZISŁAW. *Uwagi o organizacji emigracji polskiej.* [Organization of Polish emigration to France.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Instytutu Emigracyjnego.* 3 (2-3) Apr.-Sep. 1928: 277-303.—France constitutes, because of her proximity, a very favorable territory for Polish emigrants. The most important problem regarding emigration in Poland is to decrease the crowded agricultural population. There should be two types of agricultural emigrants: (1) agricultural laborers and (2) tenants and farmers. By a proper organization under governmental supervision, for which the necessary finances should be provided in the budget, group emigration of agricultural families should be arranged; farmers or tenants should be sent to the Southwestern part of France, laborers to the Northern part. There should be elaborated a plan for the establishment of 100,000 families. Training centers where the newcomers would be acquainted with the agricultural conditions in France ought to be created in which the immigrants would pass a certain time before starting in an agricultural enterprise. Well-organized emigration will have the following consequences: relief for the overpopulated villages, inflow of capital to Poland and an increase of Poland's influence abroad through creation of Polish settlements in different points in Europe, the consequence of which will be the diffusion of Polish culture.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10899. UNSIGNED. *L'emigrazione ebraica in Palestina.* [Jewish emigration to Palestine.] *Economia.* 6 (11) Nov. 1928: 468-471.—This is a brief summary of a Report published by the "Italian Committee for Assistance to Jewish Emigrants" on *Jewish Emigration in the last 50 years and the Activity of the Committee in the Period from 1924-27.*—*O. Eisenberg.*



## COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See Entries 9913, 9967, 10693, 10906, 10968)

## COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CULTURAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 10005, 10024)

10900. COLLIER, JOHN. Amerindians. Problems in psychic and physical adjustments to a dominant civilization. *Pacific Affairs*. (3) Mar. 1929: 116-122.—About 60,000 of the 350,000 Indians in the United States continue to live tribally. These are the Navajo tribe in Arizona and New Mexico and certain of the pueblos. The Bureau of Indian affairs with its absolute powers has made fewer encroachments upon their property and interfered less with their ancient customs than it has with those of the other primitive nomads and city-dwelling tribes. Consequently, these tribes are comparatively healthy and industrious. Forced to organize against the aggressions of the whites, they have so far succeeded in maintaining almost intact their tribal and ancestral loyalties, superstitions, taboos, and traditions of art and craft. The continued success of this experiment in conscious adjustment of a primitive race to a superimposed civilization depends upon the future attitude of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.—*Eliot G. Mears*.

## CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

(See also Entry 9625)

## CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See Entries 9930, 10049, 10644, 10722)

## NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 9993, 9995, 10050, 10059, 10062, 10095, 10113, 10488, 10489, 10625, 10693, 10899, 10900, 10914, 10938, 10940, 10956, 10972)

10901. BERGER. Eingeborenarbeit. [The problems of native labor in Africa.] *Soz. Praxis*. 38 (18) May 2, 1929: 423-427; (19) May 9, 1929: 446-453; (20) May 16, 1929: 486-489.—The article briefly outlines the activity of the International Labour Office in evolving rules for the employment of native labor by international agreement. The main problem which confronts any policy concerning native African labor is the scarcity of labor available. The policy must, therefore, be directed towards affecting the greatest possible saving in labor, limiting the competition of employers for the labor available and also regulating labor migrations.—*G. Bielschowsky*.

10902. HANKINS, FRANK H. Racial relationships and international harmony. III. The question of racial equality. *World Unity*. 4 (2) May 1929: 104-113.—In view of the differences which we find between races in respect to particular measurable traits, it seems necessary to realize that the theory of racial equality cannot be maintained. On the other hand, the presence of a large margin of overlapping of racial ability in respect to the particular measurable traits makes any theory of racial superiority undesirable and misleading and demands a democratic individualism and a wide freedom of opportunity for all individuals of all races to develop themselves.—*Luther H. Evans*.

10903. HERSKOVITS, MELVILLE J. Race relations. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 34 (6) May 1929: 1129-1139.—The problems of race which confront this country

may be divided for consideration into three sections; the Indian, the immigrant, and the Negro. All of these must be recognized as being deeply imbedded in the historical past of the United States. In the case of the Indian, the most important development during the past year has been the publication of an investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and its methods of dealing with the Indians. As a result of the inadequacy of the Bureau's management, radical changes were suggested, which however, have not been instituted as yet. The attitude toward immigration represents the response of the descendants of the original English stock to the challenge of the more recently arrived peoples, and has taken the form of more and more severe restrictions as to who shall settle in this country. The "National Origins" provision, unless postponement by Congress is brought about, will go into effect July 1, 1929. The matter of Negro-white relationships stands about where it has stood for the past few years, little change toward greater tolerance or toward more severe oppression being noticeable. In all, only those tendencies which might have been predicted are to be noticed in changing race relations in this country.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

10904. PRUETTE, LORINE. The instinct (?) of race prejudice. *World Tomorrow*. 11 (7) Jul. 1928: 304-305.—The position is taken that specific race prejudices grow out of the environment of the individual. The child is warned against other children because of this or that; he does not understand the meaning of this or that but he responds to the tone which warns him. He is being trained in behavior that is approved and away from behavior that is disapproved. If he learns his lesson in race prejudice well enough he may even forget that he has been trained and be convinced that his feeling toward certain other groups is so natural or instinctive that nothing can be done to change it. As psychologists reduce the number of instincts which they are willing to accept it becomes difficult to retain for race prejudice the sanctity and authority it once carried as part of the original endowment of man. Race prejudice does not meet the test of instincts and is seen as a variable tradition handed down largely through the family; it is a part of the emotional conditioning of the child. Persons who are most intolerant seek a justification in nature; they fail to recognize that their prejudices grow directly out of the form of nurture to which they have been exposed.—*Lorine Pruette*.

10905. SALZBERGER, GEORG. Die jüdisch-christliche Mischehe. [Intermarriage between Jews and Christians.] *Morgen*. 5 (1) Apr. 1929: 18-30.—Intermarriage is on the increase in all groups, the proportion being greater among the Jews than among Protestant or Catholics. Intermarriage of Jews and Christians does not involve a mixing of races. The concepts "Aryan race," "Semitic race" are scientifically unsound. Besides, there has been no Jewish objection to marriage with persons who are Jewish by conversion only. Lowered birth rates in cases of intermarriage are explicable by the relatively advanced age and high social standing of the parties commonly involved. Intermarriages are not ordinarily love marriages. They are frequently a forced sequel to a period of extramarital relations. Another factor is the impression among Jewish men that Christian women are thriftier than Jewish women. Jewish women of wealth seek, through intermarriage, to elevate their social status while poor Jewish women accept non-Jewish husbands in default of the dowries that would secure Jewish husbands. The Jewish working woman attracts the non-Jewish man of her class by her reputed earning and saving power. Despite the tendency according to which the intermarriage of a minority group with the majority group is the greater, the smaller the relative size of the minority group, intermarriage of Jews and Christians is more frequent in the cities than in places of small



population. The explanation of this is the familiar fact than in a crowd the individual escapes notice. Occupational and educational contacts also encourage intermarriage, especially where there has been a collapse of the ritual restraints that have operated in the past and that still operate in the Orthodox regions of Rumania, Galicia, Bukowina and Holland and among the Jewish immigrant groups of England, France and America. Intermarriage cannot be checked by compulsory measures either on the part of the state, or of the church or synagogue. The only promising expedients are such measures as matrimonial bureaus, the building of inexpensive homes, the providing of inducements for Jewish young people to leave the cities, settle in small towns and to take up handicrafts; the dissemination of thrift education among Jewish youth; apprising Jewish youth of the dangerous psychological gulf between Christians and Jews; and finally, imbuing the Jewish young with a sense of responsibility for the preservation of Jewish values. Christians as well as Jews have much to gain from anything which will prevent that dilution of group loyalty of which intermarriage is both the effect and the cause.—*Abraham Cronbach.*

**10906. UNSIGNED.** Minutes of the National European-Bantu Conference. *South African Outlook.* 59 (694) Mar. 1929: 44-60.—This is a series of abstracts of papers read before the conference on (1) agricultural development of native areas, (2) industrial organization, (3) native health organization, (4) social activities, (5) the administration of justice, (6) native franchise, and (7) social and economic conditions. Father Bernard Huss dealt with the development of the co-operative movement in Transkei, Professor Jabavu with the system of land tenure, Mr. C. W. Cousins with industrial legislation in South Africa, while the Rev. John L. Dube, in a paper on the "Native in Industry," protested against restricting the participation of natives in skilled industry. W. G. Ballinger stated that one of the chief causes retarding the native industry was the conservatism of white trade unions. D. A. Hunter urged the organization of rural industries. Dr. Mitchell, Secretary for Public Health discussed the causes affecting the rate of increase of the native population. Much attention was given in several papers to the need for improved medical education and the dissemination of hygienic and public health knowledge.—*Norman Himes.*

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICAL DOCTRINES

(See Entries 4510, 6813, 7703)

## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND SECTS

(See Entries 9739, 10861)

## POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

(See also Entry 9712)

## DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 9526, 9528, 9586, 9588, 10011, 10554, 10781, 10894, 10895, 10928, 10940, 10989, 11001, 11002, 11008, 11011, 11093, 10939)

**10907. BELLONI, ERNESTO.** Appunti sui problemi demografici nelle grandi città. [The population problem in large cities.] *Gerarchia.* 8(8) Aug. 1928: 611-616.—The steady decrease of births in large cities

has led the Fascist Government to make provisions for mothers' aid and child care. The moral side of these acts is of great importance, as they aim to place the large families in the highest social rank. The large families, according to the number of their children, enjoy proportionate advantages: reduction of taxes, gratuitous medical assistance, free transportation on city and suburban railways, and money allowances.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**10908. BERARDINIS, LUIGI de.** La mortalità per le principali malattie infettive in Italia dal 1887 al 1925. [The mortality from the principal communicable diseases in Italy from 1887 to 1925.] *Economia.* (11) Nov. 1928: 421.—A statistical analysis of the death rates from each disease.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

**10909. BICKERT, FRIEDRICH-WILHELM.** Einfluss des wettkampfmässig betriebenen Sports auf die Lebensdauer und Todesursache. [Influence of competitive sports on length of life and causes of death.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55(1) Jan. 4, 1929: 23-25.—The author makes a statistical study of the duration of life and causes of death among participants in competitive sports. He admits that his statistical material is too limited to warrant definite conclusions but he is emphatic about the following observations: That the incidence of tuberculosis among participants in athletics is definitely lower than in the general population. This is especially noticeable after the age of 40. On the other hand, the prevalence of circulatory diseases, such as heart affections, arteriosclerosis and apoplexy, is much greater among the participants in sports. As to the duration of life, he seems to agree with Dublin, that there is a lessened mortality among athletes, especially among participants in baseball and rowing. He also believes that adequate medical supervision of the participants would remove a great many risks associated with sports.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**10910. CARANO-DONVITO, GIOVANNI.** Luca De Samuele Cagnazzi e il problema dell'aumento delle popolazioni. [Luca De Samuele Cagnazzi and the problem of the increase of population.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc.* 37(2) 1928: 277.—This article reviews the teachings of L. Cagnazzi a century ago on the subject of births and social assistance, including his criticisms of the theory of Malthus, an examination of certain economic problems in relation to demographic questions and a study of the growth of population in the Kingdom of Naples from 1811 to 1836 in comparison with that of other countries. His teaching is still true today.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

**10912. GONNARD, RENÉ.** Les doctrines de la population avant Malthus. [Population theory before Malthus.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. & Soc.* 17(1) 1929: 58-84.—Prior to Malthus the subject of population was considered from the moral, religious and political aspects, and only incidentally from the economic point of view. In general the attitude was always favorable to population growth. The sacred books of ancient peoples, Aryan, Semitic and Oriental, stress the importance of marriage and the family and the horror of celibacy. On the other hand, the idea of the impurity of sex is widespread in ancient literature. The two attitudes are not contradictory; celibacy is only for the priesthood, a sacrifice in order to obtain exceptional purity. The Greeks emphasized the political rather than the religious aspects of the population question. Plato and Aristotle discuss the problem from the economic and aesthetic standpoints. Both consider the state as a harmonious adjustment of individuals. The family is subordinated to the welfare of the state. The conception of population optimum is advanced by Aristotle, while Plato develops the notion of eugenics. The Romans, in general, advocated population increase. Augustus' legislation in favor of large families is indicative of the prevailing attitude. It is singular



that the reaction against this legislation centuries later began in the rich provinces—perhaps as a result of the spread of the Christian idea of the glorification of virginity. Christianity tended to transfer the issues of population back to the religious plane. It had a dual influence, stressing on the one hand the virtue of profrificacy in marriage but exalting on the other hand the ideals of virginity and chastity. The Christian conception of the population question dominated thought throughout mediaeval Europe, but in the numerous writings on the merits of chastity and virginity there were those who argued that the virtue was not so great for those who lived in sparsely populated districts as for those who resided in densely inhabited regions. In this way the theory of Malthus was anticipated.—*R. D. McKenzie.*

10913. GREEN, H. W. An analysis of population data by census tracts with location index. Cleveland and vicinity. *Cleveland Health Council.* 1929: pp. 53.—The data in this monograph are of use for all who need population facts for outlining industrial and commercial developments, dealing with problems of public and private health, carrying forward projects for improvement of social and living conditions and for city planning. Comparison is by census tracts for 1910 and 1920. A supplement of 15 pages brings the data up to 1930. Maps and tables.—*F. S. Chapin.*

10914. OMARCHEVSKY, STOYAN. The Jews in Bulgaria. *Reflex.* 4(5) May, 1929: 48-51.—The area of Bulgaria is 103,145 square kilometers and in 1927 it had a population of 5,540,100 inhabitants, 2,777,400 men and 2,762,700 women. The Jewish population is comparatively very small. In 1887 there were 24,352 Jews, 0.77% of the total population of Bulgaria. In 1892 the census showed 28,307—0.855%. In 1900, 33,663—0.90%. In 1905, 37,656—0.985%. In 1910, 40,067—0.975%. In 1920, 43,232—0.89%. In 1920 the Jewish urban population amounted to 42,441, of whom 23,274 were literate, while of the total rural population of 768, only 531 were literate. The percentage of literacy for the entire Jewish population was in 1920, men 77.20% and women, 66.12%, average, 68.98%. Among the general Bulgarian population literacy has been greatly on the increase. In 1880 only 3.3% of the total population were literate; in 1910, 33.7%. Comparative literacy census figures show that the Jews take the greatest interest in education. Bulgarian laws grant to all minorities, as regards origin and religion, the right to establish their own schools. In such schools the language of instruction is that of the respective minority, but the Bulgarian language and the history and geography of the country also must be taught. The schools receive government allowances.—*U. Z. Engelman.*

10915. THOMPSON, WARREN S. Population. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 34(6) May 1929: 959-975.—There are three types of countries in the world today as regards their population growth. Group A.—These countries have a very rapidly declining birth-rate, and although their death-rates are low their rates of natural increase are declining and they are rapidly approaching a stationary or decreasing population because of the general practice of conception control. Group B.—Birth-rates are coming under control in these countries, but rather slowly. Death-rates are declining more rapidly than birth-rates, however, so that natural increase is rising or at least is not declining to any great extent. Group C.—In these countries both birth-rates and death-rates are subject to little voluntary control as yet and the positive checks determine the growth of population. Land for expansion.—The land needed for the expansion of the peoples now entering upon a period of rapid population growth (practically all of those in Group B and some of those in Group C) is practically all being held by the peoples in Group

A, who no longer have an expanding population to settle these lands. One of the most urgent problems of the next few decades is going to be the readjustment in land holdings demanded by this shift in the expanding peoples from northwestern Europe to eastern and southern Europe and to certain parts of Asia.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

10916. UNSIGNED. Bremen, 1900-1927. Bildliche Darstellung des Standes und der Entwicklung der Bevölkerung, des Wirtschaftslebens und der staatlichen Verwaltung seit Anfang des Jahrhunderts. [Bremen, 1900-1927. Graphic representation of the condition and development of the population, economic life, and state administration since the beginning of the century.] *Bremischen Stat. Landesamt.* 1929: pp. 91.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

10917. VERGOTTINI, MARIO de. Sviluppo demografico e migrazioni interne in Italia. [The development of the Italian population and its internal migration movements.] *Boll. dell' Istituto Stat.-Econ. di Trieste.* 4(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 267-280.—A study of the development of the Italian population during the last fifty years. The rate of increase of the population and the rate of emigration with their variations from 1871 to 1926 are presented for North, Central and South Italy and for the islands. On the basis of census data the internal migrations are studied based upon the population resident outside their native provinces. The migratory movements towards the northern and central regions and the tendency toward urban development are discussed. The end of the migration movement towards the south and the increase of emigration from the south towards the other provinces are noted. These movements have not yet modified the relative importance of the population of Southern Italy and of the island population in proportion to the other regions.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

10918. VIRGILLI, FILIPPO. La politica demografica del governo fascista. [Population policy of the Fascist government.] *Vita Italiana.* 16(190-191) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 74-83.—Mussolini is of the opinion that there will be about 60,000,000 Italians in the second half of this century and that there is room for another 10,000,000 people in Italy. This conception is not in contradiction to the theory of Malthus if rightly interpreted. An equilibrium of standard of living and growth of population and improved agricultural conditions in Italy are the first steps to be taken. To this end a movement for greater agricultural production and an increase of births has been organized. Competition for the highest output of cereals per acre arranged by the Italian Government proved the possibility of self-sufficient agricultural production in Italy. Thus, through better scientific and technical methods applied to agriculture the necessary quantity of cereals will be obtained and the country will no more be forced to import foreign grain. The decrease in the birth rate is particularly marked in cities. A shifting of the urban population into the villages may change the present state of things.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10919. WAGNER, KARL. Die heutige Haushaltung und die nächste Volkszählung. [The household of to-day and the next census.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 18(4) 1929: 497-514.—In view of the changes brought about by the great war and its consequences, considerable importance attaches to statistics of present day households. This side of the next census should be carefully organized in advance along the lines indicated by the author. A household is the smallest social group. Often it is considered as being equivalent to the family, but in fact this is not always true. The family consists exclusively of persons bound together by marriage and consanguinity, who need not necessarily be members of the same household. The household is a social and economic unit, including frequently servants, trade



assistants, and lodgers. A household must be distinguished from accumulations of persons living in the same dwelling; from single persons having no household; and from institutions and the like. In the enumeration of households certain quantitative and qualitative characteristics must be noted; among the latter are the position of the individuals within the household group, their sex, age, civil condition, occupation, etc. Much valuable information can be derived from the combination in various ways of these particulars. Statistics of households should also be combined with statistics of families and of dwellings. The concluding part of the article deals with the possibilities of establishing international comparisons of household statistics.—*H. Fehlinger.*

10920. WELLING, WILLIAM C. Mortality in Connecticut 1928. *Connecticut Health Bull.* 43(3) Mar. 1929: 61-65.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

## HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 10996, 11005)

10921. AIKMAN, K. B. The multiplication of the less fit. *Edinburgh Rev.* 250(509) Jul. 1929: 82-92.—Studies of differential birth rates show that the middle classes of Great Britain are not reproducing themselves to the same extent as the lower classes. "Increasing density of population with increasing competition" leads to later marriage and restriction of child birth. Among the lower classes, on the other hand, the "triumph of hygiene" is accentuating growth by saving the babies. "The combined effect of the two movements can hardly fail to lower our racial standard." The remedies lie, not in increasing the death rate of the less fit but in reducing the birth rate. "Each case should be judged on its merits and sterilization should be applied . . . to those defectives who being outside institutions are capable of having a family and whose disability is liable to be inherited.—*R. D. McKenzie.*

10922. DAYTON, NEIL A. Order of birth of mental defectives. *Jour. Heredity.* 20(5) May 1929: 219-224.—A study and classification of 10,455 retarded pupils in the Massachusetts public schools reveals that mental defectives tend to come from larger families than do non-defectives, but that the order of birth has little or no significance.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

10923. DAYTON, NEIL A. Order of birth and size of family. *Amer. Jour. Psychiat.* 8(6) May 1929: 979-1006.—A survey was made of 10,455 retarded children in the Mass. public schools in the attempt to check certain popular notions regarding feeble-mindedness. Pupils with an I.Q. over 70 are termed retarded; those with an I.Q. of less than 70 defective. Families with a retarded child had an average of 5.71 children per family; those with a defective child had an average of 6.24 children per family. The more defective children thus tended to come from larger families. There was no evidence that the defective or retarded child tended to be either the eldest or the youngest in the family. A larger percentage of the mothers of these children was foreign born than was true of women in the population in general. This difference might be accounted for in part by the larger families among the foreign born and hence greater probability of a defective child, and in part by language difficulties on the tests. When families in the study were compared with families in general, for each age of mother, the families having a retarded or defective child tended to be larger than the corresponding families in the population in general. Among completed families (where the mother was 45 years old or more), families with a child in the lower levels of intelligence tended to be about twice as large as the families recorded in other studies as having a child in the upper ranks of intelligence.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

10924. FISK, EUGENE LYMAN. Is modern health work dysgenic? *Eugenics.* 2(6) Jun. 1929: 3-7.—The army physical examinations showed that even in early maturity a high rate of physical deficiency is present in the population. Even the best heredity group has far too many physical deficiencies. There is no group ideally fit. It is not true that euthenical efforts necessarily preserve the unfit only, and thus increase their proportion in the population. An ideal euthenical program would seek to detect hereditary and acquired defects at the earliest possible age, and bring to bear upon them the full weight of science. This service would benefit every class, from lowest to highest.—*R. E. Baber.*

10925. KOTOVSKY, D. L'évolution de la vie et l'humanité contemporaine. [Evolution and contemporary humanity.] *Riv. di Biol.* 10(3-4) May-Aug. 1928: 393-410.—Every organism adapts itself to the conditions in which it lives. It is in a continuous process of destruction and restoration—biological equilibrium. Life implies triumph over unfavorable environmental conditions. The problem of the evolution of life is that of conservation and regeneration. With the evolution of biological specialization, the ability to conserve and regenerate diminishes. This principle applies in human evolution. The growth of culture, by relieving man from many of the hardships of his primitive existence is weakening his power of environmental adjustment and disturbing his biological equilibrium. He is becoming less able to withstand pain and disease as witnessed by the inability of soldiers in the great war to withstand operations, even with the use of anesthetics, that were considered insignificant in ancient times. However, it is impossible to return to the severe life of the past. Artificial means must be sought for the conservation and regeneration losses which civilization is producing.—*R. D. McKenzie.*

10926. WEST, LUTHER S. Hybrids. *Good Health.* 64(4) Apr. 1929: 37-38.—*H. R. Hosea.*

## EUGENICS

(See also Entries 10892, 10921, 11020)

10927. DICKINSON, ROBERT L. State law, the doctor and conception control. *Medic. Jour. & Rec.* 129(10) May 15, 1929: 592-593.—There is urgent need of clarifying the New York law as it relates to physicians giving contraceptive advice. By a 1926 statute the New York physician risks losing his license if he gives contraceptive advice even for grave disease. By an earlier law (1881) this is permitted. "To the unlegal mind it sounds like this: 'You may, but you must not.'" As a result of this chaos the medical profession is confused and apologetic.—*Norman E. Himes.*

10928. GSCHWENDTNER, L. Über die Motive der Fortpflanzung bzw. der Geburtenverhütung. [Motives for reproduction and for contraception.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellschaftsbiol.* 21(3) Feb. 1929: 262-284.—Questionnaires answered by 93 patients in the maternity clinic of Linz, Austria, indicate that social ambition is the principal motive for the limitation of families. Illness is also given as a frequent ground, and in many cases is due to preceding abortions. Lower social classes show no more desire for children than do the wealthier groups with presumably greater social ambitions. The birth-death balance in Austria is already unfavorable, and seems likely to become more so, since mothers would prefer to have fewer children than they actually do—71% of the births here studied were "undesired," that is, resulted from a failure of the contraceptive methods employed and would not have occurred if the parents could have prevented them. The author believes that a biological re-orientation of education is needed to correct this tendency toward race suicide.—*Paul Popenoe.*



10929. HODSON, CORA B. S. American eugenics through glasses made in England. *Eugenics*. 2(6) Jun. 1929: 8-9.—R. E. Baber.

10930. NICOLLET, PAUL. Le certificat médical prénuptial. [Medical examination before marriage.] *L'Hygiène Mentale*. 24(1) Jan. 1929: 1-14.—A report on the Pinard bill that is before the Chamber of Deputies. The history of proposals to prohibit the marriage of diseased persons goes back at least as far as the reign of Louis Philippe. Scandinavia and Turkey now prohibit marriage without medical certificate; other countries are the scenes of active educational movements to this end. To the objection that it is an infringement on human liberty (i.e., of the human male), the rights of the female to the protection of life and health may be opposed. The certificate should not be required to be given by an official, but by any reputable physician.—Paul Popenoe.

10931. NISOT, MARIE-THÉRÈSE. Le Malthusianisme en Asie. [Malthusianism in Asia.] *Mercure de France*. 212(744) Jun. 15, 1929: 579-586.—The birth control movement which has had such a profound effect on population growth in western Europe and America, is now beginning to spread into Asia. The movement has made striking headway in Japan during the last few years. In May, 1927, the government issued a statement sanctioning the movement as worthy in view of the continued pressure of population increase. Birth control information centers have been established in Tokio, Osaka and Kobe. Numerous birth control leagues have been organized and the Federation of Labor has endorsed the movement to the point of opening up information clinics. In China and India the movement has made less headway, but shows substantial progress. Birth control leagues have been formed in Peking and Shanghai. The Nanking government appears to be sympathetic but has not openly condoned it. Returned students are the chief instigators of birth control. Even in India, despite religious inhibitions, the movement is making some headway. It is already widespread among the upper classes, and leaders like Tagore, Shastri and Mukerji are seeking to popularize the idea among the lower classes. It is opposed by religious leaders such as Ghandi.—R. D. McKenzie.

10932. REDALIÉ, L. Examen médical prénuptial et troubles mentaux. [Prenuptial medical examination and mental diseases.] *L'Hygiène Mentale*. 24(1) Jan. 1929: 15-17.—The role of psychiatry is (1) to prevent marriages that are likely to result in tragedy to the partners and (2) to prevent the transmission of inheritable diseases. An obligatory medical certificate would risk encouraging illicit unions and would not necessarily prevent undesirable births. Education is the most effective measure to gain the desired ends.—Paul Popenoe.

10933. STONE, HANNAH M. The birth control clinic. *Eugenics*. 2(5) May 1929: 9-11.—In 1923 the first birth control clinic in the U. S. was established. Today there are 28 contraceptive centers. Only lately has any serious attention been given to contraception by biologists, physicians and scientific workers, generally. The next decade should see much progress in the promotion of scientific birth control. There is a distinct need for the establishment of so-called eugenic centers. There is a growing demand for concrete knowledge regarding the facts and problems of eugenic matings. The birth control clinic of the future must serve the needs of the race as well as of the individual.—R. E. Baber.

## THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 9813, 10252, 10675, 10787, 10912, 10913, 10916, 10967, 10994, 10995)

10934. BOGARDUS, EMORY S. The city: spatial nearness and social distance. *Sociol. & Soc. Research*. 13(6) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 572-577.—The metropolitan city is a region of spatial nearness and of many social distances. This is well illustrated in Zorbaugh's recent book, *The Gold Coast and the Slum*. Side by side in spatial proximity are the extremes of wealth and poverty, of conventionality and Bohemianism. "Social distances among city dwellers tend to vary in direct proportion to differences in rentals." Within a few city blocks Zorbaugh distinguishes five different "worlds"—Gold Coast, slum, Towntown or Bohemia, the Rialto, and the rooming house district. Not only are these worlds separated from one another by great social distances but within each the most diverse types of human beings live. The Gold Coast is characterized by vertical distances; the slum, by toleration of difference. In Bohemia a certain degree of social nearness results in freedom from conventionality. "The social distances within the Rialto, or the rundown business area, are overcome in part by a common sense of defeat. . . . In the rooming house district, social distances are at their maximum. . . ."—R. D. McKenzie.

10935. BOWMAN, LEROY E. Group and community organization. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 34(6) May 1929: 1081-1088.—Community organization among foreign-speaking peoples in America reflects the results of immigration, showing a shift from mutual aid organizations of adults on the "town society" model to English-speaking organizations in the control of the younger generation. Education and training for participation in American life are emphasized but cultivation of unity within each language group is a chief end. The German groups of pre-war and post-war immigrants find themselves in need of organizations of adjustment to each other. Studies of racial groups have taken the form of inquiry into the complex of relations known as "The Negro Community," "The Jewish Community," etc. Relief and social service organized on a city basis is making an effort to adjust its appeals to the concentration of ownership in business that puts the control of finances outside many of the cities of operation. Public provision for group organization and recreational association developed in scope and importance. City planners formulated principles of subdivision planning involving neighborhood units. Adult education methods in group organization spread. Studies of communities were of the nature of cultural inquiries.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

10936. KIRCH, GERHARD. Die Nachbarschaft in der Vorstadt. [The neighborhood in the suburb.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsch. f. Soziol.* 8(1) 1929: 63-77.—The complex of inter-human relationships that we call the neighborhood has a different form in the country from that which it has in the city. In the city the neighborhood tends to be a mere sum of personal relationships (*Beziehungen*) rather than a true social structure (*Gebilde*). Different types of neighborhood relationships characterize the three types of suburb: workers' suburb, middle-class suburb, and upper-class suburb (*Arbeiter-, bürgerliche und Villenvorstadt*). In the workers' suburb where many families live in small apartments in one building, the group of families inhabiting one building forms the only neighborhood in the strictest sense of the term; adjacent buildings are of the neighborhood chiefly in a purely spatial or



ecological sense. The women and children in such a district are the principal bearers of the neighborhood relationship. Friendly relations are easily transmuted into enmities, which as easily dissolve. A certain number of isolated persons are usually to be found also. In the middle-class and upper-class suburbs the women and children are again the principal agents of the neighborhood relationship. The relation is likely to be less intimate, partly because of the rivalry among families of slightly differing social and economic status. The presence of gardens attached to the houses tends to favor the establishment of neighborly relations. Friendly lending and borrowing (*Bitteleihe*), of personal property, services, and money, plays a prominent part in the workers' suburb, but not in the middle-class or upper-class suburb, because in the latter case it implies a lowering of status to borrow. Frequent changes of residence affect adversely the tendency to form neighborhood relationships; in many suburbs one can distinguish two classes of residents, those who have lived there for long periods and the migrants, who do not enter into the neighborhood life. The ecological basis remains more important than similar social position of occupation as the source of neighborhood relationships, but the latter may have an important role.—*F. N. House*.

10937. PAQUET, ALFONS. City und Provinz. [City and province.] *Neue Rundsch.* 40(5) May, 1929: 618-628.—The "city," a recent, highly complicated form of economic and social organization, is as yet found only in a few of those aggregations of population commonly called cities. The great majority of these, together with the small towns and the open country, constitute a relatively unspecialized and unorganized population properly designated as the province. The city develops according to laws of its own and tends to be the same in all parts of the world. It is independent of the state, which it will eventually supersede.—*Carl M. Rosenquist*.

10938. REID, IRA DE A. American cities—Albany, New York. *Opportunity*. 7(6) Jun. 1929: 179-182.—There are some 2,000 Negroes in Albany. Conditions of health and housing are very poor. Men as well as women are engaged chiefly in domestic and personal service. Only 124 Negroes are employed in the larger industries of the city, almost entirely in unskilled occupations. Trade union membership is negligible. Of 203 male wage earners studied 75% earned less than \$20 per week. The median wage of women was \$12.20. Of 241 Negro families 89% had a family income of less than \$1800 per annum, though 21% of the married Negro women were gainfully employed. In 1925 there was approximately one arrest for every seven in the Negro population. There is serious lack of recreational and leisure time activities. Few children go beyond the elementary schools.—*E. L. Clarke*.

10939. VERGOTTINI, MARIO de. Su lo sviluppo dei grandi comuni Italiani. [The development of Italian cities.] *Boll. dell'Istituto Stat.-Econ. di Trieste*. (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 2-14.—A statistical survey of the increase of population in the Italian cities above 100,000 inhabitants. It is shown that the increase is due to the immigration from the agricultural districts, the increase in the birth rate being negligible.—*Augusto Pini*.

## THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 9813, 10277, 10580, 10675, 10781, 10935, 10986, 11076)

10940. GEE, WILSON and CORSON, JOHN J. Rural depopulation in certain Tidewater and Piedmont

areas of Virginia. *Univ. Virginia, Inst. for Research in Soc. Sci., Monogr.* # 3. 1929: pp. 104.—The Negro is much more mobile than the white. The females of each race tend to migrate in greater numbers than the males. Migration was found to be heavier from the owner-operated farms than from the tenant farms. The majority of migrants started out for themselves between the ages of 18 and 24—a little earlier than the non-migrants. The Negro begins for himself at a younger age than is the case with the whites. Of the white migrants, 60.2% did not leave the borders of the State. A fairly large percentage remained in the rural districts. The Negroes more often settled in the urban centers than the whites, and in a greater proportion migrated to other States. Only 12% of those who left the area studied went into farming as an occupation. The study shows an existence of a positive correlation between the degree of the migrant's education and his occupational status: the better the education the higher is the status. The migrants from owner-operated farms fared much better when they reached their new location than did those from tenant farms. The families of a larger size yielded a higher per cent. of migrants than the families of a smaller size.—*P. A. Sorokin*.

10941. GILLETTE, JOHN M. Rural life. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 34(6) May, 1929: 1089-1098.—Mechanical and scientific innovations have thrown populations into disequilibrium and farming people have responded by taking on a high degree of mobility and fluidity. There is a vast exchange of populations between town and country, the net losses on the country side being excessively heavy. This has incremented urban and lessened rural gains. It has finally resulted in an actual decrease of the farm population of the nation. The advent of improved highways, motor vehicles, radios, and other mechanical devices has brought disintegrating effects on rural communities. Small local communities are vanishing, larger interest communities are supplanting them, neighboring and neighborly friendliness among farmers have become less. Divorce is much less prevalent in the country than in large cities. The schools of farmers are still quite backward both in academic standards and in the emoluments of teachers. Nevertheless there are records of some gains in standards. The presence of new unsettling conditions in modern society has registered on the economic status of farmers. They have lost in wealth, comparatively, and have made no gains actually. Relatively, also their total income has been cut into very severely. Farm land is static commercially.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

10942. MACKIE, MARY E. H. Women's share in rural reconstruction. *Agric. Jour. India*. 24(1) Jan. 1929: 7-13.—*G. H. Berry*.

10943. MÉVIL, ANDRÉ. Pourquoi nos campagnes sont-elles désertées? [Causes of rural depopulation.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 137(409) Dec. 10, 1928: 430-440.—The author ascribes the desertion of the country in France to the hardships endured no less by the farmer than by his wife. Among these he enumerates old-fashioned houses, entirely without modern conveniences, lack of help or, at best, help that is inefficient and expensive. And, only too often, there is the contrast presented by the rapid rise to fortune of men engaged in trade and commerce. He recommends the development of a strong system of cooperation throughout the rural districts, and a determined effort to make life on the farm easier and more attractive for young men.—*Agric. Econ. Literature*.



## COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

(See also Entry 11018)

### GANGS, PLAY GROUPS, CLIQUES, FACTIONS

(See Entries 4668, 9311)

## DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 9133, 9186, 9283, 10006, 10048, 10085, 10102, 10722, 10761, 10962, 11084)

10944. AITO, ANTONIO. Algunos aspectos de la novela argentina. [Some aspects of the Argentine novel.] *Nosotros*. 23 (239) Apr. 1929: 5-21.—L. L. Bernard.

10945. LOEWENSON, LEO. Russisches Schrifttum im Ausland, 1926-1928. III. Geistiges Leben (A-C). [Russian publications abroad, 1926-1928. III. Cultural life. (A-C).] *Ost-Europa*. 4 Jul. 1929: 710-713.—A general bibliography on social, religious and cultural subjects. Sixty-eight titles are given in this installment.—M. W. Graham.

### RECREATIONS, CELEBRATIONS, FESTIVALS

(See Entries 10909, 11034)

## EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 9574, 10022, 10569, 10772, 10887, 10971, 11004, 11056, 11064, 11067, 11069, 11083)

10946. ANDERSON, RUTH E. A study in tuition fees in 271 endowed colleges and universities. *Assn. Amer. Colleges, Bull.* 15 (2) May 1929: 285-332.—H. R. Hosea.

10947. DUSHKIN, ALEXANDER. Congregation and community in Jewish education. *Jewish Educ.* 1 (2) May 1929: 73-81.—During the dispersion, Jewish life was communally organized. The synagogue, the school belonged to no particular congregation, but to the *gemeindes*, to the *consistoires* and to the *geminas*. American Jews possessing different historical backgrounds do not show such a high degree of cohesion. The interplay of cross-sectional forces that aim at uniting the Jews in America with those that separate them into different congregations, clubs and parties is well marked. In education the tendency is definitely toward communal responsibility. During the past decade Boards of Jewish Education were organized in almost every important city. On the other hand, there is an ever increasing number of congregational schools. To allow for cooperation between community and congregation, Dushkin suggests the following formula: congregational initiative and responsibility; community supplementation, supervision, and coordination.—Uriah Z. Engelman.

10948. GRAHAM, HUGH. The beginnings of teacher training in Minnesota. *Jour. Educ. Research*. 20 (1) Jun. 1929: 38-41.—H. R. Hosea.

10949. HAASE, OTTO. Vom Heilerzieher, eine charakterologische Betrachtung. [The health teacher; a discussion of qualifications.] *Bl. f. Heilerziehung*. (6) Fall, 1928: 8-16.—This article is not an analysis of "health teaching" but an attempt to answer the question as to what persons should enter this line of work. It has been held that only a few could do this work and this statement is now under discussion. The essential question is what spiritual and personal qualities the "health teacher" must have to get in touch with

the mental set of the child. The children may be divided into four main types; the quick-tempered, the weak-willed, the subjective, and the nervous. For each of these a different type of health teacher is required. For the active quick-tempered child, the best teacher is one of the suggestive type who knows how to secure results by the tone of his voice, the expression in his eyes and his poise. But this type of teacher is in danger of assuming poses and becoming conceited. He may even be of an emotional or erotic type in which case the pedagogical atmosphere may become overheated. For the depressed, hysterical type of child another kind of teacher is desirable. He should be a calm, well poised, quiet, humorous individual who secures his results by kindness, going on picnics and walks, giving friendly greetings and taking a personal interest. His danger is in becoming too soft and easy with the child. Again it is different with the weak-willed, shallow type of children who are given to lying, stealing, and sexual excesses. They need an energetic, dynamic type of teacher who teaches by example and relies on acts rather than words. But this teacher is apt to become overbearing and autocratic. For the nervous type of child the teacher needs to have characteristics which may be called "motherly" (which may be possessed by either a man or woman).—Raymond Bellamy.

10950. HAGGERTY, M. E. Institutional resources available for collegiate educational research. *School & Soc.* 29 (752) May 25, 1929: 653-664.—H. R. Hosea.

10951. KELLY, ROBERT L. and ANDERSON, RUTH E. Great teachers and some methods of producing them. *Jour. Educ. Research*. 20 (1) Jun. 1929: 22-30.—Schedules sent to the administrators of 349 representative colleges and universities requested that they name and report about the two or three "great teachers" of the past or present at their institution. The 162 answers listed 362 men, giving training (39% had doctor's degree, 39% master's, 17% bachelor's, 2.5% B.D., 2% no degree), institution at which trained, subjects taught, their outstanding qualities and attitudes, religious influence, how shown, extent to which their students were influenced to go on with graduate and professional school work, to use library, etc. The training data can be interpreted in two ways; while 80.9% of the "great teachers" held the degree of B.D. or of doctor or of master so that the level of training is high, yet 60.8% achieved what was considered greatness in spite of the lack of the doctorate. The sources of the degrees were for the most part colleges of high rank. The schedule on methods of "faculty building" inquired as to methods of inducing the best students to enter college teaching ("encouraging to go on to graduate work" 73, personal conferences and interviews by president 28, courses in education 22, offering assistantships and instructorships 15), proportion of faculty who were also alumni (26 of the 54 who reported had from 11% to 30% of their faculty who were also alumni), extent to which desired faculty types were being developed from within their own staff, preferences for college teachers with training in education, promotion on basis of "good teaching," and promotion on basis of "research and publication." The majority of the colleges make "good teaching" the chief item in promotion.—Jordan T. Cavan.

10952. KLEIN, ARTHUR J. Education. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 34 (6) May 1929: 1140-1154.—The control of education in the United States is local. It was demonstrated during the past year, however, that it is possible for the federal government to cooperate in the promotion of education without encroachment on local autonomy or authority. Two outstanding examples of such cooperation were nation-wide surveys conducted by the Bureau of Education, one of Negro universities and colleges, financed through private sources, the



other of land-grant colleges, the cost of which was defrayed through federal funds provided by Congress. Encouraged by the success of these two undertakings, a survey of the Bureau of Education of secondary education was initiated and Congress has appropriated the necessary money. The Bureau's survey of Negro universities and colleges revealed the tremendous progress being made in Negro higher education in the United States and emphasized the need for the development of teacher-training. The land-grant college survey is significant for the extensive cooperation developed in the collection of data under the leadership of the Bureau of Education. The study of secondary education is to be the most widespread ever undertaken, touching directly or indirectly every community in the country. Progress has also been made during the year in the coordination of fiscal and educational conditions in the states, largely through the state departments of education. Another significant development was the severe criticism of the formal standards set up by regional accrediting agencies at the meeting of the North Central Association, which is undertaking to study the situation for the purpose of improving educational service.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

10953. LIFSCHITZ, ANNA. Die Versuchsstationen für Volksbildung in Sowjetrussland. [Educational experiment stations in Soviet Russia.] *Ost-Europa*. 4 Jun. 1929: 573-581.—Workers' schools exist in Soviet Russia to train healthy, socially-minded children for leadership in the present class struggle and for useful participation in a future socialist society. Under the People's Commissariat for Education over one hundred experimental stations have been created (1) to bring together city- and country-dwelling, workers' and peasants' children and raise them in common social endeavors; and (2) to preserve and diffuse the native culture of hitherto backward peoples. Details of the operation of these institutions are fully given.—*M. W. Graham.*

10954. LITTLE, C. C. Mass production in the colleges. *New Republic*. 59 (760) Jun. 26, 1929: 147-149.—The conspicuous industrial contribution of America, mass production, has entered higher education. Growth in enrollments, which has carried prestige with laymen and given great advantages toward increasing a budget, is accelerated by the great difficulty in developing new methods of selection and admission. The number of failures in the group so admitted indicates the ineffectiveness of present methods. Mounting enrollments tend to split the faculty into two types, one becoming inaccessible and indifferent to students, the other meeting demands of students by reduction of research and "production." The trends have been to the advantage of the first group, who were in authoritative control of the situation. Recently reforms for the greater consideration of the student are appearing, illustrated by tutorial and reading period systems, consideration of character and personality in admissions, housing units (Harvard), the University College (Michigan) and Experimental College (Wisconsin) the "junior year abroad" (Smith), etc. Some general policies tend in the opposite direction, especially the proposal for students to pay the full cost of their education, a plan killing the last vestige of group or social responsibility and alumni loyalty, and carrying danger of replacing idealism by materialism. Such a business philosophy carried into education would make the institution with the lowest gross cost seem the best to state politics, hampering worthwhile research, and would result in a "class" selection of students and an undesirable situation of "rich men's" and "poor men's" colleges. The tendency to liberalize in modern education is not visionary or unwise. Education's success depends on its sympathy

and affection for youth, not its encouragement of dried, intellectual "old age."—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

10955. MALLER, JULIUS B. Educational studies—needed investigations in Jewish education. *Jewish Educ.* 1 (2) May 1929: 97-109.—Maller suggests a number of projects for research in Jewish education. Jewish education in America has reached already the stage at which scientific research in both feasible and necessary. The following are the more important topics: Studies in Jewish child population; the status of Hebrew school pupils in intelligence and school achievement; a plan of character education in the Jewish school; determination of the effect of attendance at the Jewish school upon ethical behavior such as honesty, loyalty, etc.; construction of a Hebrew word-book, similar to the Thorndike English word-book; a study of Jewish-English idioms; an experimental study of eye movement during reading and writing to discover the effects of left-to-right and right-to-left reading; the effects of reading Hebrew upon reading English. Do the two facilitate or inhibit each other? An experimental study to determine the most efficient method in the teaching of Hebrew by such methods as: the natural method, the translation method, the mechanical method (in reading) and the transition method. This latter method uses Hebrew words in constantly and gradually increased degrees until the child is able to understand a complete Hebrew context. The effect of bilingual instruction at an early age with special reference to the possible effects upon mental hygiene, the effect of attendance at Hebrew school upon health, and data on the aims of Jewish education and many other projects should also be studied.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

10956. ROSEN, BEN. Survey of Jewish education in New York City. *Jewish Educ.* 1 (2) May 1929: 82-96.—There were approximately 315,000 Jewish children of school age in New York City in the year of 1927. Of this number about 70,000 children were enrolled in all Jewish elementary schools. These children are found in a total of 410 schools of various types; 48,000 attended 277 week-day schools, 13,500 attended 38 Sunday schools and Sunday departments of week-day schools, 3,100 attended ten parochial schools, and 5,100 attended 85 Yiddish radical schools. In addition, there were 27,000 children receiving Jewish instruction in private schools or privately at home. Most of the schools organized in recent years are congregational and small in size, of less than 100 pupils. The size of class ranges from 2 to 28 pupils. \$4,633,000 was spent during the year for Jewish education in New York City, about two fifths of this sum was obtained from tuition fees. In 1927 there were 1456 teachers, about two-thirds of them men. The average salary of the week-day teacher is \$1,649. The average salary per month of the Sunday school teacher is \$20. The ages 8 through 13 constitute the dominant years of attendance in the Jewish school. The problem of elimination is very serious. One-third of the Jewish children attending all types of organized schools are girls. The Jewish schools are not unified and there is no central supervision. The outstanding type of school is the Hebraic Talmud Torah. It conducts its sessions daily after public school hours. The spirit that prevails in it is nationalist-religious and its emphasis is upon the study of the Hebrew language and literature.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

10957. SANTE de SANCTIS. I problemi di rieducazione. [Problems of re-education.] *Gerarchia*. 8 (12) Dec. 1928: 960-971.—The article deals with the general theories and practices in the field of education of abnormal children and discusses the provisions issued by the Fascist Government for protection of children.—*O. Eisenberg.*



10958. UNSIGNED. L'assistenza scolastica in Roma nel biennio, 1926-1927. [Student care in Rome in 1926-1927.] *Capitolium*. 4 (9) Dec. 1928: 485-489.—This is an account of a book in two volumes by Ricci concerning student welfare work in Rome.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

10959. ZUGARO, FULVIO. L'esercito nella lotta contro l'analfabetismo. [The army in the struggle against illiteracy.] *Gerarchia*. 8 (8) Aug. 1928: 622-633.—Italian Governments have always paid a good deal of attention to the question of illiterates, whose number in Italy, particularly in the Southern part, reaches 60 to 70% of some classes of the population. Owing to governmental care there was between 1901 and 1921 an average annual decrease of illiterates amounting to 0.92%. The army created courses and schools for illiterate soldiers. Two influential national associations cooperate in combatting illiteracy.—*O. Eisenberg*.

## SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

### SOCIAL ORIGINS

(See also Entry 10882)

10960. ARBOUSSE-BASTIDE, PAUL. Le non civilisé et nous. [The non-civilized and ourselves.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 37 (5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 281-302.—From the eighteenth century till the present publicists had assumed the unity of mankind. Taine, and notably Levy-Bruhl and his school, had made a mockery of the idea. Recently, however, there has been a recrudescence of emphasis on the oneness of humanity. Raoul Allier (*Le non Civilisé et Nous*) supports the view by notions arising out of the study of animism and magic. Scientific efforts at self-sufficiency seem everywhere to be supplemented by magical arts. But magic ultimately polarizes the advance of culture by stultifying the intelligence and morals of men. Strange as savage magical practices may seem, like arts are common among the civilized. Amber, gold and steel have properties other than physical, so it is commonly held. Further, exhaustive researches into the physical and mental capacity of the savage show no essential disparity from the civilized. The savage is lazy in argument. Hence, the author concludes for the fundamental unity of mankind. The critical reviewer above pays compliments to the judicial, impartial qualities of the author and concludes with six criticisms of the work, among which are: too great an emphasis is laid upon the polarizing qualities of magic; overmuch is made of the analogy between the mentality of civilized children and that of the savage; and, (most serious of all since it affects the main thesis of the work) Allier consistently regards the savage as degenerate from higher states of culture. The book is a pioneer, illuminating much that might have remained obscure.—*E. D. Harvey*.

## CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 9634, 10875,  
10897, 10970)

10961. CAMPBELL, JOHN. The Magistrate's Indian Diary. *Atlantic Monthly*. 143 (5) May 1929: 589-598.—The first of a series of articles presenting impressions of contemporary Indian life.—*H. R. Hoesa*.

10962. HAHN, C. C. Asiatic civilization in transition. *Sociol. & Soc. Research*. 13 (6) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 566-571.—The people of the Orient are copying the external features of Western civilization, but at heart they are still Orientals. They are religious fanatics, self-complacent, bound by class discrimination, and nepotism is universal. Women are deeply degraded. All manuscripts, books, and lectures must be censored by the police before being made public. The significant fact is that the Orient is in a state of transition.—*Raymond Bellamy*.

10963. MORZKOWSKA, MARIE, and McLAUGHLIN, LAURA. Polish food habits. *Jour. Amer. Dietetic Assn.* 4 (3) Dec. 1928: 142-148.—*Norman Himes*.

10964. OGBURN, WILLIAM F. Inventions and discoveries, 1928. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 34 (6) May 1929: 983-993.—Technological inventions and discoveries in applied science are the causes of most of our social changes. The list contains fifteen such discoveries and inventions from the field of medical progress and health; eleven from the study of vitamins and ultra-violet; three from biology; thirteen from agriculture; ten from commercial chemistry; ten from engineering; six from radio and television; seven from other fields of electricity, and seven from miscellaneous fields.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

## SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 9898, 9910, 10893, 10947)

10965. BARNES, HARRY ELMER. The role of religion in a secular age. *Sci. Monthly*. May 1929: 430-445.—*H. R. Hoesa*.

10966. CHESTERTON, G. K. Is humanism a religion? *Bookman*. 69 (3) May 1929: 236-241.—*H. R. Hoesa*.

10967. CHOWN, S. D. Church union in Canada. *Biblical Rev.* (N. Y.) 14 (1) Jan. 1929: 61-70.—The Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational churches of Canada, after cooperating in the division of territory and otherwise since the beginning of the century, organized in June, 1925 the United Church of Canada. Five hundred twenty-eight charges have entered unions with others, forming for the most part self-supporting community churches; indeed, since 1926, 375 charges, previously receiving aid, have become self-sustaining, and 285 new fields with 1000 preaching places have been opened by the Home Mission Board. Mortgages to the amount of \$950,000 have been paid off; many new churches built and projected; and genuine cooperation achieved.—*M. T. Price*.

10968. COOPER, ROBERT W. Missionary orders in France. *Contemp. Rev.* 135 (762) Jun. 1929: 720-726.—*H. R. Hoesa*.

10969. HOLT, ARTHUR E. Religion. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 34 (6) May 1929: 1116-1128.—Diversity and decentralization are the notable characteristics of American religious life. Freedom for marginal groups to develop in accordance with their own genius is more to be cherished than any kind of standardization. The United States Census of 1926 shows both processes—increasing diversity and increasing centralization—at work. There are new sects not appearing before; there is a growth of the larger denominations, which are absorbing some of the smaller ones. Both processes are to be encouraged. The largest growth in numbers is in the South, a condition to be attributed to the advantage which a religious group has where the population is homogeneous and the birth-rate fairly high. An increasing religious group consciousness and an increasing participation of religious groups in social action characterized this last year.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

10970. THALBITZER, WILLIAM. Die kultischen Gottheiten der Eskimos. [The tribal gods of the



Eskimos.] *Arch. f. Religionwissenschaft*. 26(3-4) Feb. 1929: 364-430.—*H. R. Hosea*.

10971. YODER, SANFORD C. The modern church college and character building. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 2(4) Oct. 1928: 275-281.—It has become the special task of the church college to give religion its proper place in education since the rise of the state schools and the general secularization of knowledge have had the tendency to rob education of this element, most essential for character building.—*Guy F. Herberger*.

10972. YOUNG, ERLE F. Race and religion. *Sociol. & Soc. Research*. 8(13) May-Jun. 1929: 459-464.—Competition is increasing among the world religions in the struggle to gain adherents. The spread of Christianity has been checked in some quarters by the development of race problems with regard to which the theory and practice of Christians are at some variance. Hence Mohammedanism, for example, spreads more rapidly among certain colored groups than Christianity since it does not insist upon race distinctions in daily contacts. Religions tend to spread along rather than across racial lines due to the influence of prejudice, particularly on the part of whites, and the hope for a truly universal religion fades as race tensions increase.—*E. F. Young*.

## THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 10638, 10642, 10746, 10754, 10891, 10927, 10944, 10982, 10985, 11026)

10973. GENTZ, WERNER. Aufgaben und Aufbau der Gerichtshilfe. [Organization and work of an auxiliary service for the judiciary.] *Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft*. 50(2) 1929: 235-247.—German courts are taking up the practice of having an auxiliary social service department to investigate and report on the background, personality, family relations, and other pertinent facts concerning prisoners, in order that the court may pass a sentence which will have as great a social value as possible in helping to "re-socialize" the convicted individual. There is a widespread difference of opinion as to the proper functions and particularly as to the administrative affiliations of this service,—whether it should be subordinate to the courts themselves and part of the machinery of justice, or whether it should be under the social welfare authorities. The author argues for the latter solution, particularly because a large part of the persons brought before the courts already have records with the social welfare officials (65% of the cases in Frankfurt a. M. in one year were found already to be known to the welfare bureaus) and the latter can therefore do the work more economically and satisfactorily.—*Paul Popenoe*.

10974. PASCHE-OSERSKI, NICOLAJ. Das Eherecht in der Sowjet-Union. [Marriage law in the Soviet Union.] *Ost-Europa*. 4 Mar. 1929: 386-400.—A detailed analysis of the Soviet law of domestic relations, particularly as it deals with marriage, comparing and contrasting the existing codes in the R.S.F.S.R. and the Ukraine with the laws obtaining under the Czarist régime. After reviewing general principles, requirements, and procedure under the existing Soviet law, the author gives an exhaustive treatment, followed by a recapitulation of reciprocal rights and privileges of contracting parties in their personal and property relationships. A concluding section deals with principle and procedure regarding divorce. Reference is made throughout to the specific provisions of the Russian and Ukrainian codes, the law being that of the respective states of the Soviet Union rather than of the Union itself.—*M. W. Graham*.

10975. SWACKHAMER, GLADYS V. The advantages of cooperation between justices of the peace

and a social agency. *Jour. Amer. Inst. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 20(1) May 1929: 122-135.—This article describes the legal background of justices' courts in Baltimore county and the type of social problem which justices and social agencies have succeeded in treating successfully by cooperation through formal and informal procedure. Cases are cited to illustrate both the problem and the type of cooperation.—*H. A. Phelps*.

## MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

10976. HARTIG, VALTIN. Volks- und Arbeiterbüchereien. [Popular and labor libraries.] *Arbeit*. 6(1) Jan. 1929: 47-54.—An historical account of the popular and labor libraries of Germany with a discussion of some of the problems confronting the latter.—*Marius Hansome*.

10977. VILLALOBOS, DOMÍNGUEZ, C. El idioma del futuro? [The language of the future.] *Nosotros*. 23(239) Apr. 1929: 54-62.—An international language becomes increasingly necessary as world contacts grow. The rise of popular literacy and the consequent development of publication in the vernaculars destroyed the universality of Latin as an international tongue. The new international language probably will be neither an artificial one nor one of the current tongues arbitrarily selected for the purpose. The very fact of its artificiality, with consequent strangeness and lack of ease of adaptation, will bar an invented language. International prejudices and competition will prevent the arbitrary selection of an existing language. Therefore, the new language will have to evolve from one of the present tongues. The successful language must carry the rich culture of the West, and hence it will be European. It must also carry the Greek and Roman cultural traditions, which confines it to either English or a Romance tongue. It must already be spoken by a large section of mankind and carry a great literature, a requirement which eliminates all competitors but English and Spanish. Finally, it must in addition be the chief avenue for the communication of scientific culture, the basis of our modern civilization. This gives the palm to English, whose world supremacy has already begun, as is evidenced by the fact that the Romance tongues are borrowing technical, scientific, commercial, industrial, etc. terminology constantly from it, and all peoples everywhere who wish to consult authoritative data of science can find it best in English publications. The movie is one of the many forces making for an international language and the United States will continue to be the chief center of production, even of the talkie.—*L. L. Bernard*.

## SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 9519, 9876, 9883, 10475, 10877, 10881, 10884, 10960)

10978. OGBURN, W. F., and TIBBITTS, CLARK. Occupations. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 34(6) May 1929: 1159-1180.—The statistics of occupations in the United States since 1850, 1870, 1910, and 1914 show cross-sections of our civilization and tell a story of the changes that are taking place. They show the changes in family life, the growth of recreation, the development of agencies of diffusion of knowledge, changes in our artistic, intellectual, and moral life, new habits and necessities, old habits that are being lost, the great growth of manufacturing and the decline of agriculture, the growing dependence on the machine, the rise of the higher-class services, and the decline of lower types of the service occupations.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*



## GROUP IDEALS AND AIMS

(See also Entries 9366, 10962)

10979. DAVIES, ARTHUR ERNEST. The *Summum Bonum*; An experimental study. *Jour. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24(1) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 41-62.—Fifty-one persons were asked their idea of the *summum bonum*, that is, they were asked to give what they seriously thought was the greatest thing in the world for the individual and social life of man. This group responded in the following manner: orthodox religious view, 10 persons; love, 9; hedonistic view, 8; educational aims, 8; ideals, 8; health, 3; self-realization, 3; none, 1. The other person in the group was an adolescent boy. The group represents a wide range of occupations, but only a few moral ideas. A comparison of the range of occupations with the range of moral ideas shows that they have been 2½ times as responsive to changes in business as to questions of morals. The emphasis in state universities on economic matters, which has marked the last few decades, is no doubt in part responsible for this condition. There is no possibility of reducing these replies to one absolute moral principle. There is a widespread notion that moral life rests upon an absolute principle and that man is born with a moral nature which controls his conduct. This acceptance of a fixed principle has prevented study and investigation of moral life and has fostered indifference to needed changes in moral concepts.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND  
SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

## POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 10056, 10399, 11022, 11028, 11045, 11046)

10980. UNSIGNED. The non-institutional aged poor. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 19(2) Jun. 1929: 194-224.—This study reports ages, marital status, living arrangements, birthplaces, citizenship, occupations, earnings, charitable relief and aid received from other sources, for 1,795 dependent aged persons who were living in New York City outside of institutions. Six family welfare societies cared for 60% or 1,099 of the aged persons studied. Men over 65 and women over 60 were included in the study. The high proportion of women (69.2%) was due partly to this lower age limit, but also to the greater number of aged women in the general population. Of the 1,795 persons studied, 42% were widowed; 38.7% married, and 13.4% single. Two-thirds of the men but only a little over one-fourth of the women were married. Of the total persons studied 30% were husbands or wives within the chosen age classifications. All but seven of the married couples had managed to avoid arrangements which would have required them to live apart. Over two-thirds of the unmarried aged were living alone rather than with relatives or with families not related to them. The quota of foreign-born men in the group of aged dependents was somewhat greater than in the general population but that of the women was about equal. About one in five (21.9%) of the aged persons was listed as gainfully employed. The most frequent occupations were janitor service, peddling and odd jobs for men, and janitor service, housework, sewing and laundering for women. Earnings were very small—for over a third of those reporting less than \$5 per week, and over \$15 for only one in seven. The relief expenditures were largely supplemental or temporary. Over 78% of these persons received or participated in the receipt of amounts less than \$300, and over a third

received less than \$25. After adding aged persons for whom detailed information could not be obtained, it is estimated that some 3,350 aged persons received assistance from family welfare and relief societies and churches amounting to \$378,000 in one year. This outlay is small when compared with the cost of institutional care of the aged but the questions are raised: Is more money needed for non-institutional care of the aged? From what sources should additional funds be obtained? Details about the group of 1,795 aged persons are supplied in 22 statistical tables.—*Lucile Eaves.*

## CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 184, 261, 287, 319, 554, 1000, 1352, 1353, 1664, 1754, 2033, 2223, 2254-2256, 2275, 2422, 2449, 2729, 2812, 2920, 3310, 3338, 3356, 3368, 3372, 3405, 3443, 3444, 3446, 3448, 3452, 3453, 3455, 3457, 3460, 3462, 3624, 3702, 3703, 3709, 3729, 3733, 3735, 4408, 4413, 4416, 4446, 4447, 4461, 4470, 4482, 4493, 4524, 4526, 4528, 4537, 4606, 4726, 4753, 4810, 5051, 5127, 5506, 5507, 5511, 5533, 5534, 5547, 5549, 5577, 5583, 5587, 5651, 5653, 5655, 5656, 5659, 5660, 5662, 5754, 5866, 5872, 9532, 9535, 9914, 9916, 9988, 10654, 10655, 10668, 10672, 10675, 10676, 10678, 10733, 10738, 10740-10744, 10747, 10748, 10750, 10751, 10756, 10757, 10761, 10762, 10766, 10776, 10973, 11006, 11026, 11039, 11041, 11051, 11072)

10981. DOLL, RAMON. Enrique Ferri, penalista y político. [Enrico Ferri, penologist and politician.] *Nosotros.* 23(239) Apr. 1929: 107-111.—Ferri was a most careful investigator in the field of criminology and was the chief founder of the positive school of criminology. He did more than anyone else to further the principle of the assessment of punishment according to the individuality and the dangerousness of the criminal. On the other hand he was a demagogic politician, delighting in revolutionary speeches and riotous demonstrations, in appeals to the uncritical public. How may these contradictory traits be explained? His political behavior represented his sporting nature and he continued it as long as it brought no great danger to himself or his country. Oratory was to him a cathartic. Finally, his perverse pleasure in being dominated led him to play the part of political heeler to Mussolini.—*L. L. Bernard.*

10982. GEHLKE, C. E. Crime. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 34(6) May, 1929: 1108-1115.—Developments in the field of statistics of crime and criminals.—Figures issued by the U. S. Bureau of the Census show an increase of 7% in the number of admissions to prisons in 26 states in 1927 over 1926, and an increase of 8% in the population of prisons January 1, 1928, over January 1, 1927. Further statistical studies of the operation of criminal courts in New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee reveal tendencies already noted in earlier surveys. The basic studies for a system of police statistics are making headway. New York State improved its system of collecting statistics of crimes and criminal justice. In New York and Pennsylvania the commissions appointed by the legislatures were active in study of the conditions accompanying crime. The Illinois Association for Criminal Justice has practically completed its survey. Slow but noticeable progress is being made in the fields of federal and state probation systems.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

10983. HOULTON, THOS. L. Delinquency and crime. *Nebraska State Med. Jour.* 13(12) Dec. 1928: 464-466.—*Norman Himes.*

10984. LEGRAIN. Les crimes de l'enfance et l'alcool. [Juvenile delinquency and alcohol.] *L'Enfant.* 35(298) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 207-215.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*



**10985. LOVEJOY, OWEN R.** Justice to the Negro child. *Opportunity*. 7(6) Jun. 1929: 174-176.—Of the total cases in the New York Children's Court in 1920, 8% were Negro, and of these 61% were delinquents. Of the Negro children arraigned as delinquents in 1925, 20% were committed to institutions. In the first half of the year 1927, 29% of the cases brought before the Morals Court in Manhattan were Negro women and girls. A major cause of delinquency among the children of Harlem is lack of opportunity for supervised recreation. Play facilities in Harlem are only 15% of those needed. Of 50 cases picked at random on the streets, but one child was found to have had any contact with organized recreation. Delinquency is also promoted by the lack of parental control that results from employment outside the home of 75% of the women of Harlem.—*E. L. Clarke.*

**10986. MEYER.** Beiträge zum Sexualleben der Land-Jugend. [The sex life of rural youth.] *Zeitschr. f. Sexualwissenschaft*. 16 May 1929: 106-111.—Figures show that illegitimacy rates and prenuptial pregnancies are much higher in rural sections of Germany than in the cities. According to statistics for the period since 1607 such rates have always been consistently higher during war-times. This partially accounts for recent increases in the number of children born out of wedlock. The difference is largely due, however, to the prevailing folk-customs antedating Christianity. Always desirous of an heir the German peasant frequently does not marry his sweetheart until she becomes pregnant. Again the rural young people seeking employment in the cities who often live under crowded housing quarters almost always indulge in sex irregularities. Despite the higher rates of illegitimacy and prenuptial pregnancies in the country districts, actual promiscuity with attendant venereal disease is much higher in the cities. There is little reason to think of the rural sections as less moral. They merely take a more natural attitude toward sex.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

**10987. PHELPS, HAROLD A.** Cycles of crime. *Jour. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 20 (1) May 1929: 107-121.—A comparison between cycles of poverty and cycles of different classes of crime is presented to show the make-up of crime waves and their connection with causative influences in social disorganization.—*H. A. Phelps.*

**10988. WALLER, WILLARD.** A deterministic view of criminal responsibility. *Jour. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 20(1) May 1929: 88-101.—A review of the subject determinism versus free will as both apply to the philosophy of criminal procedure. It "attempts to show the relative superiority of determinism for (1) the understanding of the facts of human experience—and (2) the control of human behavior."—*H. A. Phelps.*

## DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 10787, 10908, 10909, 11019, 11062, 11065, 11072, 11088, 11090)

**10989. APPEL, THEODORE B., ARNER, GEORGE B. L. and WOOD, HAROLD B.** The cancer situation in Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania Medic. Jour.* 32(3) Dec. 1928: 134-140.—This paper was prepared in the Pennsylvania State Health Department and read at the annual meeting of the State Medical Society. The material was gathered from the records of the Department and from a survey of hospital cases. The evidence points to a definite increase in cancer prevalence in the 23 years covered by State records, even allowing for the advancing median age of the population and for better diagnosis of internal cancers. Adjustment of cancer death rates for age smooths out all apparent differences as between geographical areas of the State. There is

no evidence in these figures to show that cancer prevalence is affected by altitude, soil or water supply or even by the prevailing occupation of the people. In the period covered by the State mortality records the greatest increase has been in cancer of the peritoneum and intestines. Skin cancers show a small decrease but there are significant increases in death rates from cancer in all other locations.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

**10990. ARNER, GEORGE B. L.** Typhoid fever in Pennsylvania cities. *Pennsylvania's Health*. 7(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 28-29.—*Norman Himes.*

**10991. ASCHER.** Die Wirksamkeit unserer sanitätspolizeilichen Massnahmen gegen Scharlach und Diphtherie. [The efficacy of quarantine measures against scarlet fever and diphtheria.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55(12) Mar. 22, 1929: 490-491.—In discussing the efficacy of quarantine measures against scarlet fever and diphtheria in the city of Berlin, Dr. Ascher, from a statistical study involving the period 1904-1927, or before and after the passage of the quarantine law, concludes that the law has been futile, since it is invariably enforced too late, that is, long after the contagion has taken place, which is during the incubation period and the catarrhal stages of the diseases.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**10992. BACHMANN, HAROLD A.** Prevention of heart disease in childhood. *Health Nurse*, 21(6) Jun. 1929: 306-309.—Heart disease has persistently headed mortality tables, and it has become a public health and social problem. Certain cases who survive with congenital heart disease live with positive handicaps and are never completely free from danger. Activity for them must always be circumscribed, and their affliction affects participation in group life. Rheumatism is considered the chief cause of acquired heart disease in children. Social factors, as well as intrinsic conditions, as certain cases of tonsillitis, etc., contribute to the development of rheumatism, and indicate the importance of keeping children separated from rheumatic persons. The writer, chief of the Cardiac Clinic in Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago, refers to two studies made recently to show the contagiousness of rheumatism. In one, 50% of families in which rheumatic diseases existed showed two or more members with a history of rheumatism. Another study showed that 8% of the people exposed in family groups to rheumatic diseases had some type of the disease. Environmental factors: dampness, diet, poverty and indulgence bear a direct influence. On the other hand, there is a dearth of the disease in hygienically regulated homes. Approximately 75% of children encountering rheumatism develop cardiac lesions. Rheumatism in the child should be considered an environmental problem, and the prevention of rheumatism will net returns in the prevention of heart disease.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**10993. BARTLETT, WALTER M.** Tuberculosis in infancy and childhood compared with that in adults. *Jour. Medic. Soc. New Jersey*. 25(7) Jul. 1928: 448-452.—*Norman Himes.*

**10994. BURRE, W. F.** Small city health problems. *Illinois Medic. Jour.* 55(6) Jun. 1929: 414-418.—In cities of 20,000 or less there was often no public health service at the time the city was laid out, with resulting bad conditions due to the location of industries, poor drainage, etc. Some of the important problems are the disposal of garbage by the city, drainage, need for isolation hospitals, control of rabies, inspection of water, milk, food, etc. There is also need for better financial support from the city.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

**10995. DASZYŃSKA-GOLINSKA, ZOFIA.** Mieszkanie jako problem polityki społecznej. [Housing as a social problem.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 8(3) 1928: 276-297.—The real importance of the 8-hour day will be fully appreciated when the free time left to the



worker is properly utilized by him. The housing question plays in this respect a great part not only from a cultural and moral standpoint but also with regard to the hygienic state and productivity of the laborer. The dwelling problem became after the war very acute. In Poland the shortage of lodging approached a crisis. The defective housing conditions frequently led to dissolution of family life and even to murder. Comparing in the most important European cities the average number of persons per house, we find in Warsaw the appallingly high figure of 859 inhabitants whereas London shows 79, Vienna 51, Berlin 76, etc. One-fourth of the rented buildings in Warsaw are of wood. In Lodz 88.4% of the population live in apartments in which every room is occupied by two or more persons. In 1918, 53,000 of the population in Lodz, i.e. 15.8%, lived in groups of 6 to 15 persons in one single room. The population has since rapidly increased, but the building movement has, on the contrary proceeded very slowly. One-room apartments are very numerous in Warsaw and in Lodz. It is officially admitted that there is a deficit of 1,000,000 rooms in Poland. In 6 cities of over 100,000 population about 10,000 rooms have been constructed from 1923 to 1925, and it is calculated that at this rate the present need of dwellings could be met in 100 years. Comfortable lodging is rather dangerous. The better paid workers consider the larger apartments as a new source of income by renting the superfluous rooms. Acquisition of land for buildings by the cities, rational town planning, development of building credit for private enterprises etc. is urgently necessary.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**10996. FLINN, FREDERICK B.** The blastophoric effect of lead upon the germ cell. *Eugenics*. 2(5) May 1929: 21-28.—The decrease in the birth rate and increased mortality of the young of both humans and animals, when exposed to lead, has been recorded by various observers. Not only do workers in lead show its effects, but it was found that a larger percentage of the general public than had been suspected was secreting lead. Investigation revealed the fact that lead, present in many unsuspected places, is almost as much of a hazard to the general public as to industrial workers. A race exposed to small amounts of lead in its daily life during succeeding generations may expect to show a decreasing birth rate.—*R. E. Baber.*

**10997. GOLDBERG, JACOB A.** Medical and dental care as affected by wages and cost of living in New York City. *Hospital Soc. Service*. 19(5) May, 1929: 469-479.—In order to determine whether community provision for medical and dental care was necessary a study was made of wages and cost of living in New York City. After presenting the findings of different reports a comparative table was made on (1) wages, possible income from 52 weeks work, and probable income, as reported in ten studies; and (2) cost of living as reported by four agencies. These included the U. S. Dept. of Labor, U. S. Census of Manufactures, N. Y. State Dept. of Labor, Gov. Smith Commission, National Industrial Conference Board and New York City Civil List, and Labor Bureau, Inc. A comparison between income and minimum costs of a health and decency standard of living shows that "reliance will have to be placed upon free or partially free service in clinics and dispensaries, in hospitals and health centers."—*Alice L. Berry.*

**10998. ILL, EDWARD J.** A plea for the early recognition of cancer. *Jour. Medic. Soc. New Jersey*. 25(12) Dec. 1928: 761-763.—*Norman Himes.*

**10999. JONES, EMLYN.** Economics of health. *Pennsylvania's Health*. 7(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 4-7.—The human machine is the most valuable of our national resources. It costs approximately \$10,000 to bring one of these machines, the American child, to the point

where he or she may become self-supporting. It is a profitable investment from an economic point of view to keep a wage earner, potential or actual, in a state of productivity. Yet sickness in United States costs more than \$1,250,000,000 annually in lost current production. Another \$1,000,000,000 must be added to this sum for medical care in its various forms. Yet never before, probably, in the history of the world has there been such widespread well-being for great masses of people. But this fact must not be allowed to conceal the large field which still remains to cultivate. Tuberculosis, accidental deaths and the degenerative diseases may be lessened by increased attention to preventive medicine and its aids.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**11000. OLESEN, ROBERT.** Distribution of endemic goiter in the United States as shown by thyroid surveys. *Pub. Health Reports*. 44(25) Jun. 21, 1929: 1463-1487.—*H. R. Hosea.*

**11001. ORE, T.** Dødeligheden av Tuberkuløs og Kreaft i Norge siden 1890. [The death rate from tuberculosis and cancer in Norway since 1890.] *Nordisk Stat. Tidsskr.* 7(1) 1928: 85-97.—For several reasons an historical investigation of the death rate among persons suffering from tuberculosis and cancer is attended with great uncertainty. Today vital statistics furnish information on the causes of deaths in a much larger proportion of cases than formerly (in Norway 92% in 1920 as against 55% in 1895); and the diagnoses are undoubtedly more reliable now than in earlier times. The author has assembled the available Norwegian mortality statistics and, as regards tuberculosis, concludes that until the turn of the century the death rate from tuberculosis was increasing, but thereafter—presumably due to the operation of the tuberculosis law of 1900—there is a steady decrease, especially in the cities. The decrease is most marked for the younger classes, while the mortality rate from tuberculosis for the ages from 15 to 30 is comparatively slight. In regard to cancer there seems to have been little change in the mortality rate for the population as a whole; an exception to this is to be found among persons of advanced age, where the death rate from this cause seems to be increasing.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

**11002. PASTOR, J. RODRIGUEZ.** Epidemiology of tuberculosis in Porto Rico. *Porto Rico Rev. Pub. Health & Tropical Medic.* 4(10) Apr. 1929: 431-433.—Mortality and morbidity statistics in Porto Rico show a continued high rate of incidence of tuberculosis. The death rate for 1928 is 235. In Porto Rico, tuberculosis is more common in females than in males, while in the United States it is more prevalent in males. The highest mortality occurs in age groups 20 to 40, and the lowest in the age groups 0 to 15. Children below 1 year of age rarely die from tuberculosis in Porto Rico. Tuberculosis seems to be more common in females between the ages of 10 to 50 and more prevalent in males in the first 10 years of life and after 50. The mortality is highest in the larger urban centers and is higher in the colored than in the white race. The greatest sex difference in morbidity reports is found in the age group between 15 to 19 where female cases comprise 62% of the total of cases reported. Overcrowding, large families, a very low salary and scarcity of work are causative factors in its continued high incidence.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**11003. PASTOR, J. RODRIGUEZ.** The nutritionist and her work. *Porto Rico Rev. Pub. Health & Tropical Medic.* 4(12) Jun. 1929: 616-619.—In Porto Rico, undernourished children are the rule rather than the exception, due to poverty and to lack of knowledge concerning appropriate foods and the importance of correct food habits. Even in rich agricultural sections, nobody raises or eats green vegetables. An educational campaign is now being carried out through the dispensaries and public schools, but the seriousness of the



situation demands a more intensive, scientific and effective effort.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**11004. PHAIR, J. T.** Rural school hygiene. *Pub. Health Jour. (Canada)*. 20(6) Jun. 1929: 277-281.—There are some 5,000 rural schools in the Province of Ontario, attended by 240,000 children. Most of these buildings have been in use for from 30 to 50 years. Why does not the rural school board remedy matters? Because (1), in the minority of cases, of indifference or parsimony; (2) of steady decline in rural school population; and (3), considered the most important reason, the apparent lack of conviction of the importance of such provisions in terms of health, comfort, or improved scholastic progress.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**11005. RICE, THURMAN B.** The manner of the inheritance of cancer. *Eugenics*. 2(6) Jun. 1929: 18-23.—“(1) Evidence seems to indicate that the susceptibility to cancer is a hereditary trait in certain families. (2) Certain kinds of cancer are more prone to be inherited than others. (3) The manner of inheritance is probably that of imperfectly potent dominant Mendelian traits, or multiple factors. (4) In all probability the thing that is actually inherited is a lack of stability of the cells of the body, rather than a definite susceptibility to cancer. . . .”—*R. E. Baber.*

**11006. ROESCHMANN.** Das Gesetz zur Bekämpfung der Geschlechtskrankheiten im Bevölkerungspolitischen Ausschuss des Reichstages. [The law for the control of venereal disease passed by the National Committee of the Reichstag.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55(5) Feb. 1, 1929: 195.—Doctor Tante of the Department of the Interior reports a decline in the incidence of venereal diseases since the passage of the law controlling them by the Reichstag Committee. Dr. Homel, President of the Public Health Service, reported that there had been a decrease of 30% in cases of syphilis, and 15% in cases of gonorrhea. There was a consensus of opinion among discussants that uniform means should be adopted for the enforcement of the law throughout the country. Also, that the prerogatives of the police be abridged, since there seem to be more voluntary reports wherever the police regulations are not so rigidly enforced.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**11007. ROGERS, MALCOLM F.** Heart disease; some economic phases. *Wisconsin Med. Jour.* 38(2) Feb. 1929: 50-53.

**11008. SCOTT, WARREN J.** Distribution of typhoid fever in Connecticut. *Connecticut Health Bull.* 43(3) Mar. 1929: 66-70.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**11009. SINGER, HARRY A. and MEYER, KARL A.** Syphilis of the stomach: with special reference to its incidence. *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*. 48(1) Jan. 1929: 23-32.—*Norman Himes.*

**11010. SUTTON, LUCY PORTER.** Observations on certain etiological factors in rheumatism. *Amer. Heart Jour.* 4(2) Dec. 1928: 146-152.—*Norman Himes.*

**11011. SYDENSTRICKER, EDGAR.** Economic status and the incidence of illness. *Pub. Health Reports*. 44(30) Jul. 26, 1929: 1821-1833.—This is the tenth of a series of studies presenting the results of an intensive morbidity survey of Hagerstown, Maryland, made by the United States Public Health Service in the years 1921-1924. For the purposes of this study the population included in the survey was separated into five economic groups varying from “Well-to-do” to “Very poor.” Introductory tables show the number of persons per room, sanitary condition, method of excreta disposal and milk supply by households according to economic status. In the detailed morbidity tables the number of economic categories is reduced to three, “Comfortable,” “Moderate” and “Poor.” For these groups cases of illness are reported by cause and age for the number of years of life observed. Other tables

show illness rates by cause, economic status and age, also rates corrected for age. Another table shows by five economic groups the percent of cases of illness attended by physicians. The results showed definitely (1) that the illness rate as observed was higher for the poor than for those economically better off, and (2) that families above the average in economic condition had medical attention to a much greater extent than did those below the average. Differences in illness rates in the various economic groups were not as marked as would ordinarily be expected. It is thought probable that in spite of all efforts to forestall bias, that those in comfortable circumstances reported cases of illness somewhat more fully than did those in the category of “Poor.”—*G. B. L. Arner.*

**11012. UNSIGNED.** The trend of rural and urban tuberculosis mortality. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* 7(1) Jan. 1929: 1-12.—The paper presents a summary of a recent study made by the Research Division of the Milbank Memorial Fund. The chief difficulty in making comparative studies of rural and urban tuberculosis mortality arises from the procedure of tabulating deaths according to place of death instead of place of residence of decedent. This fallacy is over-emphasized in case of tuberculosis compared with other special causes of death because of the fact that many tuberculous persons die away from their homes in sanatoria. Thus, uncorrected death rates for rural communities are too high and, conversely, uncorrected rates for urban communities too low. Selecting typical urban and rural communities for basis of comparison, results show that from 1900 to 1916 the urban rate was twice the rural rate (the proportionate decline being the same in both cases), while since the World War factors favoring decline in the tuberculosis death rate in cities have been about twice as effective as in rural communities.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**11013. UNSIGNED.** Yellow fever at Rio de Janeiro. *Pub. Health Reports*. 44(28) Jul. 12, 1929: 1657-1659.—During the second quarter of 1928 yellow fever appeared at Rio de Janeiro, probably imported from the northern States, through a soldier stationed at army barracks located in a suburb. Up to October 6, 1928, 119 cases were reported with 66 deaths. From that date to January 12, 1929, there were only 7 cases, with 4 deaths; beginning in January the prevalence began to increase, and from January 13 to June 1, 1929, there were 615 cases, with 351 deaths. Following are extracts from a report on the new epidemic increase and the control measures employed by the Director General of Public Health of Brazil: The yellow fever increase is coincident with the most favorable conditions to the life and multiplication of mosquito carriers. The constant high temperature and frequent rains are the greatest obstacles to the campaign against insect carriers of yellow fever. The development of the mosquito (normal average 12 days) is reduced to 7 or 8 days, making the combat more difficult. Furthermore, mosquitoes, driven out of houses, lay their eggs in more or less remote places where there is a small quantity of water. The difficulties are increased in large residential sections with their flower gardens. Besides, the present population has already lost its former immunity; about 80% of the city inhabitants are susceptible to yellow fever. Six months of prophylactic work has not been sufficient to eradicate the disease. Another favorable factor to the spread of the disease is the existence of abortive forms, which are unnoticed by most cautious practitioners. In spite of these unfavorable conditions, the cases of yellow fever have been limited to 1 case in January, 2 in February, and 6 in March. House disinfection has accomplished much. The formula used contains petroleum, carbon tetrachloride, and pyrethrin. Two other aids are the isolation of cases and the sanitary supervision of sections of actual disease, fol-



lowing the radius of action of the mosquito carrier.—*Louis Newwelt.*

**11014. UNSIGNED.** A true tale. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(5) May 1929: 240-244.—Conditions which handicap growth and make life hazardous in rural southern counties are described. Lack of community interest makes it difficult to help medical and social problems. Families continue to live miserably crowded in one room shacks even though counties are spacious. Pellagra and hookworm are grave health problems. Nurses complain of the lack of professional companionship and lack of intellectual stimulus.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

## MENTAL DISEASE

(See also Entries 10922, 11050, 11051, 11056, 11057)

**11015. GORDON, R. G.** Certain personality problems in relation to mental illness with special reference to suicide and homicide. *Brit. Jour. Med. Psychol.* 9(1) May 14, 1929: 60-66.—Suicide and homicide are not found in animals, but only in beings who are aware of being part of society and of the universe. Suicide and homicide represent a failure to adjust to social and universal life. Certain types of personality do not enjoy harmony with the universe and turn away from adjustment. In times of friction, they acquire a different set of values and become indifferent to social duties. Persons with a set toward harmony with the universe in times of stress develop psychoneuroses, but do not commit suicide or homicide. Persons without such a set toward harmony develop psychoses under stress; it is in this group that the suicides and homicides are found. The first group may be readjusted by change in the personality; the second only by adjustment of the environment since they have no tendency toward harmony.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

**11016. GREENWOOD, ALLEN.** Mental disturbances following operations for cataract. *Jour. Amer. Med. Assn.* 91(22) Dec. 1, 1928: 1713-1715.—*H. R. Hosea.*

**11017. JEWELL, ELIZABETH J.** The mental growth of borderline feeble-minded. *Training School Bull.* 26(3) May 1929: 38-42.—The author found three developmental types: (1) potential feeble-mindedness which is not recognizable by tests at an early age and is rather a progressive retardation; (2) true borderlinity; (3) delayed development. Clinicians should be on guard for the last type.—*P. Pigors.*

**11018. RAVEN, ALICE.** Normal and abnormal psychology in relation to social welfare. *Sociol. Rev.* 21(2) Apr. 1929: 125-134.—The effective control of civilization in the interests of social welfare depends upon a basic knowledge of psychology applied to sociology. The normal person is one capable of making an effective adjustment to his social environment, to the herd; an abnormal person cannot make such an adjustment. The insane person is one whose subconscious world of phantasy has come to be turned outwardly toward reality so that he lives in and for himself, ignoring his social environment in the degree to which he is insane. There are four basic factors which contribute to and symbolize abnormality: (1) an attitude of fear and inferiority, induced by nervous or organic defect, which leads to compensation through acts of cruelty or criminality against the herd; (2) mental inferiority, which prevents the subject from visualizing himself as a member of the herd or social system, and thus of identifying his objectives with it; (3) memories of unkindness during childhood, or later, which provoke similar compensatory cruelty and oppression; and (4) the absence of objects in the child's surroundings calling forth his sympathy and protective attitudes, thus leading him to a social response to his social environment. The sociologist interested in social control must study these factors at work in the pro-

duction of abnormal persons and replace them with normal ones.—*L. L. Bernard.*

**11019. WEYGANDT, W.** Autotoxaemia as a factor in the causation of psychoses. *Brit. Med. Jour.* (3528) Aug. 18, 1928: 283-287.—A paper read in opening a discussion in the Section of Mental Diseases and Neurology of the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association, Cardiff, 1928. The writer discusses the changes in the doctrine of the cause of psychoses occurring during the past century. Among the clinical autotoxemic groups the forms of retarded evolution are considered on the basis of endocrine metabolism. Dementia praecox and epilepsy are considered at some length. A summary states that in psychoses an extraordinary quantity of biological and chemical changes occur which can be explained by autotoxemia. In part these are secondary symptoms of illness due to other causes, in part they must be attributed to causal factors. Modes of treatment utilizing the author's point of view are set forth and their results noted. Both diagnosis as well as therapeutics demand that the research of the autotoxemia influences in psychoses is to be regarded as one of the most important tasks in psychiatry.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**11020. WHITNEY, E. A.** The control of feeble-mindedness. *Eugenics.* 2(5) May 1929: 12-13.—There are 656,000 feeble-minded persons in the U. S. according to the 1920 census, but Popenoe estimates the total number at 1,200,000. Eugenic sterilization is the only means whereby we can be sure of eliminating hereditary feeble-mindedness, yet at present there are only 23 states that have legalized sterilization and even in these states the actual enforcement of the law is woefully lacking. In these states only about 7,000 sterilizations have been performed. The sterilization of all persons definitely feeble-minded should be our goal.—*R. E. Baber.*

## SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

### CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 9520, 9532, 10975, 10980, 11049)

**11021. ALDEN, PERCY.** Social work in many lands. *World's Children.* 8(10) Jul. 1928: 148-151.—Extracts from an address at the First International Conference on Social Work, giving a quick impression of the status of social work in most of the countries of Europe, with brief comparative references to America. The development of modern social work from the earlier philanthropy is sketched; and there is discussion of the varying scope and functions of "voluntary," (i.e., privately supported) social organizations versus "governmental" or publicly supported, agencies.—*J. C. Colcord.*

**11022. DOUGLAS, PAUL H.** Are social services an adequate substitute for family endowment? *Soc. Service Rev.* 3(2) Jun. 1929: 217-223.—British labor leaders are not working vigorously for family endowment, apparently because they think that paying more money to married men will reduce the basal pay, that is, the amount received by bachelors. As a substitute, they tend to urge greater state provision for care of children through public health nursing, maternity benefits, and the like. The author argues that family endowment will probably not reduce the pay of bachelors but may even increase the general level of wages and the prosperity of the wage earning class, and that both direct support for children in pecuniary form and assistance to the family through social services



can be given without burdening taxpayers unduly.—*Paul Popenoe.*

**11023. EUBANK, EARLE EDWARD.** Some contributions of sociological theory to social work. *Soc. Forces.* 7(4) Jun. 1929: 486-494.—Sociology has in the past made no small contribution to social work by its accumulations of historical and descriptive societary data, constantly used by social workers as background for dealing with specific problems. Its contributions in the field of theory, however, are potentially far greater than those growing out of its fact-gathering. Successful technique in social work, like that of any other profession, must rest upon sound principles of theory. It is the function of sociology to discover and make available such of these as fall within its scope. The conceptual approach is one of sociology's basic contributions to an interpretation of human problems, for by means of properly worked out concepts situations can often be analyzed with a clearness and conciseness not otherwise possible. Three simple "cases" are presented, and briefly analyzed in terms of concepts, as an illustration of the point. This is followed by a selected list of principles, derived from sociological theory, and applicable in the three given cases, which are regarded as fundamental to social practice.—*Earle Edward Eubank.*

**11024. KAHN, DOROTHY C.** The limitations of domestic discord case records for research. *Soc. Forces.* 7(4) Jun. 1929: 512-515.—A criticism of a paper by Ernest R. Mowrer on "A Sociological Analysis of the Contents of 2000 Case Records with special reference to the Treatment of Family Discord." The average case record is useless in setting forth the treatment techniques used by the worker. The psychiatric examination, criticized by Mowrer, is invaluable as an aid in isolating the emotional elements tending to produce domestic discord. Family social workers are discovering that the misuse of contraceptive method is more often responsible for sexual incompatibility than is the fear of pregnancy, or the fear of increasing the economic burden of the family (points made by Mowrer). The only appeal in the least likely to be of assistance in cases of domestic discord is omitted, namely, the appeal to the individual happiness of the persons involved. The family clinic, advocated by Mowrer, may have some of the disadvantages of the domestic relations court in that it isolates its problems so specifically that only less hopeful cases come to it for solution.—*Norman S. Hayner.*

**11025. MOWRER, ERNEST R.** A sociological analysis of the contents of 2000 case records with special reference to the treatment of family discord. *Soc. Forces.* 7(4) Jun. 1929: 503-509.—Family welfare agencies began as relief organizations, whose primary purposes were to give material relief to needy families. Out of the need for some method of differentiating the genuine complaints from the spurious, developed the verification technique of investigation. As other problems were added little change was made in the general outlines of this technique. Treatment of these added problems tended to be delegated to other agencies, or to consist in following the recommendations of such agencies. The result has been an increased discontent in case-work circles with the older common-sense point of view which left little to the case-worker so far as treatment was concerned but to send cases to other agencies or to carry out their recommendations. A survey of methods of treating domestic discord by case-work agencies reveals eleven techniques in general use. These are: the court of domestic relations, birth-control or sex-hygiene instruction, medical examination, psychiatric examination, drink cure, ordering-and-forbidding, auto-suggestion, persuasion, house-keeping instruction, extradition, and conference. The most widely used is that of the court of domestic rela-

tions, though difficulties involved in its use are generally appreciated. The trend is toward the more direct techniques, rather than the indirect, the most important of which are persuasion, ordering-and-forbidding, and conference. The essence of the ordering-and-forbidding technique is coercion, which detracts from its usefulness, since its results are only temporary. The persuasion technique, with its variety of appeals, is assuming a more and more important role in the treatment of domestic discord. Since its emphasis is upon overt behavior, however, the results are not all that had been hoped for. The conference technique represents, in a sense, the culmination of the older point of view in case-work and involves the use of various psychological mechanisms. All the direct methods of case-work, however, as case-workers are realizing more and more, imply a rationalistic psychology and therefore need to be either discarded or revamped in line with modern developments in the science of social interaction. This change in outlook has necessitated that greater emphasis be placed upon the covert process of the individuals as over against the overt. The problem of the social therapist, then, is to ferret out the hidden meanings of the overt conflict and to re-interpret the family situation to the individuals concerned in such a way as to bring about accord. In this process the technique of persuasion is retained but given a minor role in comparison to those of suggestion and displacement. Suggestion may be direct or indirect, with emphasis upon the latter. The displacement technique consists in giving to both individuals a mechanistic interpretation to take the place of the usual moralistic one of common-sense. The trend in the treatment of domestic discord is thus in the direction of more experimentation in which the organization of domestic discord clinics will undoubtedly play a prominent role.—*Ernest R. Mowrer.*

**11026. RUMMELHOFF, IV.** Det norske vaer-nearbeid (forsorgsarbeid) for lovovertraedere og fangers familier og lovgivning og administrative bestemmelser herom m. v. [Norway's welfare work (social work) for lawbreakers and convicts' families and the legislative and administrative regulations concerning it, etc.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Strafferet.* 17(2) Apr. 1929: 83-115.—The author describes the organization of the Norwegian societies for welfare and social work among lawbreakers, and the problems with which they are concerned. They are private organizations under public supervision, and receive economic support from the state. Activities are carried on through 60 local organizations, which are federated into a national organization. The work is carried on by volunteers, but in the larger organizations paid workers are also employed. During investigations these societies are authorized to conduct inquiries concerning young persons who might reasonably be exempted from prosecution or receive suspended sentences. These inquiries serve to throw light on the more personal aspects of a case, such as character and conditions in school and home, and are conducted independently of the police investigation. The supervision which is arranged for such persons is generally conducted by the societies, and the same is true of the control which is exercised over convicts who are released on parole. In addition the societies try in various ways to assist discharged convicts and occasionally their families also, e.g., by providing employment and financial aid.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

## COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entries 10935, 10958)

**11027. BLANC, A. GIAN.** L'Opera Nazionale per la Protezione della Maternità e dell'Infanzia. [The



National Bureau for Protection of Maternity and Children.] *Gerarchia*. 8(10) Oct. 1928: 798-808.—The Fascist Government has distinctly separated public assistance from charity. The object of the first is to defend the race and to protect national interests. Not the individual as such but the generation as a whole is viewed by public assistance; it cannot be identified with the English Poor Law or with other similar institutions of a humanitarian and moral character. The Fascist aid program is based rather on a biological conception to prevent the race from weakness and degeneration. The "National Bureau for Protection of Maternity and Children," created by the Law of Dec. 10, 1925 is charged with public assistance in so far as maternity is concerned. This organization is composed of 92 provincial federations and about 10,000 communal Committees. It takes charge of needy families when local institutions have failed to assist them. Special care, material and moral, is given to illegitimate children. The Bureau is much concerned in hygienic-educational questions: Even in the remotest parts of Italy courses are in existence which spread information on hygienic requirements for confinement and for bringing up of children. Medical advice is given by physicians who are particularly active in the struggle against infant mortality. About 8,000 out of 20,000 orphans and abandoned children in Italy, are placed under the protection of the Bureau.—*O. Eisenberg*.

11028. ESTABROOK, ARTHUR H. Poor relief in Kentucky. *Soc. Service Rev.* 3(2) Jun. 1929: 224-242.—A study of the official poor relief given in five counties in eastern Kentucky with general data, case illustrations and charts, also specific reports of each county. Provision for the support of paupers is by statute the duty of the county court. The greater part of the official assistance to the poor is given directly to people in their own homes, practically none of the counties in southeastern Kentucky maintaining poor asylums. The county also pays for medical care, nursing help, free burial clothes, and funeral expenses, bills for such expenses being presented and approved after the charge has been incurred. Kentucky has no law providing for the supervision of the amount of relief which may be granted by any fiscal court. The general procedure on poor-relief claim days of the county court involves little study of the actual needs of the applicant. The aid is often granted purely in the interests of the political activities of the magistrates who comprise the county court. A comparison with eight counties somewhat similar topographically and with much the same stock in Indiana where there has been supervision by the State Board of Charities for many years shows no relationship for Kentucky, as there is for Indiana, between the amount of poor relief per capita of the population and the farm value per acre. The facts indicate that there is little system or regularity in the present administration of poor laws in Kentucky. The State Department of Charities and Correction in Kentucky should be authorized by the legislature to study the administration of the state laws with regard to the real needs of the poor in order that more effective laws might be formulated and passed.—*L. A. Merrill*.

11029. FARQUHARSON, ALEXANDER. A survey of social conditions and problems in Margate. *Sociol. Rev.* 21(2) Apr. 1929: 135-149.—*Earle Edward Eubank*.

11030. PETTIT, WALTER W. The relation of social work to community organization. *Soc. Forces*. 7(4) Jun. 1929: 577-580.—Social work has progressed from its early interest in the effect upon the giver, the charity stage, to one in which emphasis is placed upon the individual in need. In both case work and group work a third stage in the development of social work is becoming apparent; the individual is now recognized

as a part of the family, neighborhood and community, and this change in emphasis becomes an important factor in the processes of investigation, diagnosis and treatment. Standardization and classification are supplemented by stress of interrelationships. National social work agencies are gradually recognizing the existence of community and the inter-relationships of their programs. Local chests and councils, when well organized, are probably the best evidence of the arrival of social service to a realization of the community and its significance.—*Walter W. Pettit*.

## COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 10224, 10935, 10975, 11030, 11091)

11031. GILLESPIE, HELEN E. Social welfare in a rural county. *Pub. Health Nurse*. 21(5) May 1929: 262-264.—The writer, to show the need for organized social work in a rural county reviews conditions in the Dark County Health Unit, Greenville, Ohio. Social relief is directed by five unrelated groups. More than \$82,100 is spent besides the fuel and food which is given in each township as temporary relief to needy cases. Outside of Greenville, the County seat, there is no organized lay welfare work except sporadic gifts made by churches or fraternal orders to members of their organizations. The law provides that the school board must furnish books and clothes to pupils not able to attend school because of the lack of these. As yet no decision has been made for the correction of visual defects even though it is wasteful to provide books to children who are unable to derive benefit therefrom because of serious eye defects. Funds for social welfare would be much more efficiently and effectively administered if all field work for the various funds were coordinated under one agency.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

11032. JOHNSON, ARLIEN. Subsidies from public funds to private children's institutions and agencies in Chicago. *Soc. Service Rev.* 3(2) Jun. 1929: 169-206.—A survey of the experience of Cook County in granting subsidies to private institutions concerned with the care and training of dependent children. The anomalous situation is revealed in which the county furnishing subsidies has no rights of inspection or control unless the institution can be proved unsatisfactory. It is held that the Juvenile Court Law is supplementary to earlier child legislation, thus seriously limiting the jurisdiction of the court over children committed to industrial and training schools. The state alone is empowered to inspect, supervise or require reports from the organizations which the county subsidizes and in the past it has performed its task inadequately. In 1926 Cook County contributed to the support of about 45% of its dependent children. Almost 90% of them were under the care of sectarian institutions. The effect of subsidies has been to increase the number of industrial and training schools out of proportion to other types and to increase the number of Catholic schools out of proportion to those for Protestants. The per capita grant is \$10 for boys and \$15 for girls. For the more recently developed child-placing agencies a grant is allowed of \$25-30. Between 1912 and 1926 twenty-four schools received subsidies; three of these have now gone out of existence. Four agencies receive the grants for child-placing. Schools receiving subsidies for industrial training show all grades of equipment and efficiency. The difficulties of developing a comprehensive child-welfare program under the present subsidy plans are made evident. The will to survive of organizations is frequently a hindrance to progress. Many



tables are included, giving the statistical basis for the author's conclusions.—*Lorine Pruette.*

11033. KNIGHT, HOWARD R. and MARK, MARY LOUISE. A study of the attendance of the national conference of social work 1924-1927. *Soc. Forces.* 7(4) Jun. 1929: 564-576.—*H. R. Hosea.*

11034. UNSIGNED. Community recreation leadership in 872 cities. *Playground.* 23(2) May, 1929: 61-70.—The analysis of reports from 872 cities conducting community recreation programs. This includes sections on the number of employed workers; volunteers; play areas under leadership; management; finances; training classes for workers; civil service examinations; league activities; and special recreation activities.—*Alice L. Berry.*

## SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See Entries 10399, 10406, 10487, 10691, 10775-10779, 10782, 10785, 10829)

## INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 9532, 9535, 10301, 10744, 11048, 11051, 11066)

11035. BROWN, SANGER. The administration and medical services of the New York State schools. *Psychiat. Quart.* 3(3) Jul. 1929: 348-364.—The forms of organization and policies as to admission, keeping of medical and physical records, procedure for parole and discharge and other minor administrative activities in four New York schools are examined critically. Particular attention is given to changes needed in the organization of the medical services. The care and training of children is considered satisfactory, but it is claimed that the schools are failing to educate the general public to better understanding of the significance of mental deficiency, that there is need of more systematic training of the personnel of the institutions and of greater emphasis on scientific research. Sixteen specific recommendations for changes of organization and equipment are presented.—*Lucile Eaves.*

11036. HILL, LEWIS B. Teaching as a function of the state hospital. *Psychiatric Quart.* 3(3) Apr. 1929: 390-397.—Four years' teaching experience in the Worcester (Mass.) State Hospital convinced the writer that the time is ripe for state hospitals to undertake the task of providing the public with trained psychiatric workers. The teaching program brought in new workers, stimulated the organization, interested the public and benefited the patients.—*Lucile Eaves.*

11037. KILBOURNE, ARTHUR F. Minnesota in the development of the care of its insane. *Amer. Jour. Psychiat.* 8(6) May 1929: 1077-1083.—The historical development of the care of the insane in Minnesota dates back to 1863, when the legislature authorized the governor to place as many as 55 in Iowa State Hospital. St. Peter's Hospital was established in 1866, Rochester State Hospital in 1879, and Fergus Falls Hospital in 1890. The founding of a school for the feeble-minded at Fairbault (1885) relieved these of epileptics and feeble-minded. The work of Shantz, Bartlett, and Bowers in connection with these institutions paved the way for the present efficient system of caring for the insane. Since 1900 three county asylums, on the cottage plan, have been established, and a hospital for the dangerous insane at St. Peter's. At first little was given but custodial care and medical attention but Kilbourne hopes to make further progress by separating the classes of insane and developing further the colony plan. As to administration, which is remarkably free from politics, patients are admitted by probation court and voluntary application; and

these hospitals are managed by a Board of Control working in conjunction with a Board of Administration and Finance.—*H. G. Duncan.*

11038. MALZBERG, BENJAMIN. A statistical review of occupational therapy in the New York Civil State Hospitals. *Psychiatric Quart.* 3(3) Apr. 1929: 413-425.—During the years 1926-1928 inclusive the percentage of patients receiving training in occupational therapy increased from 11.1 to 19.3, with a total of 11,024 enrolled in 1928. Females usually outnumbered the males among those receiving training in a ratio of two to one. Variations between hospitals in the proportions of patients given occupational therapy ranged from a minimum of 2.5% to a maximum of 48.4%. In general the metropolitan hospitals had higher percentages of patients enrolled. Over half (55.0%) of the patients who were given this treatment were suffering from dementia praecox; next in importance (16.8%) was the manic-depressive group; the remaining 28.2% were distributed among other psychoses, the largest being general paralysis, involution melancholia, and psychosis with mental deficiency. During 1927 and 1928 about half (51.2% and 48.7%) of the patients treated were reported as recovered or improved. There were variations between hospitals in the proportions of patients thus favorably reported although rates of individual hospitals usually remained consistent. The maximum recovery and improvement rate for 1928 was 70.7% reported for patients with psychoneuroses and neuroses, and the minimum 32.6% for those with senile psychoses. Other groups showing high rates of improvement were alcoholic psychoses with 63.1%, manic depressive with 60.8%, and psychopathic personality with 68.7%. The writer points out the need of a control group or of statistics of improvement for the entire state hospital population in order to measure more accurately the relative gains of patients treated by occupational therapy, but feels that there is ample evidence of marked improvement in patients resulting from the increased use of this treatment. Statistical tables give details distributed by hospitals and diagnoses of patients.—*Lucile Eaves.*

11039. NEYMARK, EDWARD. Reforma więziennictwa polskiego. [Reform of the prison-system in Poland.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 8(3) 1928: 272-275.—The Ordinance of March 3, 1928 gave a uniform regulation to the organization of the prisons in Poland. According to its provisions all prisons and educational institutions for juvenile delinquents depend directly on the Ministry of Justice and the intermediate instances which existed hitherto are thus eliminated. The "progressive system" is applied to penalties of over three years; a betterment of the conditions of imprisonment takes place in proportion as the behavior of the prisoner improves. A further step is the creation of a penitentiary committee composed of representatives of the prison administration and of citizens. New rules regulate in detail the inspection of prisons with the purpose of suppressing any possible abuse. Great stress is laid on the educational and occupational measures taken in behalf of the prisoner and his hygienic conditions. The prisoner has the right of appeal against disciplinary punishment pronounced against him by the prison administration during his imprisonment.—*O. Eisenberg.*

11040. PAISLEY, SUSAN ALLAN. Occupational therapy treatment for a group of spastic cases; children under twelve years of age. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 8(2) Apr. 1929: 83-93.—*H. R. Hosea.*

11041. PETRÉN, ALFRED. Om förhållandet mellan straff och alkoholistvård. [The relation between punishment and commitment to an institute for inebriety.] *Nordisk Tidskr. f. Strafferet.* 17(1) Jan. 1929: 1-28.—The author, who is president of the Stockholm Temperance Commission (*Aedruelighedsnaevn*), gives



a sketch of Swedish legislation for the care of alcoholics. A law which went into effect in 1916 empowers the parish authorities to commit drunkards to an institute for inebriety when, as a result of the excessive use of alcohol, they become a menace to the personal safety of others or endanger their own lives, or expose wife or children to want or become subjects for poor relief or a burden to their families. A law of 1922 made the above provisions also applicable to drunkards who are repeatedly sentenced for drunkenness. The author criticizes the fact that some form of punishment in addition to commitment to an institution for inebriety is meted out to persons found guilty of the offense of drunkenness or crimes directly traceable to alcoholism, since such commitment should take the place of punishment. When sentence of commitment is passed the individual should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Temperance Commission so that it rests with his future behavior whether the sentence shall be carried out.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

**11042. RICHARDSON, DENNETT L.** Care of communicable diseases in general hospitals. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 19(4) Apr. 1929: 401-409.—The communicable disease experience of the Providence (R.I.) City Hospital is set forth in tabular form with special note of cross-infections and contagion among employees. The recommendation is made that in cities over 100,000 population these diseases be cared for in special isolation hospitals, but that in smaller cities it is often much more feasible to utilize specially equipped isolation wards of general hospitals.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**11043. SHANKLIN, MARY E.** Some recent surveys. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 8(2) Apr. 1929: 123-135.—A survey of Half-way House at Colorado Springs brought out the fact that many of the tuberculous patients were young and had had no previous vocational experience. There was need for training, and for supervision during the first year after the sanatorium. The recommendation was made to use only a few occupations, to pay on a piece basis, but to accept no rush orders. A survey of the Government Leprosarium at Carville, Louisiana, revealed that 60% of the patients were employed in services around the colony, that 20% were incapacitated, and that the remainder constituted special groups. It was impossible to adapt any of the usual forms of occupation to the blind patients. Woodwork and weaving were recommended for the children, in addition to their usual schoolwork. Difficulties in planning for occupational therapy lay in the functional disabilities accompanying the disease, in the psychological accompaniments of instability, and in the fact that all products had to be used within the colony.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

**11044. STECKEL, HARRY A.** The need of sheltered work shops in the community rehabilitation of mental patients. *Psychiat. Quart.* 3(3) Apr. 1929: —Idleness in paroled patients usually is followed by recrudescence of psychotic symptoms and eventual return to the hospital. Sheltered workshops are needed to fill the gap between pre-industrial, institutional shops and industrial employment in the community. They would supply work for paroled patients unable to find regular positions. Sale of products would contribute to the support of the shops and workers.—*Lucile Eaves.*

**11045. UNSIGNED.** Homes for the aged, maintained by religious organizations. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(3) Mar. 1929: 12-30.—Some 475 Homes for the aged and infirm are operated by religious organizations; 55 of these are operated by philanthropic organizations with religious connections. These homes are either national or local in character. The Catholic Church with a total of 156 has the highest number of these institutions. The homes have accommodations

for more than 30,000 persons. Although the total number of actual residents falls below by some 4,000, many of the homes report long waiting lists; 54% of these institutions house fewer than 50 persons each. The first home of this kind was established in 1848. The terms of admission vary greatly with the different homes. Many of these care for special groups such as ministers and their wives, "destitute," etc. About half the homes reporting take in only members of the denominations sponsoring the home. The majority of these institutions take in married couples. The ages at admission range from 50 to 75 years, the most common ages being 60 and 65. Approximately half of the institutions require an admission fee ranging from \$5 to \$5,000. Usually a resident of the home transfers his property to the institution. The annual per capita cost ranges from \$183.72 for the home of the Apostolic Christian Church to \$1,271.46 for the Christian Science Church Home. The average per capita cost amounts to \$362.36 for denominational homes and \$547.50 for the philanthropic homes. The Friends' Homes stand out with the highest average per capita expenditure. The next highest average is that of the Episcopalian Homes with the Jewish and Congregational Homes following.—*A. Epstein.*

**11046. UNSIGNED.** Homes for the aged operated by fraternal organizations. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(3) Mar. 1929: 3-11.—This article summarizes the results of a study of the care provided for their aged members by 71 national fraternal organizations. Only 4 of these organizations have a pension plan for their aged; 17 have beneficial certificates which can be surrendered for cash benefits while 17 more operate one or two homes for the aged. Altogether 111 fraternal homes for the aged were found. The Knights of Pythias, the Masons and the Odd Fellows lead in providing homes for their aged members; 97 of the 111 homes are operated by these organizations. The capacity of all the fraternal homes is over 10,000 persons; 99 homes from which data were procured house more than 7,000 old people. Nearly half the homes care for fewer than 50 persons each. A total of more than \$3,000,000 was spent by the Fraternal organizations for this purpose last year. The German Masonic Home of New York, founded in 1867, was the first of its kind. From 1 to 25 years membership in the Fraternal organization is required for admission. The most common period is 5. The homes generally exclude the sick or disabled although nursing and medical service are generally provided. Few of the homes make extra allowances to the residents for spending money. The inmates generally help with some of the lighter tasks. The average annual cost per inmate amounted to \$457.03.—*A. Epstein.*

## MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 9520, 10932, 10949, 11035-11038, 11044)

**11047. BRANHAM, V. C.** An inventory of mental clinic facilities of New York State exclusive of New York City. *Psychiat. Quart.* 3(3) Apr. 1929: 426-439.—Investigations during 1928 by the State Committee on Mental Hygiene showed that approximately 93% of the total number of clinics outside of New York City were conducted under the direction of the State Department of Mental Hygiene. The State is divided for the administration of the State hospitals into 14 districts and each hospital sends a psychiatrist and psychiatric social worker into large towns in its district for weekly clinics. The clinics of the Division of Prevention are held once a month, usually in large towns throughout the State, and travelling clinics are sent to rural districts two or three times a year. About 150 towns receive clinic services. The State hospital



clinics deal chiefly with adults on parole, but show increased tendency to examine adults who do not need commitment. Ninety-one per cent. of the cases examined during 1928 by the Division of Prevention and by non-State clinics were children referred chiefly by schools and social agencies. The clinics for children began in schools but are being transferred to health centers where medical services and follow-up usually are better. The personnel of the clinics differed in that the non-State clinics tended to use psychologists rather than psychiatrists and were better supplied with social workers for the important follow-up activities. The State hospital clinics used trained social workers from the hospital staffs, but the Division of Prevention depended chiefly on cooperation of social agencies whose workers often were insufficiently trained. Inadequacies found in all the clinics were due to lack of time for thorough examinations and follow-up, to the absence of co-ordinating agencies, and to central supervision of the social work of State hospitals and schools for the feeble-minded. Details of the results of the investigations are presented in 11 statistical tables.—*Lucile Eaves.*

11048. DEMAY, G. Les conditions de la thérapeutique par la travail dans les asiles. [Occupational therapy in psychiatric hospitals.] *L'Hygiène Mentale*. 24(2) Feb. 1929: 33-40.—Occupational therapy in mental hospitals is much less common in France than in some other countries. With proper preparation and supervision, however, almost all patients who are not physically unfit can be made to do some work. Better personnel to direct this work can be had by higher salaries. The patient should also receive some remuneration for his work. Therapeutic success depends on the skill of the physician in providing the right employment and varying it as necessary. Legal responsibility in case of accidents has to be considered.—*Paul Popenoe.*

11049. EYFERTH, HANNS. Zur Heimunterbringung psychopathischer Kinder aus dem Mittelstands. [Home care of psychopathic children from the middle classes.] *Bl. f. Heilerziehung*. (6) Fall, 1928: 1-7.—The care of psychopathic children of the middle class in special homes has had a great impetus since the war. During the last ten years the number of rooms in these homes has almost trebled. There is difficulty in securing proper leaders for all these homes. The expenses of some of these children are paid wholly or in part by various organizations so that the distinction between a "private pupil" and a "charity pupil" is disappearing.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

11050. FERRARO, ARMANDO. The importance of the vegetative nervous system in mental disorders. *Psychiat. Quart.* 3(3) Jul. 1929: 307-339.—Results of recent research, particularly that of French scholars, are reviewed in order to establish a basis for the discussion of connections between imbalance of the vegetative nervous system and mental pathology. Seventeen charts show the location of the centers of control of the vegetative system, its anatomy and the possible pathways of contacts with the cerebrospinal nervous system. The functions of the vegetative system and the activities of the parasympathetic and sympathetic systems by which they are carried on are outlined in an elaborate table. Simpler methods by which physicians may discover failure of normal discharge of these functions or test the tonus of the vegetative system are outlined. Such investigations are "of great importance not only for establishing the fact that mental conditions are accompanied at least, if not preceded, by imbalance of the vegetative nervous functions but also for the fact that this investigation may help in a better diagnosis and prognosis of mental conditions. The author reports that French investigations of some 600 patients prove that certain syntheses may be built

making possible the grouping of the psychoses in five large categories, namely: (1) Those showing hyper-vagotonia; (2) those which show hypersympatricotonia; (3) those which show hypertonicity of both systems; (4) those in which the neurovegetative reactions are normal; (5) those in which reaction is absent either transitorily or permanently. The writer explains and illustrates ways in which such syntheses may be utilized in the diagnoses and prognoses of mental disorders. The literature showing the action of toxic factors and of various emotional and sensory stimuli in producing vegetative imbalance is reviewed. A bibliography useful in the study of biological aspects of mental disorders is supplied.—*Lucile Eaves.*

11051. KARPMAN, BEN. Psychotherapy and the criminal insane. *Psychiat. Quart.* 3(3) Jul. 1929: 370-383.—The writer insists that "an intensive and intimate study of this group [of mental hospital inmates] which is but a fraction of the total number of the criminal and the insane, will throw more light on the psychogenesis of crime than a proportionable study of either the criminal or the insane." An illustrative case history is presented in order to demonstrate the value of psychoanalysis for the discovery of the origin of criminality and the devising of means for readjustment to society. It is pointed out that the criminal career of this man resulted in economic losses of about \$26,000, whereas his psychoanalytical treatment was given at an approximate cost of \$300.—*Lucile Eaves.*

11052. McINTIRE, ANNETTE M. Aim of medical psychology. *Wisconsin Medic. Jour.* 37(8) Aug. 1928: 349-352.—*Norman Himes.*

11053. MEAGHER, JOHN F. W. Mental hygiene of childhood. *Long Island Medic. Jour.* 22(11) Nov. 1928: 641-649.—*Norman Himes.*

11054. PAUL-BONCOUR, G. L'orientation professionnelle des anormaux psychiques. [Vocational guidance of psychopathic individuals.] *L'Enfant*. 45 (298) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 194-203.—*H. R. Hosea.*

11055. PECK, MARTIN W. Psychoanalysis. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation*. 8(3) Jun. 1929: 177-184.—Psychoanalysis refers (1) to a system of psychology and psychotherapy, and (2) to a method of treatment for nervous disorders. The essentials of psychoanalysis as a system of psychology are: mental difficulties are in an unconscious part of the mind; mental conflicts occur between instincts and restrictive social ideals; unpleasant attitudes and events are repressed into the unconscious; repressed elements assume disguises and come to light as symptoms, e.g., during the war repressed fear appeared as paralysis, tremors, etc. In treatment, there is an intellectual reconstruction on the part of the subject of his own life story with all its conflicts, and an emotional experience of discovering during the analysis his childish demands and their incompatibility with adult living.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

11056. THOMPSON, LLOYD. Mental hygiene in a university. *Amer. Jour. Psychiat.* 8(6) May 1929: 1045-1052.—At Yale, the mental hygiene department teaches courses in the medical school with clinical work instead of the lecture approach: there is also a mental hygiene course for the undergraduate. In individual work, cases are usually referred by the Department of Health. It is planned to have a ten minute conference with all incoming Freshmen. In addition to the usual problems, the college student has to face emancipation from home, adjustment to many new acquaintances, keener competition in scholastic and athletic activities, making a fraternity, and rapid development of ability to stand on his own feet. Nevertheless, the fundamental problems are the same as for all adolescents—emancipation from home and establishment of healthy attitudes toward sex and social adjustments. School failure is often due to underlying



emotional causes. Problems might be classified as follows: mental disorders, including mostly depressions and neurotic reactions, 45% of the problems; scholastic difficulties, 25%; sex problems, 15%; and personality problems, 15%.—*Ruth Shontle Cavan.*

11057. TOWER, JAMES L. Disposition of the high grade defective. *Psychiat. Quart.* 3 (2) Apr. 1929: 384-389.—Psychometric examinations of children from poor home environments should not be given great weight as they often fail to reveal the possibilities of the patients. Persistent efforts should be made to adjust those who seem defective to life in the community before resorting to institutional care. This may be necessary for medical treatments or for the correction of habits which make them unsuitable for placement in foster homes, but care should be exercised to prevent association with children who are fit only for custodial care. The trainable children should be stimulated to improvement by the expectation of parole and ultimate return to independence. They should be transferred to colonies at adolescence, and following this training should be placed in carefully selected private homes, or, in their absence, might be supervised in publicly supported boarding homes with competent house mothers to give advice and guidance.—*Lucile Eaves.*

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 9870, 9882, 10526, 10906, 10991, 10994, 10997, 10998, 11003, 11042, 11052)

11058. BLOODGOOD, JOSEPH COLT. Periodic examinations as an aid in prevention and early recognition of cancer and other diseases. *Pennsylvania Medic. Jour.* 32 (2) Nov. 1928: 57-63.—*Norman Himes.*

11059. BREITSTEIN, M. L. The present status of the diagnosis and treatment of deafness. *Virginia Medic. Monthly.* 56 (3) Jun. 1929: 166-169.—*Norman Himes.*

11060. BUCHAN, G. F. The control of smallpox. *Pub. Health.* 42 (9) Jun. 1929: 283-291.—*Norman Himes.*

11061. CALVER, HOMER N. Retail or wholesale life saving: Which pays the better? *Jour. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 91 (17) Oct. 27, 1928: 1284-1286.—In the business of life saving the practicing physician may be compared with the retail distributor who keeps in more or less constant and direct touch with his patrons, aims to establish a permanent and satisfied clientele, and is in competition with others who handle the same line of goods. Public health work is the business of wholesale life saving. It is less intimate in the dealings with the ultimate consumer. Its service is less personal and requires for its operation a more complicated system of management. The practicing physician is an individualist. He usually works by himself and for one person at a time. The health officer is a collectivist. He usually works with assistants and for a number of people at a time. There is an opportunity for life saving by both wholesale and retail methods. The question is, which method pays better? Until we have the information now being collected by the Committee on the Cost of Medical Care and similar information from the public health field, we shall not have the data for such a cost accounting.—*E. B. Reuter.*

11062. CARPENTER, NILES. Social costs of illness. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 19 (2) Jan. 1929: 155-162.—The Committee on the Cost of Medical Care will study the actual expenditures, either by individuals or communities for the prevention and care of illness, rather than attempt estimates of losses in earning power and social or economic effectiveness due

to sickness. Three fields will be covered: (1) the incidence of disease and disability requiring medical services and existing facilities for dealing with them; (2) cost to the patients of medical services and the returns to physicians and other medical agencies; (3) facilities for medical care now serving particular groups. Data showing the incidence of sickness are being gathered by Committee investigators from 10,000 families, and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has undertaken a less detailed study of families of 75,000 to 100,000 of its industrial policyholders. Studies are also under way dealing with existing means for the treatment and prevention of disease. Preliminary reports of the cost of medical care indicate that there are great inequalities in family expenditures. Thus of 206 families in Binghamton, New York, 6 spent nothing during the four months studied; 19 had purchased household remedies costing \$1.00 or less; 10% had made 54% of the expenditures, and 20% over 70%. A similar study of the expenditures during one year of the personnel of the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that the upper decile of 114 employees paid 37% of the total medical expenditures and 30% of the group carried over 50% of the total financial burden of illness. Other proposed studies are outlined. The Committee plans to make a comprehensive report summarizing results of all its investigations at the end of five years.—*Lucile Eaves.*

11063. CERLETTI, U. La lotta contro il gozzismo. [The campaign against goitre.] *Gerarchia.* 8 (11) Nov. 1928: 885-891.—Various regions of Italy show frequent cases of goitre among the population. The total number of people affected by this disease is estimated at about 700,000 in Italy. As a prophylactic measure iodized salt was substituted in 1925 for common salt and was offered at the same price. Other medical means especially recommended by recent medical researches also are used.—*O. Eisenberg.*

11064. CHILDS, LYMAN W. Symposium on schoolroom ventilation studies. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 19 (1) Jan. 1929: 59-64.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

11065. CIAMPI, N. II Governatorato di Roma alla Mostra Internazionale di lotta contro la tubercolosi. [The Roman government at the International Exhibition of the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign.] *Capitolium.* 4 (8) Nov. 1928: 428-437.—This article, illustrated with graphs, statistics, and photographs, describes the beneficent activity of the government for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, especially among the school children by means of dispensaries, and among the citizens of the colonies, sailors, and mountain people. This activity brought to the government first prize in this exhibition.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

11066. CIAMPI, N. Le istituzioni all'aperto e le colonie climatiche. [Open air institutions and health colonies.] *Capitolium.* 4 (7) Oct. 1928: 356-375.—This article emphasizes the great benefits in health which the children receive from open air institutions which were established for the first time in the world by an American woman of Philadelphia in 1875 and in Italy in 1881. There follows a discussion of the principles followed for the selection of the children to be benefited and concerning the length of the cure. The author then reviews the various Italian institutions, comparing them with those of other countries, especially the American. He concludes by listing the colonies promoted by the city of Rome, which in 1928 took care of 3,644 persons.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

11067. DUFFIELD, THOMAS J. Symposium on schoolroom ventilation studies. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 19 (1) Jan. 1929: 64-70.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

11068. FABRIZI, AFREDO. Una poliambulanza del Sovarano Ordine di Malta in Roma. [A city ambulance of the Order of Malta in Rome.] *Capitolium.* 4 (5) Aug. 1928: 250-254.—After brief notes on the



origin and the philanthropic scope of the Order, there is a notice of the very modern city ambulance used in the care of the sick poor in Rome.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

**11069. LEVINE, VICTOR E.** The importance of nutrition in child hygiene. *Sci. Monthly.* 28 Jun. 1929: 554-559.—Twenty per cent. of the school children are affected by malnutrition—a condition true for children of the well-to-do as well as of the poor. Nevertheless, less than 1.5% of the total school funds is spent for health purposes. The present ideal of education is to produce the well-developed personality. Health is a part of this program. Health habits must be fixed in the flexible mind of youth and a preventive program established.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

**11070. MANCIOLI, T.** La lotta antiadenoidica a Roma e i suoi primi risultati. (1927-1928). [The campaign against adenoids in Rome and its first results. (1927-1928).] *Capitolium.* 4(9) Dec. 1928: 485-489.—This article refers to the work of the institute of the government for the treatment of adenoids, its health propaganda, and the school health work, demonstrating with various statistics the good results obtained.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

**11071. MARTIN, R. S.** Prenatal care. *Nebraska State Medic. Jour.* 13(9) Sep. 1928: 321-323.—*Norman Himes.*

**11072. MARTIUS, H.** Abortbehandlung. [Treatment of abortions.] *Deutsche Medic. Wochenschr.* 55(11) Mar. 15, 1929: 427-430.—Under the title of the treatment of abortions, Professor Martius, who is Director of the Department of Gynecology in Göttingen University, calls attention to the increased evidence of abortions in Germany. Statistical study reveals that while before the war, there was one abortion to 6 full term deliveries; in 1927, the number of abortions rose to 1 to 3 childbirths, a total of, practically, 500,000 miscarriages in one year. There is also a change in the type of abortions. Thus, in Professor Bum's Clinic, 89% of all abortions treated were admittedly self-induced and only 10% were of the spontaneous type.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**11073. McGARRITY, JOHN.** Modern methods in the diagnosis, immunisation and treatment of infectious diseases. *Pub. Health.* 42(9) Jun. 1929: 299-304.—*Norman Himes.*

**11074. MOORE, HARRY H.** Public health and medicine. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 34(6) May 1929: 1064-1071.—The people became, in 1928, more conscious of "cultural lag" in the field of medicine and public health. The general death-rate was higher than for the preceding year, owing partially perhaps to two influenza epidemics. There were decreases in the death-rate due to various diseases of public health importance, according to the experiences of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and increases in the rates among certain degenerative diseases. Eighty-seven new county health departments, established as a result of flood work, were maintained without loss during 1928. Three new enterprises were launched or furthered: the American Foundation for Mental Hygiene, a Committee for Research on Syphilis, and the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory in Panama. The number of physicians, nurses, and dentists still appeared to be increasing. The Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center was opened. The number of hospitals continued to increase, and there was a tendency for certain kinds of clinics to associate themselves with hospitals. While the legislatures of most states did not hold sessions in 1928, several legal decisions of importance were rendered. Two scientists, whose work has been responsible for notable progress in disease control, succumbed to disease. Several discoveries of importance were made.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

**11075. NEUMAYER, KATE.** The Institute for Hygiene at Zagreb (Jugoslavia). A Rockefeller

Foundation. *Hospital Soc. Service.* 19(5) May, 1929: 486-488.—*Alice L. Berry.*

**11076. NEWCOMB, W. H.** Organization and maintenance of a county health department. *Illinois Medic. Jour.* 55(6) Jun. 1929: 402-405.—Health units are economical for counties of 25,000 population or over. Smaller counties should combine. The county health officer should enforce local and state health laws. Care should be taken to guard against political appointments. In personnel, there should be a medical health officer, one or more graduate nurses, a sanitary officer, and an office clerk. Activities of the unit include control of sanitation, communicable diseases, school hygiene, various diseases, care for infant and maternal health, and recording of vital statistics. The aim of the work should be prevention.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

**11077. NOBLE, MARY RIGGS.** Reports from the state department of health: Health-car work in Pennsylvania. *Atlantic Medic. Jour.* 31(10) Jul. 1928: 740-742.—*Norman Himes.*

**11078. O'NEIL, DANIEL C.** A plan of medical service for the industrial worker and his family. *Jour. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 91(20) Nov. 17, 1928: 1516-1519.—*H. R. Hosea.*

**11079. PAVEY, GERTRUDE A. and BOYD, JULIAN D.** The medical examination of pre-school children. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(6) Jun. 1929: 318-320.—The writers itemize the findings after examination of 93 children ranging from 24 to 69 months. The prevalence of communicable diseases among children of this age emphasizes the importance of immunization procedures and tests for susceptibility to these diseases. These data indicate that a health program including medical examinations is worthwhile for pre-school children. Follow-up work shows immunization of 32 for smallpox, 38 for diphtheria, 34 for scarlet fever and 4 tonsillectomies.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**11080. PECORI and ESCALAR.** La campagna antimalarica dell'anno 1927. [Campaign against malaria in 1927.] *Capitolium.* 4(6) Sep. 1928: 313-318.—This is an account of the activities of 45 sanitary stations of the suburbs and the surroundings of Rome, and of the excellent results obtained. The mortality rate from malaria, which in this zone was 14 in 1926, was only 9 in 1927.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

**11081. POLAK, JOHN OSBORN.** Recent advances in gynecology. *Jour. Medic. Soc. New Jersey.* 25(12) Dec. 1928: 764-769.—*Norman Himes.*

**11082. REEVES, E. A.** The uses and abuses of free medical service. *Jour. Kansas Medic. Soc.* 29(8) Aug. 1928: 251-255.—The author presents a paper read before the Kansas Medical Society at its Annual Meeting, May 8-10, 1928 at Wichita, Kansas. He discusses past services of the medical profession to the laity in conquering the scourges of diphtheria, typhoid fever, etc., the ever-changing social aspects of the profession, and finally, considers in detail the organization and management of the free clinic, the classes therein treated and recommendations for their control.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**11083. SALISBURY, F. L.** Health service in Cleveland parochial schools. *Bull. Acad. Medic. Cleveland.* 12(8) Aug. 1929: 11-16.—*Norman Himes.*

**11084. STEWART, FRANCES E.** The medical profession and the medical press. *Virginia Medic. Monthly.* 56(3) Jun. 1929: 160-164.—A brief account of the activities of the American Medical Editors' Association, organized in 1928 to study ways of solving some of the problems of the medical profession in relation to the public.—*Malcolm M. Willey.*

**11085. TATTERSHALL, LOUISE M.** Salaries of public health nurses. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(5) May 1929: 266-273.—The directors' salaries range from \$210 to \$250 per month. The monthly salaries paid to supervisors range from \$150 to \$160. The



salaries paid monthly to field nurses vary from \$125 to \$130. The highest salaries are being paid to directors of public health nursing who are in cities with a population of 100,000 or more employing 20 or more nurses. These women receive about \$415 per month. The highest salary paid to assistant directors in such places is \$335, while their supervisors receive \$290 per month.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**11086. TIBER, BERTHA.** An adventure in rural public health nursing. *Pub. Health Nurse.* (21) Jun. 1929: 303-305.—The writer, public health nurse in Port Townsend, Washington, tells of unique experiences encountered while conducting clinics in the Puget Sound region. Hazards and sacrifices by the pioneers are often endured for health education, some of which are narrated.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**11087. UNSIGNED.** An event of importance. *Pub. Health Jour. (Canada).* 20 (6) Jun. 1929: 302-303.—The City Council of Montreal has unanimously adopted the report of the Aldermanic Committee appointed last January to study the Health Survey Committee's findings, the outstanding features of which are: The City Executive fully supports the Survey; necessary money is to be speedily appropriated; a Bureau of Health is to be formed along the lines recommended by the Committee; diphtheria immunization throughout the city is to be commenced; grants are to be made to exceptionally large families; efforts are to be made to increase present small salaries of fathers of large families; grants are planned for destitute mothers before, during and after childbirth; and subsidies to social and health organizations are recommended.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**11088. UNSIGNED.** The Illinois tuberculosis problem. *Illinois Health Quart.* 1 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: pp. 79.—This report consists of three parts: (1) the program, past and present; (2) the present tuberculosis situation in Illinois; and (3) the future program. The early work consisted of propaganda, study and educational work; later the sanitarium and dispensary ideas spread, with public health nursing and periodic tuberculosis clinics. The Christmas Seal Funds and voluntary donations were used to finance these endeavors at first. Active warfare against tuberculosis through governmental agencies in Illinois started in 1901. In 1906 the free examination of sputum for tubercle bacilli and the local official notice to the health authorities was begun. In 1908 State (county) tuberculosis sanatoria were established in four cities. The annual expenditures exceed \$6,000,000. Work in the diagnosis and prevention of tuberculosis has been extended to State institutions, where the frequency of tuberculosis is four times as great as in the general population. Milk sanitation has considerably reduced the incidence of tuberculosis. The present tuberculosis situation shows two dominant factors: (1) an almost phenomenal decrease in tuberculosis mortality, and (2) the complete disregard of uniformity, the degree of decline varying widely geographically and according to age, color, public attitude and the type of tuberculosis. The mortality has fallen from 128.7 per 100,000 population in 1918 to 74.8 in 1927. This decrease has been greater in urban than in rural territory. Below the age of five the decrease has been greater than in older age groups. The most discouraging and obstinate feature is the high rate among Negroes. The future program calls for continuance of the educational efforts. Additional tuberculosis hospitals, sanatoria and clinics are required. The use of pasteurized milk should be made more popular. Bacteriologic and immunologic fields of research should be extended. The establishment of divisions of tuberculosis in the city and county

health departments is essential. The movement of the city residents to suburban towns and rural districts creates a new problem, necessitating a new type of service that is not limited by the geographical boundaries of the cities. There should be an allocation of deaths from tuberculosis from the place of occurrence to the established residence when the disease was contracted. In addition sufficient state appropriations are needed. Aggressive, constructive, educational programs for the public should be encouraged.—*Louis Newwelt.*

**11089. VALENTI, GIULIO.** La profilassi delle malattie oculari nelle scuole di Roma. [Prophylaxis against eye diseases in the schools of Rome.] *Capitolium.* 4 (5) Aug. 1928: 262-274.—This article explains the methods and results of prophylaxis against eye diseases in the schools of Rome, beginning in 1910 and at present carried on by five dispensaries (94,357 school children visited in 18 years). It then deals particularly with trachoma and with the school for students afflicted with trachoma, which was closed in Rome in 1920 but which was immediately reopened, describing also its scope and its work.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

**11090. WILSON, MAY G., LINGG, CLAIRE, and CROXFORD, GENEVA.** Statistical studies bearing on problems in the classification of heart disease: Tonsillectomy in its relation to the prevention of rheumatic heart disease. *Amer. Heart Jour.* 4 (2) Dec. 1928: 197-208.—*Norman Himes.*

**11091. WINSLOW, C.-E. A., et al.,** Work of committee on administrative practice. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 19 (4) Apr. 1929: 377-381.—A report presented to the Health Officers Section of the American Public Health Association at the Fifty-seventh Annual Meeting at Chicago, October 17, 1928 in which the outstanding results of the committee's work are noted. The first triennial revision of the Appraisal Form for City Health Work is discussed in detail.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**11092. YOUNG, G. ALEXANDER.** Experiences with malarial therapy of paresis. *Nebraska State Med. Jour.* 13 (12) Dec. 1928: 445-447.—*Norman Himes.*

## SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 9988, 10780, 11006)

**11093. NANSEN, FRIDTJOF.** Rescuing millions of war victims from disease and starvation. *Current Hist.* 30 (4) Jul. 1929: 567-576.—The League of Nations undertook the task of rescuing prisoners unable to return to their homes from Russia, Serbia, Central Europe and the Balkan States in April, 1920 under the direction of the author. By November, 1920, 150,000 prisoners had returned to their homes through Narva and other Baltic ports. Over 400,000 in all were transported by this route, utilizing ships Germany turned over to Great Britain under the terms of the peace treaty. From the Black Sea region 12,000 prisoners were sent, principally through Odessa. With the help of the American Joint Repatriation Commission, 9,604 prisoners were sent from Vladivostok. All told, in eighteen months 450,000 prisoners were returned to their homes with an expenditure of \$2,000,000, excluding American contributions. The League of Nations has also brought relief to the victims of the Russian famine of 1921, has aided the Greeks defeated by the Turks in Asia Minor in 1922 as well as the Armenians whose extermination was attempted by the Turks, and has assisted Russian refugees who fled from Russia after the revolution.—*G. H. Berry.*



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### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following list contains 3000 titles from 24 languages and follows the alphabetic arrangement of *Wilson's Union List of Serials*. In cases of duplicate name, the place of publication is given, as a means of identification. This is also done for Academies and Societies. It is undoubtedly the largest list of periodicals and serials in the social sciences in the world. It includes all the journals which are covered by SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS, either by the editors at the Columbia University Library or other New York libraries, or by our collaborators when the journal is inaccessible to our editors.

The list is not complete because 1,200 additional titles are in our files for such languages as: Bulgarian 31, Chinese 44, Czech 201, Finnish 30, Japanese 35, Latvian 40, Magyar 68, Polish 521, Rumanian 73, Russian 172 and other Slavic 48. These lists do not include some 2,000 in the more familiar languages. Some of these have been excluded from the list because of the type or quality of their contents. Others have not been added because they are still inaccessible by reason of irregular publication or through lack of abstractors prepared to work with less well known languages.

### PLEASE NOTE THESE RULES BEFORE YOU USE THE LIST!

In order to make the list useful to a wide variety of readers, the titles are arranged according to the following rules. Be sure that you consult the rules before concluding that a title is not on the list.

(1) Periodicals, not issued by a society or official body, are entered under the first word of the *complete and official title*. E.g.: *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie*.

(2) Periodicals issued by a society, but having a distinctive title, are entered under their title. E.g.: *Endocrinology* (issued by the Association for the Study of the Internal Secretions), having a distinctive name, is listed under this name.

(3) Publications of societies, especially journals, transactions, bulletins, annals etc., not having a distinctive name, are entered under the name of the society, *followed* by the words: *Bulletin, Annals, Journal, etc.* E.g.: *Buffalo Society of Natural Science, Bulletin*; *but—Bulletin de l'Art Ancien et Moderne* (not published by any society, and a distinctive title by itself).

(4) Publications issued by official bodies, country, state or city, are entered under the name of the country, state or city, with the name of the department or organization responsible for the publication. E.g.: *Canada. Bureau of Statistics, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*.

(5) Colleges and universities having a geographical designation in their title, are entered under the name of the city, state or country contained in the title. E.g.: *Chicago. University, Economic Studies*; *but—Cornell University, Harvard University* have distinctive proper names without geographical designation implied.

(6) Institutions are entered under the name of the place where they are located, except when the name begins with a proper noun or adjective or is distinctive. E.g.: *Boston. Public Library*; *but—John Crerar Library, Chicago*; *Institut d'Égypte, Cairo*.

(7) In cases where no publication is named after the title of a society or institution, it indicates that the material has been taken from a monograph or publication by an individual, sponsored by the society or institution.

(8) Adjectives denoting royal privilege in names of societies and academies have been abbreviated and disregarded in filing, except "Royal" and "Imperial" in English. E.g.: *K. Danske Videnskabernes Selskab, Copenhagen*, (filed under *D*) *but—Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain* (filed under *R*); *Imperial Academy (Tokyo)* (filed under *I*).

(9) When the article is used in a title, the journal is listed according to the first word after the article. E.g.: *Die Frau* (filed under *F*).

(10) Diacritical marks are disregarded in alphabetizing.

(11) While in general no cross references have been made, a few have been supplied in particularly difficult cases. E.g.: *Board of Celtic Studies, Bulletin*, see *Wales. University. Board of Celtic Studies*.

Our readers are asked to study the list and make suggestions. If gaps are noted, we shall greatly appreciate having them called to our attention. In sending such information, please use the blank form printed at the end of the list.

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Academy of Political Science (New York), Proceedings  
R. Accademia delle Scienze di Torino, Atti  
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